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THE

HISTORY

OF

CLINTON COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MAP OF CLINTON COUNTY; CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

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THE task of preparing and arranging the history of Clinton County has been no light one. It has been necessary to brush the cobwebs of more than eighty years from before the face of events, and build the work upon a foundation of facts, beginning in the days when the wide forests of the Northwest Territory had no settled inhabitants. For many years, the lamented Judge Robert Barclay Harlan and the venerable Dr. A. Jones engaged in searching the store houses of the past, and bringing to light the story of almost forgotten days. Upon the result of their labors the present history is built. The walls were well laid, and it has simply been the province of others who have taken part in this work to complete the structure and round it off in a becoming manner. The attempt has been made to portray the development of the county from its primitive condition through the various changes to the present, and it is the hope of the compilers and publishers that their labor has not been in vain.

A great portion of the work is from the notes of Judge Harlan and Dr. Jones, and some additional general matters have been incorporated by Pliny A. Durant, to whom was assigned the task of editing and arranging the great mass of material at hand. The township histories were prepared by the persons named, as follows: Adams, by Hon. I. W. Quinby; Chester, by A. H. Harlan; Clark, by Frank L. Hockett; Greene, by C. C. Bowers, Esq.; Jefferson, by Hon. Thomas S. Jackson; Liberty, by Hon. Jesse N. Oren; Marion, by J. W. Rice, Esq.; Richland, by Hon. Thompson Douglass, with the assistance of G. A. Graham, of Lebanon; Vernon, by Cyrus L. Sewell; Washington, by Peter Clevenger, Esq.; Wayne, by James H. Terrell; Wilson, by Reuben B. Peelle; Union, by F. E. Weakley and R. C. Brown, largely from the notes of Judge Harlan and Dr. Jones; Wilmington, by P. A. Durant, F. E. Weakley and G. A. Graham, also mostly from notes furnished them by the parties named. Such additional data as seemed necessary the writers in charge looked up in all instances.

Acknowledgments for valuable services rendered are also due to the Hon. A. W. Doan, Hon. A. P. Russell, Parker B. Osborn, William Hale, Samuel and William Walker, Cyrus Linton and very many whose names cannot here be mentioned, including county and township officials, members of the various professions, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, etc. Each person who has assisted in the slightest degree is entitled to thanks. The work is herewith submitted to its patrons with the firm conviction that it will be found valuable at the present and in the time to come.

THE PUBLSHERS.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

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OUTLINE MAP OF CLINTON CO. OHIO



PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traees of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

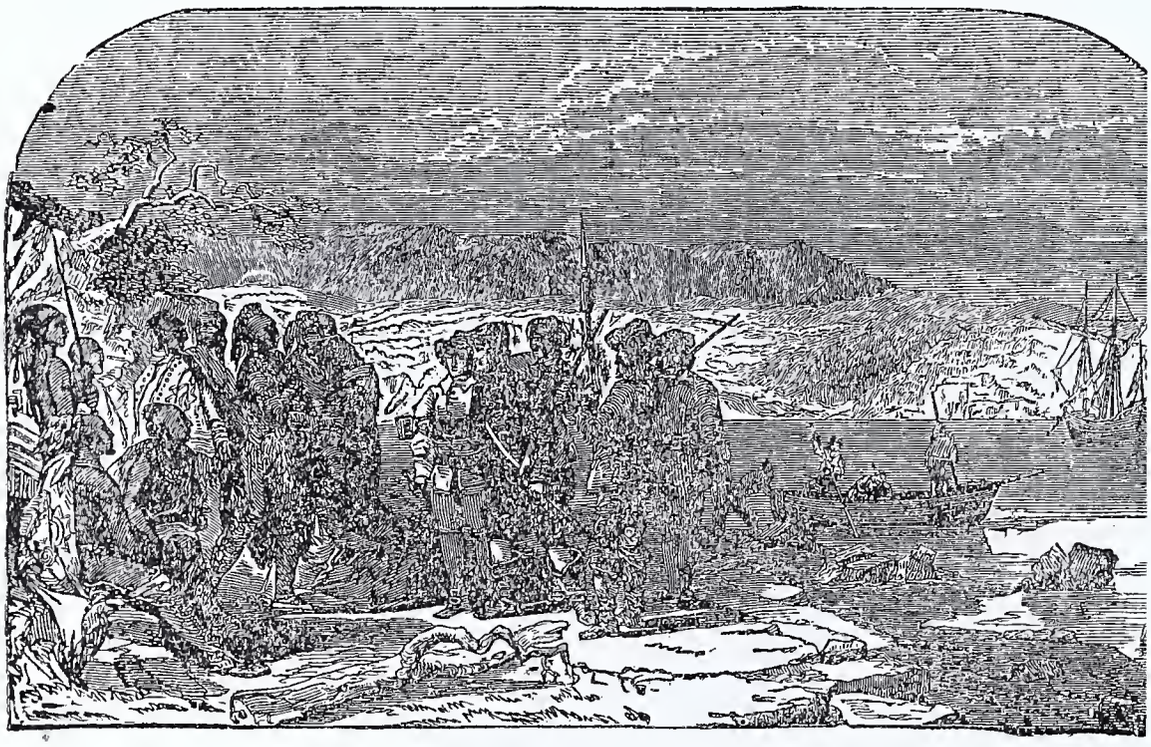
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Caseaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surfaee and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now herc, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

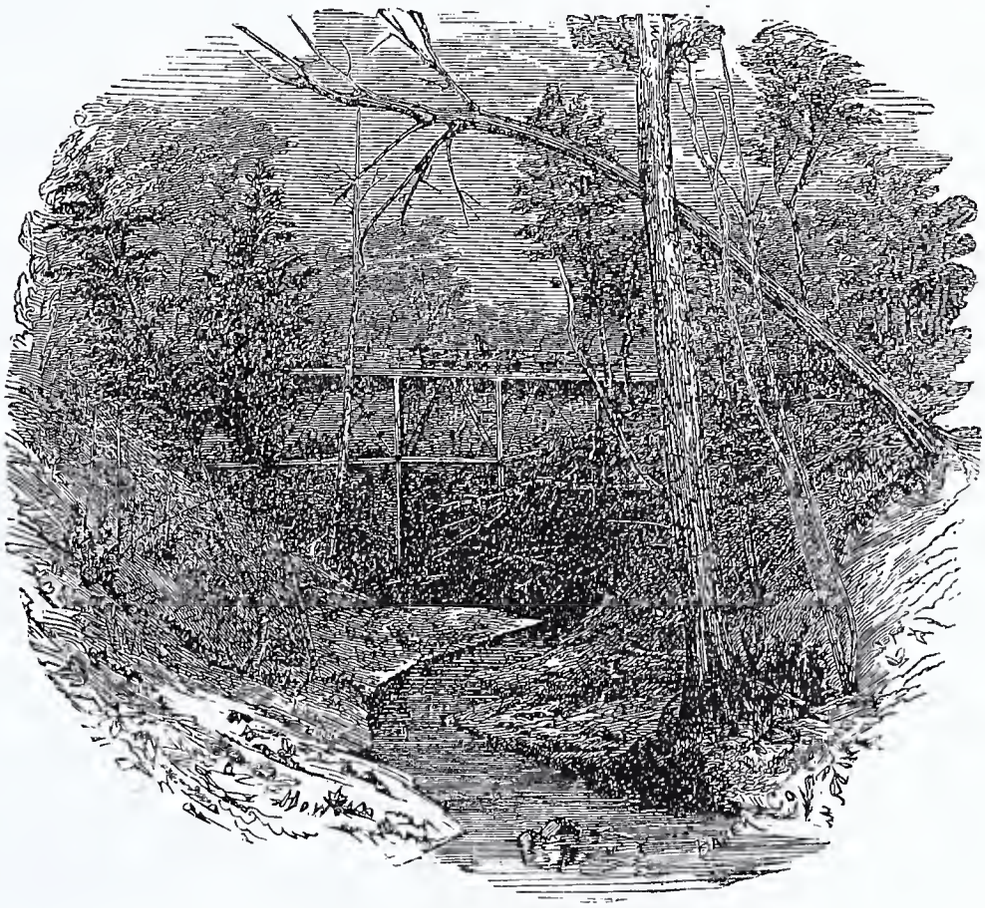
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he deseended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. 1378331

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instruetions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

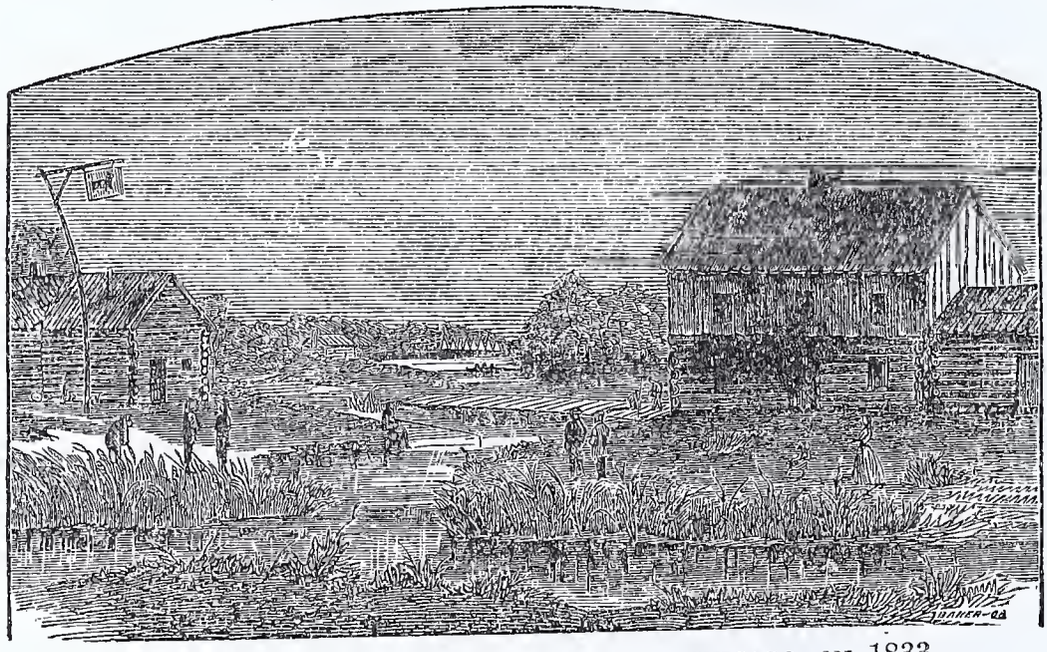
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

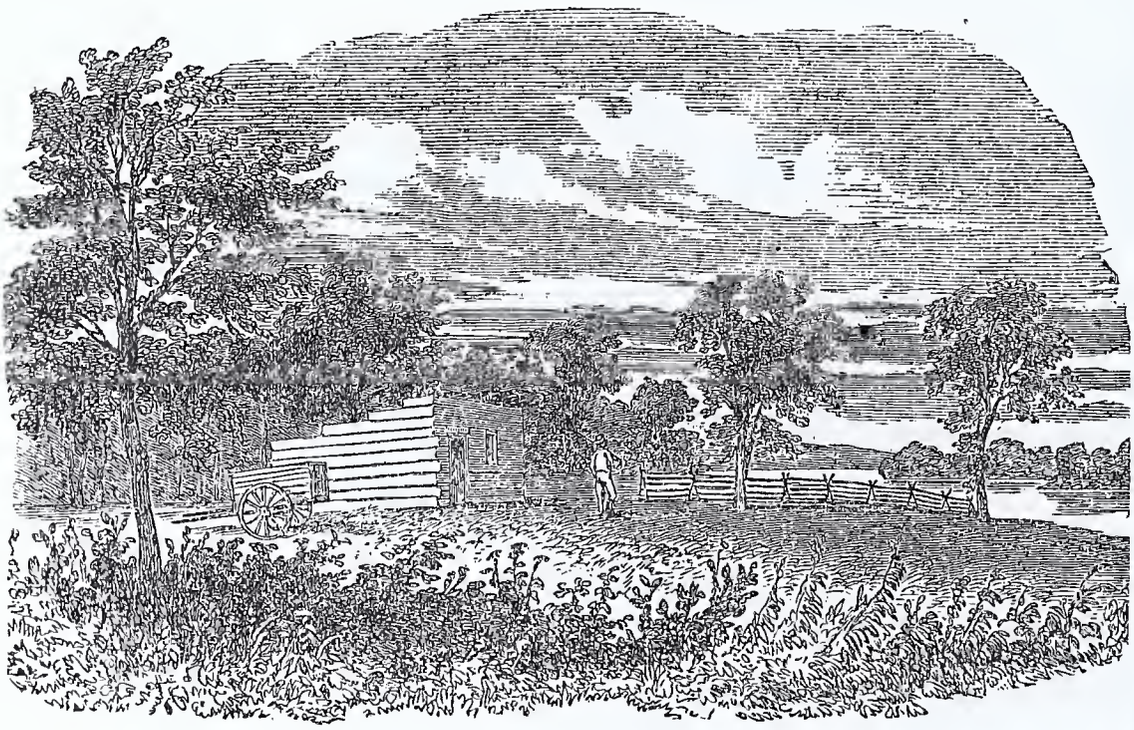
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proeeed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

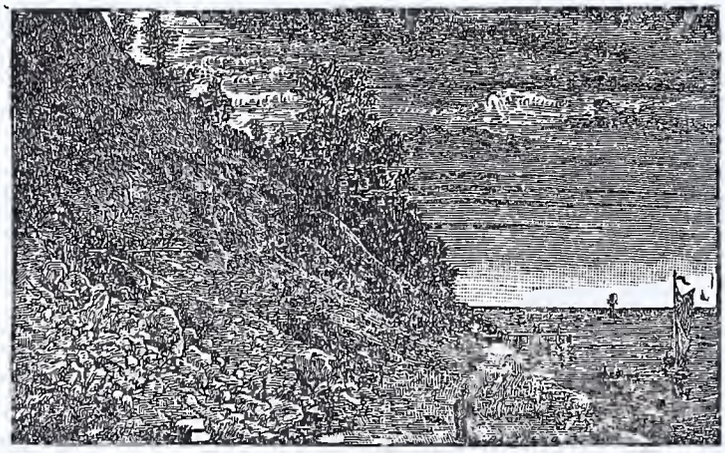
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomics. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

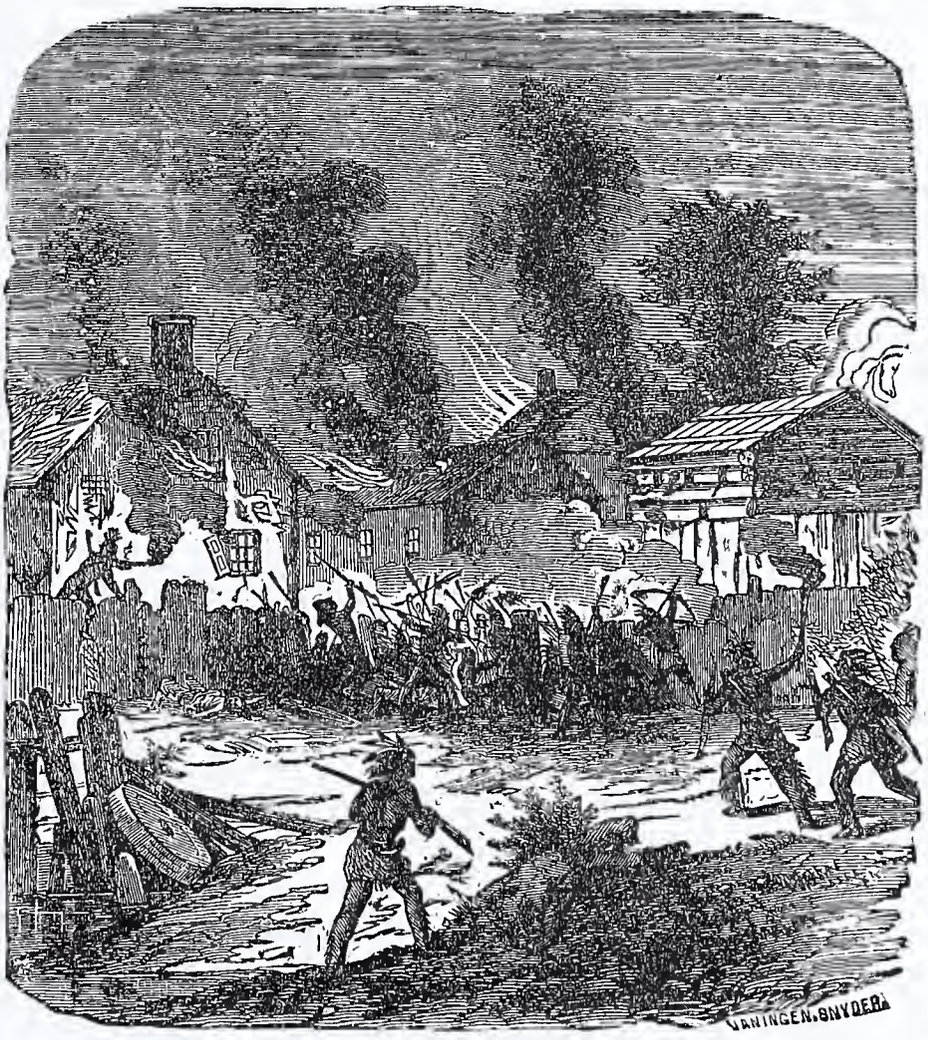
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the eonsent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

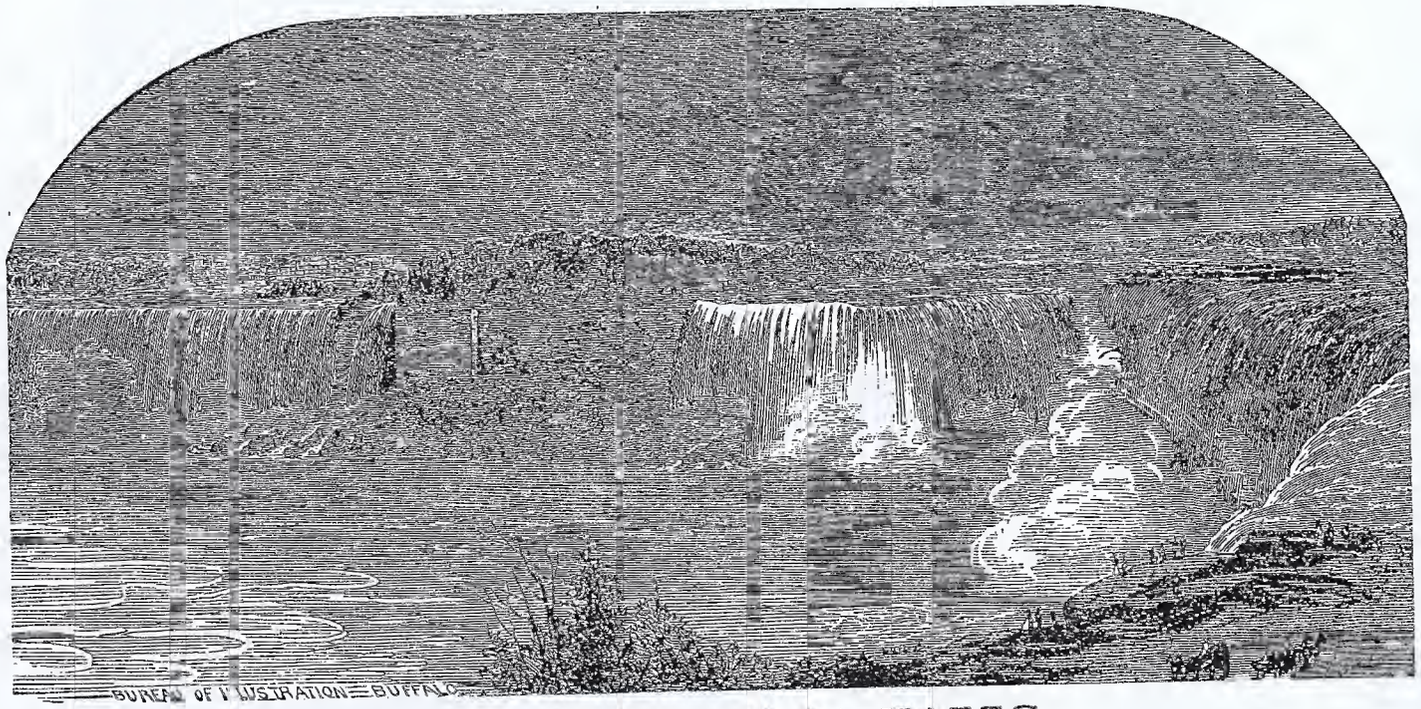
Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.



PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.



VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the aseendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England eould advanec regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the Freneh. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight eaeh other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenohed ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistenee, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in Amcriea, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massaeres were committed indiscriminately, which opencd the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purposc of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by thosc parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder eaptured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond thc American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursuc the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquercd, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant assoeiation with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to whieh they eould not resort. It is highly probable that Freneh sueeess was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military seienee triumphed over savage eunning and Freneh intrigue. The first brilliant English aehievement was the eonquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the charaeter of a Freneh and English eonfliet, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to partieipate in the earnage.

A eertain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder eonsented to beeome his associate. The Indians reeeiving them kindly, under eonditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began elearing a field for the purpose of planting eorn for sustenanee. This did not aeeord with Indian logie. They had stipulated that he teaeh and he was planting corn, whieh to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and eneroaehments upon the Indians. They referred to the Freneh priests, who were in good physical eondition, did not till land, but were in eharge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a eonelusive proof to them that when divine work was aeeeptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans whieh disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaehing and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, aecompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was coneluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruetion awaited them if they remained. The mission was aeeordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a Freneh raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the Freneh from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of vietory after Pitt's suecession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not aceept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiae, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer Freneh and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Seioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta.* In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstanees may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the deseendants of a deeeased ehild, in equal parts; the descendants of a deeeased ehild or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deeeased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestato, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to deseents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanics, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur-trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



HON. ROBERT BARCLAY HARLAN
(DECEASED)

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some aetion on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 aeres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-elaim deeds of thcsc representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his aetive operations in 1796, and by the elose of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now ealled upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow eontracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cineinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the proteetion of the Conneetieut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white ehild born on the Reserve. Some othcr parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cineinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land Distriet was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was uneeasing in his efforts to advanee the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that eould not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the eountry via Chillieothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transaet, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time; the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillanee, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon whieh a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No aetion was taken and the subjeet was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a praetical route for this eanal. The eommissioners were restrieted in their aetions until Congress should aceept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the publie lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed eanal. A delay was thus oeeasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instrueted to make the neeessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, whieh documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable eanals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of eonstrueting two eanals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Seioto and Muskingum, the other from Cineinnati to Dayton.

The first eanal-boat from Cineinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of eommunication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mereer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the exeitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breaeh in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the eounty were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few traets remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to whieh they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



A. Jones. M.D.

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of varicgated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal.* January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezalcel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



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Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently beeame Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



Frederick Douglass
(IN 75TH YEAR)



Ann Douglass

IN 72ND YEAR.

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-eleeted in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the " Mound Builders " had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{78}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had eharge of affairs in Cineinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the eare whieh Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley ereated the greatest eonsternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department ealled for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proelamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was eonvened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proelamation.

Again in June, the President ealled for troops, followed by yet another eall. Under these ealls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save seetions from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet laeking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the elosc of the ycar, Ohio was ahead of her ealls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula eampaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled baek nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had deelared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were earried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands eame swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then eame invasions of our lines near Nashville, eapture of squads of guards within sight of eamp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were eommitted before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky eavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the eenter of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



John R Moon

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moscs E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Gencrals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Licut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper considcration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schcdules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlemcnt of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years arc not so far removed in the past but thc line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. Thc carliest documentary trace extant, regarding thc southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership bctween Dcnman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the datc August 25, 1788. This was entered on the rccords of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	
1	Adams	10406	12281	18183	18883	20309	20750	24004
2	Allen		578	9079	12109	19135	23623	81329
3	Ashland				28813	22951	21933	28883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28413
6	Auglaize				11333	17187	20041	25443
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32726
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42580
10	Carroll			18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19732	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22173	25300	32070	41947
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	27589
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	88299
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17	Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30588
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40498
20	Defiance				6966	11886	15719	22518
21	Delaware	7689	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22	Erie			12599	18568	24471	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34288
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26	Fulton				7781	14043	17789	21062
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14255
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313368
32	Hancock		813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27788
33	Hardin		210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27028
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35	Henry		262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes		9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39	Huron	6675	18341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23679
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27450
43	Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40451
46	Logan	8181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26268
47	Lorain		5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35525
48	Lucas			9382	12363	25831	46722	67388
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50	Mahoning				23735	25894	31001	42867
51	Marion		6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21454
53	Melgs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26531	31465	32325
54	Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56	Monroe	4645	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26497
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78545
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20352	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow				20280	20446	18583	19073
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49780
61	Noble					20751	19949	21187
62	Ottawa			2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63	Paulding		161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13490
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23169	24875	27353
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15147	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24534
69	Putnam		230	5189	7221	12808	17031	23718
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36806
71	Ross	20619	24068	27450	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32063
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca		5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75	Shelby	2106	2671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24136
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39818	42978	52508	64027
77	Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30190	30656	38659	44882
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	40197
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22374
81	Van Wert		49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23090
82	Vinton				9353	13631	15027	17226
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26639	28992
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	48244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	37452
86	Williams		387	4465	8018	16633	20991	23821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34026
88	Wyandot				11194	15596	18553	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	69,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,018	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,657	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	9 0
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	693
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346 984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,933	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	60,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,621,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	118,916	9,658	40,441	
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U.S.	2,915,203	38,555,983		60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240.348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000.000		3,253.029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000		672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173.000	1869	761,526		Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292.871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000		497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000		368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000		218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138		2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liboria	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572.000		10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000		17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165.000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62.950		7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,63?

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious



L. D. Stark

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



P. H. Vanderveer

PART III.

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

ARRANGED BY PLINY A. DURANT.

INTRODUCTORY.

A HISTORY of Clinton County is here presented, in a form never before attempted. Its foundation is composed of material from the notes of the late Judge R. B. Harlan and Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, both of whom made researches in the historical field through a long series of years, and both of whom were also pioneers of the county, with its interests therefore at heart. They collected a mass of valuable information, which could not be obtained through other sources at the present time, and it is here carefully arranged in proper order, built upon and added to until the result is a volume that is confidently expected to become a text-book for the future in regard to matters pertaining to the early history of the county. The undersigned, who has had charge of the work, has labored to make the arrangement satisfactory and proper, and has furnished several additional chapters of general interest from reliable authority, records, etc. He has been ably assisted by other members of the historical corps, and has met with a cordial reception generally by the citizens of the county, and its seat of justice, who have furnished information of great value. To all of these, acknowledgment is made of their services, and the history in what is considered its best form is respectfully submitted.

PLINY A. DURANT.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, August 11, 1882.

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE county of Clinton occupies a position in the southwestern portion of the State of Ohio, its county seat, Wilmington, being fifty-six miles by rail northeast of Cincinnati. It is bounded north by Greene and a part of Fayette, east by Fayette, south and southeast by Brown and Highland, and west by Warren. Brown County only intervenes on the south between Clinton and the Ohio River, while on the west it is separated by two counties, Warren and Butler, from the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana. It lies on the dividing ridge between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, waters draining from it into both of these streams. The county of Clinton includes an area of 400 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The topography of this county is greatly diversified. Large areas in the northern and southern portions are included in level and very fertile plains, while along the numerous streams the country is more broken, becoming more or less hilly, and in many places even abrupt and bluffy. The principal waterways are tributaries of the Little Miami River, the greater portion of the drainage of the county being into that stream. The greater of these are Todd's Fork, named previous to 1787, probably from some of the Todds who settled early in Kentucky and were among its prominent pioneers and Indian fighters, flowing west and southwest, and, with its branches, East Fork of Todd's Fork, Cowan's, named for John Cowan, who owned R. Campbell's survey, No. 2249, on that stream, and Lytle's Creek, draining the central portion of the county; Cæsar's Creek, said to be named after a favorite servant of some of the early surveyors, who died and was buried on its bank, flowing across the extreme northwest corner; Anderson's Fork, rising in the northeast part of the county, flowing west and northwest and draining the northern portion; East Fork of the Little Miami, flowing southerly from the Snow Hill locality, and forming a portion of the boundary between Clinton and Highland Counties; Little East Fork of the Little Miami; Silver Creek, Stone Lick and numerous smaller ones. Wilson's Branch of Rattlesnake Creek drains into the Scioto from the northeast part of the county—Richland and Wilson Townships—while Lee's Creek,* also a tributary to the Scioto, drains a portion of Wayne Township. Todd's Fork of the Little Miami is the most considerable stream in the county,

* Named from Peter Lee, a surveyor of Virginia military lands. Lytle's Creek was named for Gen. William Lytle, also a surveyor of these lands; and Anderson's Fork derives its name from Col. Richard C. Anderson, the principal surveyor. Wilson's Branch and Wilson's Run were named respectively for Amos and Isaac Wilson, early settlers. Buck Run and Turkey Run were named from circumstances readily seen. Dutch Creek had several families of that nationality among the first settlers on its banks.

and, in the days of the early settlements, furnished fair water-power, which was available throughout most of the year. The case at present (1882) is greatly different, for there is little power except at seasons when the stream is swollen by rains or the melting of snow. "Todd's Fork" was widely known in the years at the beginning of the present century, for on its banks some of the most prominent among the early settlements in the county were made. All the streams in this region are subject to sudden and sometimes disastrous freshets, which subside quite as rapidly as they rise. The nature of the country is such that no great reservoirs exist, and the streams are therefore without a reserve supply to keep them steady.

Anderson's Fork runs in places upon strata of the Niagara limestone, and is generally not much above bedded stone. At Port William, in Liberty Township, it cuts through a portion of the pentamerous beds of the Niagara formation to a depth of from five to ten feet. Above Port William and along this stream is a tract known as the "prairie," extending a number of miles and possessing a deep, rich, black soil. It was doubtless once the location of a swamp or shallow lake. Northeast of this prairie is supposed to be the highest point of land in the county, it being between 700 and 800 feet above low water mark of the Ohio River at Cincinnati. In the southern part of the county, at a place a short distance east of Vienna, on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway, the elevation is 737½ feet above the same comparative point. "Anderson's Fork receives but few tributaries in all its course, the tract which it drains being comparatively long and narrow. The bedded stone in its channel is of the Niagara formation as far down as the Lamberton quarries, where it strikes and cuts nearly through the formation known to geologists as Clinton, and, at a point a few miles farther down stream, at Ingalls' dam, just outside of Clinton County, it cuts about four feet of purple-red shale underlying the Clinton, and strikes the higher of the Cincinnati group, or blue limestone."* East Fork of Todd's Fork also penetrates the blue limestone, cutting into it to a depth of nearly one hundred feet within three or four miles of Clarksville.

GEOLOGICAL.

In this connection, we propose simply to quote from an article of merit on the geology of Clinton and Fayette Counties, prepared by John Hussey, and forming a part of Volume III, of the State Geological Report, Department of Geology. The dip of all the formations here found is toward the east and north and about forty feet to the mile. Mr. Hussey says: "If we trace the line of outcrop of the various formations from the point in the western part of Clinton County, where Todd's Fork leaves the county, we shall find that the strata of stone seen under those we meet proceed to the east, and, if a well were dug deep enough at Washington or Wilmington, it would cut through all the strata found to the west as far as Cincinnati." Immediately beneath the city of Wilmington lies the great Niagara system; next, the Clinton iron ore and stratified stone of this formation, about thirty feet in thickness; then, three or four feet of a ferruginous clay underlaid by the blue limestone of the Cincinnati Group.

"*Denuding Agencies.*—After the deposition of the rocks now found in Clinton and Fayette Counties, the surface was not long, at an early geological period, beneath the surface of the sea. While the deposit of sandstone which extends almost from the very border of Fayette County to the south indefinitely, and to the east, underlying the coal, was being made, the land to the north was above water, as well as when the deposits above the sandstone were made; at least, whatever material, organic or inorganic, was ever deposited here, has

* Vol. III, Geological Survey of Ohio (Geology), page 431.

long since disappeared. We have some evidence, however, that the slate which immediately underlies the sandstone extended somewhat farther north than the sandstone itself has been found. * * * Formations in Clinton County, which were formerly continuous, have been partially removed, as on Cliff Run the Clinton formation is seen in its full thickness, while excavations show that its continuity is broken to the east of this locality, so that the exposure of white limestone on Cliff Run is a mere island of that kind of stone. Besides the wearing away of the general surface and the removal of particular parts of formations, there were causes at work which have excavated channels far below the general surface. Ice, in the form of glaciers, is generally regarded as the means by which the denudation above alluded to has been effected, and moving water has doubtless been the instrument by which the deep channels have been excavated. These channels are only traced by observing the excavations which are made for one cause or another, the sinking of wells and borings for water. An instance of this channeling is noticed in that region in Clinton County known as the 'prairie,' where it has been frequently observed that there are places apparently forming a continuous line, where rock is not found at any depth yet reached, although on each side of it is but a short distance to the undisturbed strata. This channel has not been thoroughly examined, but, so far as observed, nearly coincided with the direction of the present Anderson's Fork. Doubtless where the bottom of Anderson's Fork is the bedded rock, the old channel was cut to one side or the other of that in which the water flows at present. Connected with the fact of the existence of such deep drainage at a former period is implied that the whole country was at a much greater elevation above the sea than it is in our time.

"*The Drift.*—The old channels became silted up, and other accumulations were made subsequent to the period of denudation. The surface of the land must have sunk down so as to be beneath the surface of the water. Every indication points to water as the medium by which the deposits were made. Upon the surface of the stone is everywhere found more or less of loose material. The study of this material in both these counties is full of interest. The drift is composed of clay with varying proportions of sand and gravel, with occasional rounded blocks of granitic rock, and with the remains of trees and sometimes of other vegetation. The greatest thickness of the drift in our district is in Clinton County, east of the 'prairie,' where a deposit of over one hundred feet is found. Whether the whole surface of the county was once covered as deeply as this limited area may admit of doubt; but there are reasons for believing that the surface was once covered with a heavy drift deposit. In some places, the soft material has been washed away, leaving large accumulations of sand and gravel; in other places, as in the level region between the East Fork of Todd's Fork and Blanchester, the material of the drift was a finer sediment than is found in other places, and has not been removed or disturbed to such a degree as in other portions of the county, and consequently, even if sand and gravel exist in it, there are no such extensive beds of these substances as are found where the sediment had a finer character or was subsequently washed in currents of water. The clays of the drift are both blue and yellow, the former apparently prevailing in both counties, as shown in the excavations for wells. There was considerable variation in reports of the strata penetrated in sinking wells, but blue clay, or as it is frequently called, blue mud, from its appearance, was uniformly found, but there was no uniformity in the thickness of it. Sometimes it is but a few feet in thickness, and in another place, not a mile distant, it is no less than forty feet thick. It is generally interstratified with sand and fine gravel, but sometimes no such stratification is seen. Water is found nearly everywhere within a very few feet of the surface of the earth, so

that it is seldom excavations were carried farther than from ten to twenty feet below the surface, and our knowledge is limited of the material underlying to this slight extent. * * * In some parts of our district, particularly those which are flat, there does not occur within the usual range of the wells, much, if any, yellow clay. If it is found, it is just below the soil for from three to ten feet, where fine-grained blue clay invariably occurs, interstratified with sand.

"*Bowlders.*—These are found scattered over the surface, and to belong above the blue clay deposit, rather than in it. The largest bowlder, perhaps, which is found so far south in this State, in found in Clinton County on the county infirmary farm, near Wilmington, and this lies on the fine-grained blue clay, upon which it would seem to have fallen by the washing away of the clay in which it was formerly imbedded, and which, at a higher level, lies near it on all sides. This bowlder contains about 1,200 cubic feet, and weighs upward of ninety tons. * * * Smaller ones are found more or less abundantly, especially in the northern half of the county. They are found lying on or near the surface, where they have been left by the removal by water of the material deposited with them.

"*Gravel and Sand.*—Mingled with the drift is always found a considerable proportion of these substances, but being scattered throughout the whole mass, or at most showing only a slight tendency to be distinct in strata, more or less mixed with soft material. Where the original drift is in quantity and undisturbed, the sand and gravels in it are not available for economic purposes. A few years ago, these counties were thought to be lacking in these important adjuncts to civilization. It was not until within the last five years (previous to 1878), when the demand for gravel for road-making became exceedingly urgent, that thorough and exhaustive, and, as the result proved, successful search was made for it. It is now known that no real deficiency exists. People have learned where to look for it. When the currents of water carried away the lighter material of the drift deposit, those constituents which were heavier were left behind We may regard the highest land as the former level of the region we are speaking of. There was then a deposit of loose material, sometimes a hundred feet in thickness above the bedded stone. This material was manifestly deposited from water; and, to account for the character of the markings upon the rock surface, and the promiscuous intermixture of clays, sand and gravel, and sometimes a certain limited measure of stratification, or assorting of the materials according to their weight, and for the evidently remote origin of the stony constituents, requiring that they should have been brought hither, and especially for the numerous bowlders, conspicuous both for their size and clear marks of foreign origin, we unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that ice in some form contributed to the same end. Water in a liquid state alone could not carry such material so far without having an enormous velocity, sufficient to move before it not only the loose material, but the very stone beneath it. When the water subsided, new lines of drainage appeared, corresponding, more or less, depending upon the physical features of the country with pre-existing ones. The emergence of the land was gradual, and the sub-dividing water stood for greater or less periods of time at different levels, which may be pointed out to-day with more or less distinctness. During the emergence of the solid earth, the currents of water carried away some of the material constituting the drift sediment of the former period. The channels of drainage mark the direction of the current. Within these channels, the drift deposits were removed sometimes to the bedded rock. The varying force of the current distributed the material as we now see it. Strong currents carried all before them; weaker currents only the more refined sediment. Any current bearing substances along will deposit the heavier material first

when the current becomes checked. It is thus that matters carried in currents of water become assorted and distributed. When a current bearing sediment finds a wider channel and expands, the current is checked at the side upon which it finds room to spread out. Here will be a deposit of the heavier part of its freight. If two currents meet at the point of intersection, they will be retarded, especially if one be more swollen than the other, and the heavier material carried will be deposited. Where now are mere brooks, the ample extent of the washing, the broad valleys, show that rivers once flowed. Wherever the drift clays were not washed, the gravel was interspersed through them; but where the clays are broken, where valleys have been cut in them, on the sides of these cuts, on the escarpment of the broken clay and gravel drift, the clay has been removed and the gravel is left in beds. Following the principles before referred to in regard to the laws of sedimentary deposits, the road maker of to-day may find the deposits of gravel he needs. Along the declivity, where two former currents met, far back from the meeting point of the diminutive streams of the present time, on a point and looking from the higher land, he who seeks this useful material need not look in vain. As there were various levels of the water at that far-distant period, so are there several elevations at which gravel is actually found. In addition to those beds on the escarpment of the hills, there are found hillocks or natural mounds of gravel which represent eddies, or places in which, for some cause, the water was more quiet, and hence unable to carry forward all its load of sediment. Besides these, the soil of the present bottoms is, in many places, underlaid with ample deposits of gravel.

"Drifted wood is found in the blue clay in all our district. The instances in which wood has been found in the clay beds, penetrated in well-digging, are by no means few, nearly every neighborhood furnishing one or more. A kind of jointed grass, or rush, was obtained from a well, found near Reesville in Clinton County.

"*Bones.*—The gravel which lay so long hidden from the knowledge of the present inhabitants was almost uniformly made use of as places of interment by some former race of people. Scarcely a gravel bed has been extensively worked in which abundance of human bones have not been discovered. The skeletons are usually found within two or three feet of the surface We are left to conjecture in giving any reason why this material was used in which to make interments of the dead. Trinkets of any description are extremely rare in such graves, although not entirely unknown. In none of which I heard were there any indications of unusal care or elaborateness in the interments. Possibly, the ease in excavating a grave in such material may have determined the choice. But is it not a little singular that the inhabitants of a long past age should have known the position of these gravel beds, covered as they were with a dense forest, while two generations of the intelligent people of this age had not any thought of their existence until within a half dozen years?

"*Stone Implements.*—Flint arrow and lance points, stone hammers, bark-peelers, hematite fishing bobs or sinkers, and other articles of this class are found, especially along the water-courses. As no value and but a passing interest have been attached to them, they have not been preserved, but have been broken up or lost. Still many are found yet by persons engaged in working the soil. No one locality has furnished more than the borders of Deer Creek, but they are common on all the streams, and, indeed, over the whole surface of the county are they found. As the soil in Fayette and in parts of Clinton has not been subjected to the plow as much as in other places, and, of course, some of it not plowed at all, there perhaps remain more still to be gathered than

have ever been heretofore. Some persons, seeing in these articles a story of a former race of human beings, who have left but little else to tell of their manners or civilization, are gathering them up to preserve them from destruction. Nothing more amazes one in contemplating these relics of a people of a long past age than the immense number of them scattered over the surface of the earth. Perhaps no single acre of ground in Central or Southern Ohio but that has furnished at least one flint arrow point; but the average would be much greater than one to the acre, and it is not too much to say that every farm, at least, has furnished some time a stone hatchet or bark-peeler.

"*Hematite Bowlder.*—In Clinton County, near the residence of Samuel Lemar, one of the County Commissioners, I found a hematite bowlder, weighing about 250 pounds. This was extremely hard, and seemed to be of the same material from which the sinkers referred to in the last paragraph were made.

"*The Boundary Line of Cincinnati Group.*"*—The line separating the blue limestone and the Clinton white limestone is easily distinguished. It may be distinguished in all the streams in the western part of Clinton County, which all cut abruptly through the Clinton and into the blue limestone. I shall here indicate where that line runs, beginning just without the county, on Anderson's Fork, near Ingalls' dam, where the upper beds of the Cincinnati group and the Clinton formation are seen at one glance. To the west a mile or two, on Cliff Run, as well as on Buck Run, the Clinton stone may be seen forming low cliffs, cut off from the main body of the formation; but the true line is on Anderson's Fork, as mentioned above. On Todd's Fork, just above the crossing of the Lebanon road, near the line which divides the surveys, 1554 and 1556 (H. Gates), the same formations are seen in juxtaposition. Farther south, on Lytle's Creek, was not seen, but on the next stream, Cowan's Creek, the line of the Clinton sweeps around to the east and appears above the village of Antioch, on the farm of Mr. James Gregory, and does not here rise above the surface of the earth. The next point in the line is back to the west, about one mile northeast of Martinsville, where it is quarried, and then its next appearance is at a point about one mile south of Farmer's Station, on the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, on a tributary stream of the East Fork of the Miami. The last point at which the blue limestone is seen on the East Fork of the Miami is near Pitzer's Meeting-House, on the edge of White's survey.

"*The Clinton Formation.*—This is seen on Anderson's Fork, at Oglesby's quarry, and in Todd's Fork, from the point of its first appearance near the Lebanon road to Babb's quarry in the base of the Niagara. At either of these localities, the whole of the formation may be studied. The lower strata have the distinctly sand constitution characteristic of this formation, from which the stone is frequently called sandstone. These strata are good fire-stones, and resist the action of fire as a back wall in fire-places for a generation without softening or crumbling. But the strata a few feet higher are burned into lime, and make a medium quality for building purposes, and no doubt a very good quality of caustic lime for softening straw in the manufacture of paper. Some part of the ten feet of massive stone furnishes good building material. This stone has been obtained in Todd's Fork, but is expensive on account of the thickness of superincumbent stone of a poor quality, which must be removed before good stone can be reached. On Anderson's Fork, at Oglesby's quarry, the same stone is more accessible, and is the best building stone obtained from this formation. The quality of this stone at Oglesby's has led some to prefer it to the Niagara; but it has the hardness and gritty character of the Clinton, and on surfaces which have been exposed in the quarry to the action of atmospheric

*This group contains many exceedingly interesting fossils.

agencies for several years, it is seen to be composed almost wholly of a solid mass of broken encrinitic stems. Aside from lithological characters, this stone at Oglesby's is in the Clinton horizon, about midway from top to bottom, exclusive of the iron ore in the upper part. The twelve feet from the top of the Clinton is well seen from the under strata at Babb's quarry, on Todd's Fork, down stream to the locality of the iron furnace, formerly erected to work the ore. This twelve feet is highly fossiliferous throughout, but it is only in a few feet at the bottom where the proportion of iron is large enough to entitle it to the name of iron ore. In this part the imbedded fossils are deeply covered by the iron. For some reason, the furnace erected here (about 1850) did not prove a success, and was soon abandoned, although the quality of iron was regarded as very good. The richest ore is a brittle stone, mostly composed of small, exteriorly smooth and shiny lenticular grains, reminding one of flax-seed. The ore is easily crumbled in the hand, and contains numerous disjointed crinoidal disks, partially eroded. The species of fossils become more numerous as we approach the higher strata. Sometimes the stone is highly granular or crystalline, while still crumbling easily in the fingers, and is less ferruginous and the imbedded fossils become light colored. The iron ore occurs in considerable quantities, being exposed in an outcrop along the slopes for several miles, and large quantities could be obtained by stripping. If it were more convenient, or nearer furnaces in operation, it might become valuable to mix with other ores in making certain qualities of iron, particularly if it should be found to serve likewise as a flux. The fossils in the upper beds are better preserved than in the lower, but good cabinet specimens are difficult to obtain. That locality alluded to before as Grubb's quarry, in the southern part of the county, abounds in fossils, and I recommend it as a promising field for palæontological research. It was but little opened at the time of my visit, but as the stone obtained seemed to answer well for building purposes, it will doubtless be further developed and furnish many fossils, and possibly some that are new to science. Highly fossiliferous courses, twelve feet; massive courses, hard and gritty, showing crinoidal stems on weathered surface, ten feet; strata, alternating with clay, five feet; ferruginous clay, separating the limestone from the blue clay below, three feet.

"*The Niagara Formation.*—This designation, as well as many others in our geology, including the subject of the last paragraph—the Clinton—is derived from the account of the geology of the State of New York published some years since, and all are taken from the occurrence of the strata in well-known localities in that State. The Niagara formation is not exposed very extensively in Clinton County, and dips far under the surface in Fayette. It lies immediately on the iron stone, or ore, just referred to at Babb's quarry, on Todd's Fork. Here, proceeding from the upper strata of Clinton in the bed of the creek, near Babb's quarry, we find, commencing at the Clinton, thence upward: Blue clay with purple tint, four inches; blue clay, four inches; stone stratum, one inch; purple or red clay, unctuous feeling, four inches; blue clay, four inches. The best Niagara building stone in the county—smooth, fine-grained, even-bedded limestone—approaching in quality some sorts of marble.

"The supply of this building stone, however, is limited and much below the demand. In the inferior strata, no trace of organic remains was found, their fine, even texture suggesting that they may have been deposited as calcareous mud in quiet water. In no part of the twelve or fifteen feet here exposed were organic remains found, except in the most meager quantity, here and there occurring a small mass of coral which is completely incorporated in the substance of the stone, being unbroken and standing upright as it was formed, having been silted up by fine sedimentary deposits. Above this building stone, the system assumes that loose and porous character so often observed in this

formation, full of casts of large *Pentamerous oblongus* and other fossils, with numerous small cavities stained with carbonaceous matter. At Port William, the exposure on Anderson's Fork was perfectly characteristic of this formation, the jagged and cavernous masses being worn and corroded by the elements into fantastic shapes. But the most interesting exposure of this formation in the county is that known as Black's quarry, near Snow Hill, where the strata belong to the upper portion of the Niagara. This is a highly fossiliferous stone, but unsuitable for building purposes, as it is soft and porous and can be crumbled in the hand. The stone used in constructing the Vienna & Wilmington Turnpike was obtained here. The fossils are difficult to obtain without being broken, but many of them are very good specimens, the most delicate markings being preserved. The stone is so fragile that the specimens are greatly injured by handling, and cannot be packed in the usual manner without detriment. Among those I brought away I find a *Rhynchonella cuneata*, an *Athyris*, a *Polypora* and *Striatopora*, and a *Favistella plumosa*. The molluscous fossils obtained were casts of the shells, the interiors being entirely empty and showing the muscular impressions with great distinctness. It will doubtless repay the palæontologist richly to make a thorough exploration of this quarry. If there is any economic value in the product of this quarry, not heretofore discovered, I suggest that it may be as material for lime. The best quality of building lime is manufactured in other localities from stone obtained in this horizon of the Niagara formation. There may be a question of its practical utility for this purpose on account of the liability of the stone to break up. There were indications that in some portions of the quarry the quality of the stone might be less liable to this objection. So far as my observation extended, this portion of the Niagara occurs nowhere else in our district. All the bedded rock eastward of the localities I have named, where the Niagara may be found, belongs to the same formation, as all places where stone in position is found along Anderson's Fork, near Wilmington and also near Reesville."

Next above the Niagara is the Lower Helderberg, a water lime formation, but this does not occur in Clinton County, consequently those formations which have been described are all which come within the province of this chapter.

THE SOILS.

The soils of Clinton County are of a somewhat varied nature, from the sandy to the rich black alluvial deposits having the characteristics of the lands in the Western prairies. They are adapted to the growth of grass, grains and fruit, and consequently within the limits of the county are found excellent stock, splendid fruit and profuse crops of grain, of which winter wheat is the staple. Very early in its history—or that of its settlements—it became apparent that as an agricultural region the county was destined to rank among the foremost in the State, and years have simply proved that the confidence of the pioneers was not misplaced.

CLIMATOLOGICAL.

The climate of the region in which Clinton County is located is of that nature which is conducive to health. There is no persistent cause to taint the atmosphere with malaria, as in localities where the drainage is imperfect, and the county is situated far enough south so that it is free from the extremes of cold, while at the same time the temperature does not rise above that of much more Northern regions. In common with the whole Northern country, however, it is subject to great and sudden changes in temperature at certain seasons. The annual precipitation is sufficient to insure almost invariably good crops and keep the sanitary condition of the county at its best. Everything considered, the climate of Clinton County is a desirable one.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC.

SCATTERED throughout a large portion of the United States are remains which show that the region was once occupied by a race of people possessing more enlightened knowledge than any of the tribes known as Indians of whom the history of this country treats. There is system and order in their work, as shown by the only evidence possessed of their existence. This evidence appears in the form of mounds, earthworks, stone fortifications, domestic and warlike implements, and, last and best, of human remains differing from those of the white race or any of the savage races with which the continent is known to have been peopled. The Aztecs of Mexico and Central America were similar beings, but among them was a knowledge of various arts which placed them far above the plane of the savage. Except the slightest mention in one or two instances, there is hardly any notice made of the monuments left by these people, as observed by the first European explorers, and it was not until late in the eighteenth century that more extended accounts were given. Nothing was presented that threw any light upon the subject and called the remains into general notice until 1805, when Harris, in his account of a "Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Ohio," gave an extended description of the ancient works at Marietta, Ohio. H. H. Brackenridge wrote of the works found in various localities—notably Louisiana—in 1814, and since then the work of investigation has been vigorously prosecuted by the men whose interest in it had become great. The report of E. G. Squier, A. M., and E. H. Davis, M. D., on the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published in 1848, in the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, is one of the most reliable volumes in existence treating upon the remains found in the United States. In observing generally upon the existing structures, this report says:

"The ancient monuments of the Western United States consist, for the most part, of elevations and embankments of earth and stone, erected with great labor and manifest design. In connection with these, more or less intimate, are found various minor relics of art, consisting of ornaments and implements of many kinds, some of them composed of metal, but most of stone. These remains are spread over a vast extent of country. They are found on the sources of the Allegheny, in the western part of the State of New York, on the east, and extend thence westwardly along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and through Michigan and Wisconsin to Iowa and the Nebraska Territory on the west. Ancient works are also found on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. We have no record of their occurrence above the great lakes. Carver mentions some on the shores of Lake Pepin, and some are said to occur near Lake Travers, under the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. Lewis and Clarke saw them on the Missouri River, 1,000 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and they have been observed on the Kansas and Platte, and on other remote Western rivers. They are found all over the intermediate country, and spread over the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. They line the shores of the gulf from Texas to Florida, and extend, in diminished numbers, into South Carolina. They occur in great numbers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas. They are found

in less numbers in the western portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North and South Carolina, as also in Michigan, Iowa and the Mexican territory beyond the Rio Grande del Norte. In short, they occupy the entire basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as also the fertile plains along the gulf."

Oregon and other portions of the country also have their tumuli, and the work of the ancient people everywhere presents characteristics which testify to their skill in the details of their simple architecture and the manufacture of the various implements used by them. For want of a better name, this people have been called the Mound-Builders, and Prof. J. W. Foster, a well-known and interesting writer, asks the question, "Who were the Mound-Builders?" answering it as best he can in the following language:

"Instead of seeking to establish ethnic relations between the Mound-Builders and any of the races of the Old World, founded on the apparent similarity of manners and customs, I would look rather for their origin to that race who, in times far remote, flourished in Brazil, some of whose crania are found in the bone caves of Minos Geraes, in connection with mammalian bones belonging to genera and species now extinct. These crania, as has been shown, were characterized by a remarkable deficiency of the frontal eminences, amounting to an almost entire absence of the forehead—a type which we find delineated on the monuments of Mexico and Central America, and which is seen in the crania recovered from the shores of Lake Michigan and the banks of the Wabash and Mississippi. If we examine the bas-reliefs of the temple of Prelenque, and the altar tablets of Copan, as delineated by Catherwood, we shall find that all the figures possess the peculiarity of a low forehead, the prominence of which, at this day, is regarded as the type of intellectual face. These sculptured figures are not caricatures, but display an ability on the part of the artists to represent the human form in every posture and with anatomical fidelity. Nor are the people in humble life here delineated. The figures are regal or priestly; some are engaged in offering up sacrifices, or are in an attitude of devotion; many hold a scepter or other baton of authority; their apparel is gorgeous; their head-dresses are elaborately arrayed, and decorated with long feathers, probably of the quezal, which was the sacred bird of that region. Ornaments depend from their ears; beads are entwined in their hair or encircle their necks; costly tunics are thrown over their shoulders; their loins are girt with rich furs; their feet are shod with sandals; in fact, all their paraphernalia indicate a barbaric pomp which an Oriental monarch might envy. Thus, it is evident that this peculiar conformation of skull was characteristic of the most exalted personages; and, admitting that it was the result of artificial compression, which is only in exceptional cases established, still it is clear that there existed a prototype of what they regarded as manly beauty, to which they wished to conform. That prototype can be traced back to the remotest antiquity of man on this hemisphere."

Reasoning, from the light of modern ethnological discoveries, that the civilization of the so-called Old World originated in the tropics and extended naturally toward the temperate climates, where their full physical and intellectual powers were developed, Prof. Foster also deems it proper to conclude that the race of which this article treats migrated northward from the warm climate of Central America, rather than from the "hyperborean regions of Siberia and Behring's Strait," and all historical evidence in North America tends to show that such was the case.

Coming now directly to the remains left by this remarkable people, we will study their characteristics, prefacing with the statement that there is a wide gap to be closed up before the Mound-Builders can be connected with the



Amos Huffman

American Indians, for the latter are essentially different from the former in that they are averse to agricultural pursuits and the restraints of a sedentary life, and have never been known "to erect structures which should survive the lapse of a generation." West of the Mississippi Delta, and extending northward from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arkansas River and beyond, and westward to the Colorado in Texas, is a class of mounds numbered by millions, circular in form and hemispheroidal in elevation, from one to five feet high, and from thirty to 140 feet in diameter, which are supposed to have been erected by human agency, yet of the origin of which there is no knowledge nor evidence. They have been called "inexplicable mounds." In other localities where these ancient works have been discovered, their origin has been proved by conclusive evidence. They are usually found near to streams, on the several terraces, or "bottoms," and occasionally on the lowest bottom, where it is above high-water mark. In Clinton County, they appear above the first and second bottoms, generally, and neither are they confined to the immediate localities of streams, in all instances, being quite often found in remote fields or timber plats.

Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on the "Ancient Monuments, etc.," classed these remains as inclosures and mounds, subdividing the former into works of defense, sacred inclosures and miscellaneous; and the mounds into those for sacrifice, for temple sites, for sepulture and for observation. These men and Prof. Foster do not agree in all particulars as to the uses of the inclosures and mounds, the latter gentleman reasoning from later observation and known customs. It seems well enough, however, to classify them as above, as probably they were put to the various uses named. The Ohio and Mississippi Valleys are rich in relics of the departed race, and some of the finest works left by them are within the State of Ohio. Several important cities, as Marietta, Circleville, Newark, Portsmouth, etc., are founded on the sites of ancient mounds and fortifications, and scattered throughout the southern and central portions of the State are almost innumerable tumuli, which tell mute tales of the past. The region of the Miamis and the Scioto is particularly interesting for its remains, and in Clinton County, although there is no single extensive work, there are in the neighborhood of five hundred mounds and three inclosures. In the eastern part of Warren County, on a high bluff which frowns upon the Little Miami River, is an irregular fortification, which has received the name of Fort Ancient. It is thus described by Prof. John Locke, of Cincinnati, who made a fine map of it, which was inserted in the work of Squier and Davis:

"This work occupies a terrace on the left bank of the river, and 230 feet above its waters. The place is naturally a strong one, being a peninsula, defended by two ravines, which, originating on the east side, near to each other, diverging and sweeping around, enter the Miami, the one above and the other below the work. The Miami itself, with its precipitous banks of 200 feet, defends the western side. The ravines are occupied by small streams. Quite around this peninsula, on the very verge of the ravines, has been raised an embankment of unusual height and perfection. Meandering around the spurs, and re-entering to pass the heads of the gullies, it is so winding in its course that it required 196 stations to complete its survey. The whole circuit of the work is between four and five miles. The number of cubic yards of excavation may be approximately estimated at 628,800. The embankment stands in many places twenty feet in perpendicular height, and, although composed of a tough, diluvial clay, without stone except in a few places, its outward slope is from thirty-five to forty-three degrees This work presents no continuous ditch, but the earth for its construction has been dug from convenient pits, which are still quite deep, or filled with mud and water. Although I brought over a party of

a dozen active young engineers, and we had encamped upon the ground to expedite our labors, we were still two days in completing our survey, which, with good instruments, was conducted with all possible accuracy. The work approaches nowhere within many feet of the river, but its embankment is in several places carried down into ravines from fifty to one hundred feet deep, and at an angle of thirty degrees, crossing a streamlet at the bottom, which, by showers, must often swell to a powerful torrent. But in all instances, the embankment may be traced to within three to eight feet of the stream. Hence it appears that, although these little streams have cut their channels through fifty to one hundred feet of thin, horizontal layers of blue limestone, interstratified with indurated clay marl, not more than three feet of that excavation has been done since the construction of the earthworks. If the first portion of the denudation was not more rapid than the last, a period of at least thirty to fifty thousand years would be required for the present point of its progress. But the quantity of material removed from such a ravine is as the square of its depth, which would render the last part of its denudation much slower, in vertical descent, than the first part. That our streams have not yet reached their ultimate level, a point beyond which they cease to act upon their beds, is evident from the vast quantity of solid material transported annually by our rivers to be added to the great delta of the Mississippi. Finally, I am astonished to see a work, simply of earth, after braving the storms of thousands of years, still so entire and well-marked. Several circumstances have contributed to this. The clay of which it is built is not easily penetrated by water; the bank has been, and is still, mostly covered by a forest of beech trees, which have woven a strong web of their roots over its deep sides, and a fine bed of moss (*Polytrichum*) serves still further to afford protection."

Three parallel terraces, supposed to be artificial, are situated upon the steep slope of the hill at the point where the fortification approaches nearest to the river, and other features exist which would best be shown by an accurate plan, such as the one mentioned. Thousands have visited Fort Ancient and been impressed by its magnitude and good state of preservation, and have doubtless wondered much what kind of a race of people erected it. The average height of the embankment is nine or ten feet, while in places it rises to more than twenty feet, and there are over seventy gateways or breaks, probably not all left by the designers of the work. Parallels originally extended eastward from the northeast part for a distance of 1,350 feet, and at the end inclosed a small mound. In its conformation to the shape of the peninsula, the work consists of two grand divisions, connected by a long, narrow neck, at the southern extremity of which, at the opening of the south division of the fortification, are two large mounds. The road from Lebanon to Chillicothe is laid across the northern portion of the work. It is said that from Fort Ancient to some works near Milford, in Clermont County, there are from one to three continuous banks, evidently designed as a connecting way between the two fortifications.

From all indications, the Mound-Builders' population was very large in the region which includes Clinton and the adjoining counties. Dr. L. B. Welch, of Wilmington, has been collecting pre-historic relics for more than thirty years in this county, many of them having been brought to him at different times by his patrons. J. M. Richardson, of the same place, is also an enthusiastic worker in the same field, and has expended much money in his researches. About 1867, these two gentleman began together a systematic investigation of the works found in the county, and their labors have met with so much success that they have now in their collection double the number of finely finished slate relics possessed by the Smithsonian Institution at Washing-

ton, D. C. Dr. Welch states that the slate relics found in this locality are the finest finished of any he has ever seen, and the fact was also noticed by Mr. Whiteley, of the Champion Agricultural Implement Works at Springfield, Ohio. Many copper implements have been discovered in the mounds opened by Messrs. Welch and Richardson.

The inclosures known to exist in Clinton County are three in number—one near Springfield Meeting-House, in Adams Township; another at Clarksville, near the railway station and the west line of the county; and the third near Villars' Chapel, on the Little East Fork of the Little Miami River. The first and last mentioned are each about an acre in extent, surrounded by a ditch and outer circular wall. The first-named is partly on the premises of David Curl, and within it are the sheds and graveyard of the Springfield Meeting-House. A sacrificial mound near by, also on Mr. Curl's land, is about seventy-five feet in diameter at the base, and eight feet high, its height having been much reduced by its being repeatedly plowed over. The nature of the surface of the mound is the same as that of the surrounding soil. Investigation showed that, next underneath, was earth which had apparently been thrown over the embers while they were yet hot; then appeared the altar, composed of burnt clay and slightly depressed in the center at the top, the heat having been so intense that the elements in the wood and sand had been formed into coarse glass. Some badly decomposed pieces of human bones and a copper awl were found in this mound, and other copper implements were found close by. From a mound on the Seth Linton farm, three miles west of Wilmington, in Union Township, were taken several curiously constructed copper spools. Three mounds are here close together, on Todd's Fork, in which have been discovered some fine and rare relics, among them a butterfly-shaped tablet of banded slate, and another tablet of Waverly sandstone, both covered with hieroglyphics. North of Wilmington, on Todd's Fork, was found a pipe, on which were figures of a face, a beaver (or otter) and numerous characters. Two miles south of Wilmington, on the Fitzhugh farm, an elegant ax was found by Mr. Richardson, which is highly polished, of curious shape, and has carved upon it a face—apparently that of a female—and a death's head. Occasionally fragments of pottery are found in some of the mounds, but seldom any whole specimens. Some pieces, shown by Mr. Richardson, are thin and delicate as china ware, lighter colored on the inner side than on the outer, and showing evidence of great care in their manufacture. Within a radius of five miles of Wilmington are, says Mr. Richardson, fifty-six well-defined mounds, with probably numerous others not so readily noticed, and many more are nearly within the same circle. None of them are very large, except one, on the George Villars farm, on Cowan's Creek, southwest of Wilmington, which is perhaps thirty feet high and a hundred feet in diameter. This and one near Lumberton, in Liberty Township, on Anderson's Fork, are the largest in the county, and differ but little in size. With probably one exception, all the mounds found in Clinton County are circular in form, the exception being a long mound near Sligo, in Adams Township. The inclosure previously mentioned at Clarksville is on the first bottom of Todd's Fork.

In 1880, Mr. Richardson excavated, at a cost of $222, what is known as the Cooper Mound, in Highland County, south of Leesburg. His labors were rewarded by finding numerous implements, pieces of bones (showing it to have been a sacrificial mound) and quantities of cloth. The latter is of several distinct textures, and establishes the fact, beyond question, that the ancients understood the art of manufacturing cloth from something besides plaiting it out of bark, as this was evidently made in a rude loom, being perfectly regular

and even. A Cincinnati chemist tested pieces of it, and concluded that it was made of some material furnished by the vegetable kingdom.

It is the intention of Messrs. Welch and Richardson, as soon as it can conveniently be done, to publish a volume descriptive of their investigations and the relics they have discovered, and to their co-laborers in the same field it must prove intensely interesting. Dr. Welch has a large number of beautiful water-color and India-ink drawings of relics in the collection, from which it is his intention to have colored lithographic plates made, and these will add greatly to the value of the work. Few men have, through a genuine ardor for the work, instead of a hope of subsequent financial gain, carried their investigations to such an extent as the gentlemen named, and their zeal is yet unflagging.

CHAPTER III.

ANTE-PIONEER DAYS.

BORDER STRUGGLES—INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY DAYS—STORY OF THE DESERTED CAMP—FRONTIER HAPPENINGS.

"They were a sturdy, rude race, and strong—
Our grandsires and granddames of old."

THE story can never be fully told of the conquest of the wilderness and its savage inhabitants. Of the hardy men who braved untold perils in exploring and bringing to notice a region whose resources were not even imagined, who took their lives and their rifles in their hands and sought the depths of the mighty forests which bordered the Ohio on both sides, and who encountered the red man in all his fierce cunning, and gave back defiance alike to his cunning and his power, the last survivor has been laid to rest in his narrow home beneath the turf. The prominent deeds of the border rangers have been written in history, and thus has a valuable record been handed down to succeeding generations; but of the manifold incidents which were preserved only in the memory of the actors, nothing can be known. Any intelligent person can understand that it required years of arduous labor and greatest risk to people and improve the wilderness, and all of us, probably, have been acquainted from our youth with the names and exploits of Boone, Kenton and the many others who performed immense work in the last century; but the lesser lights of those days, who acted well their parts, and bore hardships in common with their leaders, may never be made known to us. Let us thank those who have taken the pains to gather such facts as we have, and award credit to the actors whose names have not been told, as well as to those with whom we are familiar.

Within what is now the county of Clinton, no memorable engagement between the red and white forces occurred, although it lay in the region which witnessed important operations through a series of years. Within the county dwelt, doubtless, representatives of the numerous tribes with whom the frontier armies met in conflict; but there is, however, no knowledge of any considerable Indian village having existed in its limits.

On the 31st of January, 1786, a treaty was held at the mouth of the Great Miami River, with the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees, some of the tribes not sending representatives, among them the Piankeshaws, Pottawatomies and Twigtwees. Gen. George Rogers Clark, Gen. Richard Butler and Samuel Parsons were the Commissioners on the part of the whites. The earliest published accounts of this treaty accord to Gen. Clark the honor of having been the principal actor therein, and a sensational version of the affair was published in the Encyclopedia Americana, and in Judge Hall's "Romance of Western History." The Encyclopedia account is as follows:

"The Indians came in to a treaty at Fort Washington (given also as Fort Finney, after Maj. Finney, who was a witness to the treaty) in the most friendly manner, except the Shawnees, the most conceited and warlike of the aborigines—the first in at a battle and the last at a treaty. Three hundred of their finest warriors set off, in all their paint and feathers, and filed into the council house. Their number and demeanor, so unusual at an occasion of this

sort, was altogether unexpected and suspicious. The United States stockade mustered seventy men. In the center of the hall, at a little table, sat the Commissary General, Clark, the indefatigable scourge of these very marauders; Gen. Richard Butler and Mr. Parsons. There was also present a Capt. Denny, who, I believe, is still alive (1830), and can attest this story. On the part of the Indians, an old council sachem and a war chief took the lead. The latter, a tall, raw-boned fellow, with an impudent and villainous look, made a boisterous and threatening speech, which operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum, to signify that they were prepared for either event—peace or war. Clark exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his left hand and his elbow resting upon the table. He raised his little cane and pushed the sacred wampum off the table with very little ceremony. Every Indian at the same time started from his seat with one of those sudden, simultaneous and peculiar savage sounds which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten. At this juncture, Clark rose. The scrutinizing eye cowered at his glance. He stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol, and ordered them to leave the hall. They did so, apparently involuntarily. They were heard all that night, debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war, the old sachem for peace. The latter prevailed, and the next morning they came back and sued for peace."

Gen. Richard Butler, one of the Treaty Commissioners, kept a private diary, and the portion of it relating to this affair was long afterward published in Neville B. Craig's *Olden Time*, at Pittsburgh. From this diary it appears that the Indians first offered the black or war belt, and Gen. Butler tendered in return the option of a black or white belt. The head chieftain of the Shawnees, bearing the name of Kekewepellethe, made an insolent speech, and, at its close, threw down the war belt. After a short conference between the Commissioners, Butler writes: "I (not Clark) addressed them in this short manner." The speech was decidedly pointed, and closed about as follows:

"You joined the British King against us. We have overcome him; he has cast you off and given us your country, and Congress, in bounty and mercy, offer you peace and a country. We have told you our terms, and these we will not alter. They are just and liberal. We now tell you, if you are so unwise as to adhere to what you have said, and to refuse these terms, you may depart in peace; you shall have provisions to take you to your towns, and no man shall touch you for eight days; but after that, we shall consider ourselves free from all ties of protection, and you may depend the United States will protect their citizens and distress your obstinate nation. It rests now with you. Peace or war is in your power. Make your choice like men. We tell you plainly that this country belongs to the United States. Their blood has defended it, and will protect it. You should be thankful for its forgiveness and offers of kindness, instead of the sentiments which the black string imports and the manner you have delivered it. We shall not receive it or any other from you in any such way."

The General then adds: "I took it up and dashed it on the table. We then left them and threw down a black and white string. In the afternoon, the Shawnees (this name is spelled in various ways) sent a message requesting a council, on which we went in. Kekewepellethe then arose and spoke as follows: 'Brothers—the Thirteen Fires: We feel sorry that a mistake has caused you to be displeased at us this morning. You must have misunderstood us. We told you yesterday that three of our men were to go off immediately

to gather your flesh and blood' (meaning white prisoners in their hands). 'We had also appointed persons to remain with you till this is performed; they are here, and shall stay with you. Brethren, our people are sensible of the truths you have told them. You have everything in your power; we, therefore, hope that you will take pity on our women and children. Brothers, everything shall be as you wish; we came here to do that which is good, and we agree to all you have proposed, and hope in future we shall both enjoy peace and be secure.' " (A white string.)

Vastly different was the tone of this speech from that of the morning, when the same chieftain who now made so cringing an apology had declared that his people would not give hostages for the return of all the "white flesh" in their hands, and that they would have none of the presents offered them for their women and children, with other insolent and impudent remarks. The speech and manner of Gen Butler cowed them, and it was only through fear of consequences that they agreed upon a peaceful course. Very likely Butler's speech was agreed to by Clark, and perhaps in part suggested by him, but, from the evidence stated, it is improbable that Clark was the man who delivered it. Thus is romance spoiled. Among the provisions of this treaty were the following:

ARTICLE 2. The Shawnee nation do aeknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded to them, by a treaty of peace made between them and the king of Great Britain, the Fourteenth day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four.

ART. 6. The United States do allot to the Shawnee nation lands within their territory, to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wyandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; then down the River Miami to the fork of that river, next below the old fort, which was taken by the French in One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-two; thence due west to the river De La Panse; then down that river to the river Wabash, beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawnees in their settlement and possessions. And the Shawnees do relinquish to the United States all title or pretense of title they ever had to the lands east, west and south of the east, west and south lines before described.

Notwithstanding this treaty and others were made, the affairs of the region remained in an unsettled condition for many years longer, and settlement by whites was greatly retarded. Marietta and Cincinnati were founded, and that was about the extent to which the people dared go. Several expeditions were sent against disturbing tribes of Indians, but none of them were fruitful of much until "Mad Anthony" Wayne administered such terrible punishment in 1794, partially wiping out the disgrace of the defeat of former commanders. August 3, 1795, witnessed the treaty of Greenville, and soon afterward, settlers began pushing for the interior. Many had located in various parts of the State previous to the war of 1812, and to some of them the horrors of Indian warfare were made newly familiar. Finally, however, the career of Tecumseh, the great Indian chieftain and organizer, was closed by a death-shot in the battle of the Thames (October 5, 1813), the second war with Great Britain was ended, the smoke of the conflict lifted, and peace reigned throughout the land.

Within the present limits of the county of Wilmington is a spot made prominent by an incident which occurred during one of the several expeditions against the Miami Indians. It is still known as

THE DESERTED CAMP.

The story connected with the name is given as follows, from the notes of Judge Harlan, deceased, of Wilmington:

"Clinton County is by no means celebrated for her many places of historic interest. A reason for this may be found in the fact that no Indian town

was located within her borders, and the white man's war-trace and the Indian warrior's road generally lay to the west or east of us. Among the places of more or less celebrity within the county, the Deserted Camp is perhaps the most conspicuous. This is a well-known landmark, and is prominently shown on the county map. It is situated on a high bank of Todd's Fork, about three miles north-northeast of where Wilmington now is, on the spot now covered in part by Starbucktown. Surrounded by flat and rather low lands, this place of encampment is high and rolling, and, in a state of nature, was covered by a heavy growth of large oaks and such other trees as are common to the forests in the neighborhood. With such a surface, and so convenient both as to wood and water, it offered facilities for encampment unsurpassed for miles around.

"The name of the place was plainly derived from a circumstance which is said to have occurred there several years prior to the first white settlement in this part of the State.

"The tradition of the neighborhood is that an expedition in some force was fitted out in Kentucky during the existence of the long and bloody war between the people of that district and the Indians, to march against the Shawnee towns on the Miamis or Mad Rivers. On its way, it encamped on Todd's Fork, and in the morning, it was discovered that one of the men had deserted to the enemy. Several questions arise here, as: What expedition is here referred to? When did it march? And who was the man who abandoned the brave and civilized Kentuckians to unite his fortunes with a savage people?

"The expedition was one in force, or it never would have ventured into the Indian country so far as the Deserted Camp. Four armies (if that is not too magnificent a term) were sent against the Indians mentioned above, and only four at any time.

"The above-mentioned 'armies' consisted of Col. Bowman's, in 1779; Gen. George Rogers Clark's first, in 1780; Clark's second, in 1782; and Col. Benjamin Logan's, in 1786. Neither Harmar's, St. Clair's nor Wayne's need be mentioned in this connection, because they were not fitted out in Kentucky, and were never near the Deserted Camp. Bowman and Clark marched against the Shawnee towns, but they either collected their forces at the mouth of the Licking River, opposite the point where Cincinnati now is, or marched that way. Neither Bowman nor Clark was ever within the limits of what is now Clinton County.

[NOTE.—In the year first given (1779), the Indians were exceedingly troublesome. Congress had become aroused, subsequent to the massacres at Wyoming and Cherry Valley, to the necessity of adopting some means of protection for the western and northwestern frontiers, and Gen. Sullivan's decisive campaign against the Indian towns of Pennsylvania and New York, under the direction of Washington, whom the Senecas named the "town destroyer," was the outcome. Forty towns were burned, and more than one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn destroyed, according to Stone. In the West, the operations were on a smaller scale, and the Indians were far more successful. Col. Bowman's expedition was organized in July, 1779, one wing of his little army being commanded by Col. Benjamin Logan. From some unexpected cause, the two divisions did not fully co-operate, and the entire body was forced to retreat, after taking some booty and burning an Indian town. Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Logan were more successful in subsequent expeditions, and the mettle of Kentucky men proved equal to the emergencies of the day.—P. A. D.]

"Logan took another route. He marched by the way of Bryant's Station, on Elkhorn and the Lower Blue Lick to the Ohio River, where Maysville now is. This was a large force for that day. It was raised in Kentucky, in Octo-



A. L. Wall.

ber, 1786, and Gen. Benjamin Logan received the command. Gen. Logan, from whom Logan County derived its name, was a man well acquainted with Indian warfare, and well qualified to command. The numerical strength of the force was variously estimated at from four hundred to seven hundred men. It was the second expedition fitted out in Kentucky that year. The first, commanded by Gen. George Rogers Clark, fifteen hundred strong, was on its way to the Illinois country. Kentucky had sustained a heavy drain of her men to supply the requisite force for Gen. Clark's expedition, and when Gen. Logan's call was made and responded to she was, as it were, deprived of male help and defense.

"The mustering of these forces prevented the meeting of the convention elected to form a constitution for the State.

"The expedition under Logan was raised for the purpose of punishing the warlike Shawnees for their many murders and cruel outrages, and to keep the warriors of the Miami, Wyandot, Delaware and Shawnee tribes close at home, while Gen. Clark was operating against the Wabash and Vermilion Indians.

"The men engaged in Gen. Logan's expedition, among whom were Daniel Boone, Maj. (afterward General) Simon Kenton, Judge McManis (an early Associate Judge of Clinton County) and Col. Robert Patterson (one of the proprietors and an old resident of Dayton), were mostly backwoods riflemen. All were mounted. They crossed the Ohio River at Limestone, now Maysville, and took a course leading almost directly north, aiming to strike the first blow at the Shawnee town on Mad River, the birthplace of the great Tecumseh, situate about five miles southwest of the site of the present city of Springfield, Clark County. They entered into what is now Clinton County, at or near Lynchburg, Highland County, passed east of the sites of Martinsville, Morrisville and Wilmington, and west of the site of New Antioch, and encamped for the night at this point, since known as the Deserted Camp.

"Some time during the night, a Frenchman belonging to Logan's army deserted to give notice to the Indians of the near approach of the Kentuckians. The fact of his desertion was soon ascertained. The army was aroused and put in motion. The race for the Indian town was closely contested, but the deserter, having the advantage in the start, retained it to the end. When Logan arrived at the principal Indian town, the Indians were aroused, and evidently trying to make their escape. The deserter had given notice of the approach of the Kentuckians, but not in time to enable the Indians to get away. Their towns were destroyed by fire, and their fields of corn laid waste. Twenty warriors were killed, seventy or eighty prisoners taken, and the women and children left but a precarious supply of miserable food.

"The Frenchman who deserted from Logan's army had been taken prisoner by Gen. Clark, in one of his campaigns in Illinois, under such circumstances as plainly showed that he and the Indians were not on opposite sides. He claimed, however, to be their prisoner, not their ally. He was permitted to accompany the army of Clark to Kentucky, where he remained two years, when he joined the forces of Logan and accompanied them to the crossing of Todd's Fork.

"The camp then and there made was a controlling call for the Deputy Surveyor for Col. Anderson, the principal surveyor of the lands reserved by the State of Virginia for the officers and soldiers for three years' service in the Virginia line, on Continental establishment.

"On the county map, it is named the Deserted Camp. Five military surveys call for this spot, as one corner of each of these surveys. All call for beginning at 'Logan's encampment in October, 1786, where a man deserted from him.'

"In an account of this attack upon the Indian towns, given by the late Gen. William Lytle, of Cincinnati, from whom our Lytle's Creek was named, speaking of the operations in a part of the field of warfare in which he took a part, he says: 'We had taken thirteen prisoners. Among them was the chief, his three wives—one of them a young and handsome woman, another of them the famous grenadier squaw, upward of six feet tall—and two or three fine young lads. The rest were children. One of these lads was a remarkably interesting youth, about my own age (seventeen years) and size. He clung closely to me, and appeared keenly to notice everything that was going on. When we arrived at the town, a crowd of our men pressed around to see the chief. A young man by the name of Curner had been to one of the springs to drink. He discovered the young savage by my side, and came running toward me. The young Indian supposed he was advancing to kill him. As I turned around, in the twinkling of an eye he let fly an arrow at Curner, for he was armed with a bow. I had just time to catch his arm as he discharged his arrow. It passed through Curner's dress and grazed his side. The jerk I gave his arm undoubtedly prevented his killing Curner on the spot.'

"The youth referred to by Gen. Lytle was a Shawnee half-blood—was the Capt. Logan well known to many of the early settlers in the Miami country. He was taken to Kentucky as a prisoner, after the defeat and punishment of the Shawnee nation, but was made a member of Gen. Logan's family, and received some education. He became able to converse in tolerably good English. How long he remained in Kentucky is involved in some obscurity. He afterward returned to his tribe, and in after years became a chief, but always retained the name of Logan.

"Gen. Lytle further describes a desperate fight made by a wounded Indian, who was at last killed. He then adds: 'We found with him Capt. Beasley's rifle, the Captain having been killed at the Lower Blue Licks a few days before the army passed through that place.' "

An anecdote relating to the early settlement of Cincinnati will not be out of place in this chapter. In 1789, alarm was felt at points on the river that the Wabash Indians would invade and destroy the weak settlements, and, some time in July of that year, Maj. Doughty arrived with a small force, and began the erection of Fort Washington on the site of Losantiville, the village opposite the mouth of the Licking, where now is Cincinnati. Judge Burnet related the following anecdote in relation to the choice of this spot, instead of the one picked out by Judge Symmes, the founder of the place:

"Through the influence of the Judge (Symmes), the detachment sent by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort between the Miami Rivers, for the protection of the settlers, landed at North Bend. This circumstance induced many of the first emigrants to repair to that place on account of the expected protection which the garrison would afford. While the officer commanding the detachment was examining the neighborhood to select the most eligible spot for a garrison, he became enamored with a beautiful black-eyed female, who happened to be a married woman. The vigilant husband saw his danger, and immediately determined to remove with his family to Cincinnati, where he supposed they could be safe from intrusion. As soon as the gallant officer discovered that the object of his admiration had been removed beyond his reach, he began to think that the Bend was not an advantageous situation for a military work. This opinion he communicated to Judge Symmes, who contended very strenuously that it was the most suitable spot in the Miami country, and protested against the removal. The arguments of the Judge, however, were not as influential as the sparkling eyes of the fair female, who was then at Cincinnati. To preserve the appearance of consistency, the officer

agreed that he would defer a decision till he had explored the ground at and near Cincinnati; and that, if he found it to be less eligible than the Bend, he would return and erect the garrison at the latter place. The visit was quickly made, and resulted in a conviction that the Bend was not to be compared with Cincinnati. The troops were accordingly removed to that place, and the building of Fort Washington was commenced. This movement, apparently trivial in itself, and certainly produced by a whimsical cause, was attended by results of incalculable importance. It settled the question at once whether Symmes or Cincinnati was to be the great commercial town on the Miami Purchase. This anecdote was communicated by Judge Symmes, and is unquestionably authentic. As soon as the troops removed to Cincinnati and established the garrison, the settlers at the Bend, then more numerous than those at Cincinnati, began to remove, and in two or three years, the Bend was literally deserted, and the idea of establishing a town at that point was entirely abandoned.

"Thus we see what great results are sometimes produced by trivial circumstances. The beauty of a female transferred the commercial emporium of Ohio from the place where it was commenced to the place where it now is. Had the black-eyed beauty remained at the Bend, the garrison would have been erected there, population, capital and business would have centered there, and our city must have been now of comparatively small importance."*

However much beauty may have influenced the matter, it is certain that the site of Cincinnati was the most eligible location, and the wisdom of locating the garrison at that point is very evident to a close observer.

The expedition of Gen. Benjamin Logan has been mentioned in the story of the Deserted Camp. Logan was of Irish descent, and one of the most respected pioneers of Kentucky. He was an experienced Indian fighter, and had taken part in many border engagements of more or less note. Among those who accompanied him on his expedition against the Mack-a-cheek towns on Mad River were Col. Daniel Boone, Maj. Simon Kenton, Col. Trotter, Col. Hugh McGary (of unsavory reputation), and others who were prominent in the early days. Gen. Lytle, then a lad of sixteen years, was also present, and wrote an interesting account of the affair, which has been preserved in several publications. (See McKnight's "Western Border," p. 359.)

Although Clinton County was not the scene of warfare in its worst form, yet her soil echoed to the tread of the men who fought to conquer a lasting peace with the savages "an hundred years ago."

*Transactions Ohio Historical Society, and Albach's Western Annals.

CHAPTER IV.

LAND GRANTS, ENTRIES AND SURVEYS.

DECEMBER 20, 1783, the State of Virginia authorized its delegates to make a deed to the United States of all its right in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, upon condition that the territory so ceded should "be laid out and formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States."*

These were only a part of the conditions. Among others were the following: "That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity, not exceeding 150,000 acres, of land, promised by this State, shall be allowed and granted to then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskies and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have since been incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place, on the northwest side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland River, and between the Green River and the Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in farther upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."†

In agreement with these conditions, a deed was made March 1, 1784. The number of soldiers in the Virginia continental line proved to be 1,124.

*Virginia received a charter May 23, 1609, from King James I, of England, for all the lands extending 200 miles north and 200 miles south from Point Comfort along the coast, and "up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." This was a sweeping charter and gave a Virginia claim to a vast territory.

† Albach's Annals of the West.

The tract reserved for them between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers became known as the "Virginia Military Tract."*

In 1783, the Continental Line chose Col. Richard C. Anderson Principal Surveyor on their behalf, and concluded a contract with him December 17 in that year. July 20, 1784, he opened an office at Louisville, Ky., but no entries were made north of the Ohio until August 1, 1787. The first work done in what is now Clinton County by a deputy surveyor was by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, whose name appears in 1792 and a number of subsequent years. Others were John Obannon, 1794,† Wm. Lytle, 1795; John Beasley, 1796; James Galloway, 1804; William Barlow, 1802; James Taylor, 1813; Walter Dun, 1820; Allen Latham, 1822; Cadwallader Wallace, 1822; E. P. Kendrick, 1833; A. D. Kendrick, 1847. These, with the exception of Walter Dun, all appear to have been employed on surveys through a number of years each, and probably the names of Nathaniel Massie and John Obannon are most frequently found on the records.

The following is the record of the first entry made in the territory now comprising the county of Clinton: "No. 550, August 4, 1787. Richard C. Anderson and Mayo Carrington enter 4,000 acres of land on Military Warrant, No. 856, on the waters of the Little Miami, beginning three miles southeast of Col. Logan's encampment, in October, 1786, when a man deserted from him; running southwest 400 poles, and, from the beginning northeast 400 poles; thence at right angles southeast from each end of this line for quantity." In the same record, page 58, is the survey, as follows:

Surveyed for Richard Clough Anderson and Mayo Carrington 2,000 acres of land, on part of a military warrant No. 856, on the waters of the Little Miami, beginning at a sugar tree, ash and black oak, running s. 45 w. 400 poles to three sugar trees; thence s. 45 e. 800 poles, crossing a small creek at 560 poles, to a black oak, sugar tree and sassafras; thence n. 45 e. 400 poles, crossing a creek at 38 and at 200 poles to two sugar trees and a sassafras; thence n. 45 w. 800 poles, crossing a branch at 70, and the creek at 360 poles, to the beginning.

JOHN OBANNON, D. S.
March 3, 1794.

ANDREW POTTER, } C.C.
CHARLES PIGMAN, }
June 23, 1794.

DAVID FLOUGH, M.

Although this tract was the first one entered in the county, it was not the first surveyed, as Nathaniel Massie had made several surveys in 1792–93. Several entries were made August 6, 1787, being as follows, all on the "lower side of Cæsar's Creek:" No. 567, by Clement Biddle, Assignee, 965⅔ acres; No. 569, by Archibald Blair, heir, 1,000 acres; No. 570, by John Anderson, 1,000 acres; No. 571, by Albert Gallatin, Assignee, 766⅔ acres; No. 557, by Col. Abram Buford, 1,000 acres; No. 583, by Isaac Webb, 1,000 acres; No. 625, by Thomas Finn, 1,500 acres. The entire number of entries made in the Clinton County portion of the tract, during the month of August, 1787, was 116.

Gen. Horatio Gates had for his share of the Virginia Military Tract, 12,500 acres, which he sold to his son-in-law, Dr. James Murray, who deeded to settlers such quantities of land as they chose to purchase, at the rate of "seven quarter dollars per acre." Murray's deeds are as follows:‡

December 3, 1803, John McGregor, 200 acres, Survey 1,632.

December 3, 1803, James Magee, 250 acres, Survey 1,632.

* The bounties allowed in land by the State of Virginia were as follows: To each private soldier, 100 acres; to Chaplains, Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates, each 200 acres; to each non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; to soldiers and sailors serving to the end of the war, each 200 acres; each subaltern, 2,000 acres; each Captain, 3,000 acres; each Major, 4,000 acres; each Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; each Colonel, 5,000 acres; each Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; each Major General, 15,000 acres.

† Obannon had surveyed in Warren County, in March, 1792, but not in Clinton. Massie's work began in October of the same year.

‡ From the Harlan Notes.

December 12, 1803, Joseph Carter, 100 acres, Survey 1,559.
December 12, 1803, Robert Eachus, 160 acres, Survey 1,558.
December 13, 1803, John Vestal, 690 acres, Survey 1,559.
December 13, 1803, James Moon, Survey 1,558.
December 13, 1803, Isaac Perkins, 67 acres, Survey 1,558.
December 13, 1803, James Odle, 159 acres, Survey 1,558.
December 19, 1803, Layton Jay, 50 acres, Survey 1,558.
December 17, 1803, Jacob Haines, 125 acres, Survey 1,558.
December 15, 1803, Center Meeting-House, 15 acres, Survey 1,558.
December 19, 1803, Thomas Perkins, Survey 1,558.
January 19, 1805, Solomon Stanbrough, 140 acres, Survey 1,558.
January 19, 1807, Samuel Stanton, 100 acres, Survey 1,558.
David Ferris, 200 acres, Survey 2,229.
August 5, 1809, Mahlon Farquhar, 175 acres, Survey 2,231.
August 5, 1809, William Mendenhall, 170 acres, Survey 1,554.
August 5, 1805, Nathan Linton, 122½ acres, Survey 2,231.
June 8, 1805, Mordecai Mendenhall, 146 acres, Survey 1,554.
December 17, 1806, Israel Wright, 517 acres, Survey 1,554.
February 7, 1805, Nathan Hines, 94 acres, Survey 2,248.
February 7, 1805, George Phillips, 200 acres, Survey 2,232.
August 5, 1809, Frances Hester, 82 acres, Survey 2,248.
February 4, 1812, John Ballard, 75 acres, Survey 1,557.
February 5, 1809, Daniel Linton, 100 acres, Survey 2,248.
December 21, 1809, David Ballard, 122¾ acres, Survey 1,556.
December 21, 1809, Hur Hodgson, 100 acres, Survey 2,248.
August 5, 1809, Enoch Rallard, 110 acres, Survey 2,248.
July 4, 1807, Enoch Wickersham, 200 acres, Survey 2,232.
July 12, 1808, Daniel Hodgson, 117½, acres, Survey 2 248.
July 12, 1808, Jonathan Hodgson, 118 acres, Survey, 2,848.
December 26, 1806, Jacob Haines, 111 acres.
January 26, 1807, Benjamin Farquhar, 100 acres, Survey 1,554.
August 5, 1809, John Hadley, 250 acres, Survey 2,231.
Nathan Mendenhall, 170 acres, Survey 1,554.
Stephen Mendenhall, Survey 2,248.
David Patterson, 41 acres, Survey 2,248.
September 20, 1824, Ezekiel Leonard, 107¼ acres, Survey 2,248.

Any person holding a warrant for land in the Virginia Military Tract had the privilege of locating it in such place and such shape in the district as he chose, provided he did not encroach on previous locations. Consequently, surveys were made in all conceivable shapes, with no system whatever, and the confusion and after litigation occasioned were not surprising. The only limitation in shape was that which by a Virginia statute required the breadth of each survey to be at least one-third its length in every part, unless the breadth was restricted by mountains, water-courses or previous locations. Because of this lack of system, there were numerous interferences and encroachments of one land entry upon another, and there is at the present time great difficulty in the matter of tracing titles to these lands.

The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early surveyors can hardly be understood by the people of the present generation, but so great were they that in the Virginia Military Tract a large portion of the tillable land in the entry—one-fourth, one-third or one-half—was often paid the surveyor for his labor. Not only here, but throughout all the lands of the West, the surveys were made principally in the winter, there being then less danger from the Indians, who were in their winter quarters. Surveying with deep snow on the

ground and in the midst of heavy forests was not especially conducive to accuracy, and, in the case of the "Congress lands," as they are known, many blunders were made which were only discovered when the snows had melted and the face of the country was in full view. Gen. Nathaniel Massie was the most extensive surveyor and land speculator in Ohio in his time, and was usually accompanied by three assistant surveyors, with each of whom were six men. Great caution was observed in their movements. The hunter went ahead looking for game and keeping a sharp watch for Indians; the surveyor, two chainmen and a marker followed; the man with packhorse and baggage came next, and some distance in the rear was a watchman, following on the trail and guarding against an attack from that direction. From John McDonald's Life of Gen. Massie, the following extract is quoted: [See History of Warren County, Ohio, page 228.]

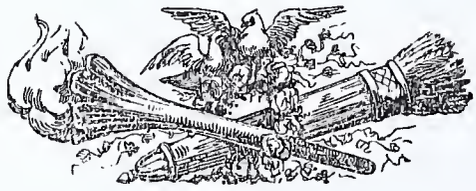
"During the winter of 1794–95, Massie prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business. Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee were employed as the assistant surveyors. The party set off from Manchester, well equipped, to prosecute their business, or, should an occasion offer, give battle to the Indians. They took the route of Logan's trace and proceeded to a place called the Deserted Camp, on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami.*

At this point, they commenced surveying, and surveyed large portions of land on Todd's Fork and up the Miami to the Chillicothe town, thence up Massie's Creek and Cæsar's Creek nearly to their heads. By the time the party had progressed thus far, winter had set in. The ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no bread. For the first two weeks, a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to mix with the soup in which meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made for cooking, that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in the most social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their firearms and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together, with their rifles in their arms and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying spoon-fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to about the middle of their bodies. When one turned, the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise and scarce a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence and send them to reconnoiter and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection. Some time after this, while surveying on Cæsar's Creek, his men attacked a party of Indians, and the savages broke and fled. After the

* It has been stated that Todd's Fork was not named until after Clinton County was settled; but it was known by that name in 1794, and had been so called previous to 1787, in which year the lands in the Virginia Military Tract were opened for entry.

defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by the Indians; but on one of their excursions, still remembered as 'the starving tour,' the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snow storm for about four days. They were in a wilderness, exposed to this severe storm, without hut, tent or covering, and, what was still more appalling, without provision and without any road or even track to retreat on, and were nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts and devoured with great avidity, head, feet, entrails and all."

In Symmes' Purchase, between the two Miami Rivers, the territory was laid out into ranges, townships and sections, something after the system of the present Government surveys, but in a manner which was defective. The sections were numbered from south to north, beginning at the southeast corner of each township. West of the Great Miami the surveys were made on the plan now in use by the Government, which is the most complete and convenient of all. Section 16 in each Government township, or one-thirty-sixth part of each of the townships in the Symmes' Purchase, was reserved for school uses. In 1807, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to one-thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Tract should be selected for school purposes from the lands lately purchased from the Indians and lying between the Western Reserve and the United States Military District. By an ordinance passed May 20, 1785, Congress provided for the reservation of Section 16 for the use of schools, and the policy has since been adhered to; the deeds of these lands in Ohio have been made under authority of the Legislature, by the Governor, and the proceeds form part of the Irreducible State School Fund.





Amy Starbuck



Jesse G. Starbuck

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

FIRST SETTLER IN THE COUNTY—CHAIN OF SETTLEMENTS BY TOWNSHIPS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MODE OF LIVING—WILDERNESS CUSTOMS EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?"

—BURNS.

MUCH less than a century has passed since the first white settler built his cabin within the present limits of Clinton County. Less than a century has elapsed since, through the magnificent forests of Southern Ohio, the red dwellers in the wilderness strove against the approach of civilization, and hurled themselves against the invaders of their country, as they deemed the white race. Eighty-seven years only have sped since Gen. Anthony Wayne concluded the treaty at Greenville with the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees (or Shawanese), Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and the various tribes dwelling in Indiana and Illinois. This treaty annulled all former ones, and the general boundary, as defined by it, between the United States and the Indian nations, commenced at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, running thence up that stream to the portage to the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum River; thence down that stream to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to Loramie's store, on the Great Miami; thence westwardly to Fort Recovery, on the head streams of the Wabash River; and thence southwestwardly in a direct line to the mouth of the Kentucky River. The United States Government at the time of the treaty, in consideration of the cessions made by the Indians, delivered to the latter goods valued at $20,000, and agreed to deliver annually thereafter, "at some convenient place northward of the Ohio River," goods to the value of $9,500, to be apportioned as agreed among the several tribes represented. The treaty also "provided that, if either of the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers, who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall, at the subsequent annual deliveries, be furnished accordingly."*

This treaty was concluded, as elsewhere stated, on the 3d of August, 1795, and immediately after the fact became known in the States, there was inaugurated a movement toward the fertile lands north of the Ohio. Fear of the Indians had retarded emigration to that date, and, although the lands had been surveyed to a great extent, and warrants were held for nearly all the land in the Virginia Military District, no steps had yet been taken toward their settlement. In September, 1795, a month after the treaty of Greenville, a block-house was erected and a settlement begun at Bedle's Station (this name is variously spelled, being given Bedell perhaps as often as any other way, but Warren County authority settles upon the spelling as first above),

*Albach's Annals of the West.

in Warren County, Ohio. The block-house was built from distrust that the Indians would not abide by the terms of the treaty. The place was named from its founder, William Bedle, from New Jersey. William Mounts and family, with four other families, are said to have settled in the same month, at a point on the south side of the Little Miami, two and a half miles below the mouth of Todd's Fork, at Mounts' Station, in Warren County, where the several cabins were built in a circle around a spring, as a protection against the Indians. November 4, 1795, Dayton was laid out, in what is now Montgomery County, Ohio, although permanent settlements were not begun there until April 1, 1796. In the spring of the latter year, Waynesville, Franklin and Deerfield, all in Warren County, were settled, and, April 7, 1796, the first cabin in Greene County was raised.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN CLINTON COUNTY.

The Virginia Military Tract had been explored, in the early part of 1787, by Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two Kentucky surveyors, who wished to obtain a knowledge of the land for the purpose of making entries when the land office for the district should be opened. The latter event occurred on the 1st of August, 1787, and O'Bannon not only entered considerable land, but he became prominent as a surveyor in the district. O'Bannon Creek is named for him.

Concerning the first settler in what is now Clinton County, a dispute arises among those who have made investigations. It has been stated that William Smalley settled within the present limits of Vernon Township, west of Clarksville, in 1797, and that to him should be awarded the honor of having been the pioneer settler of Clinton County; but the fact has been conclusively developed that Mr. Smalley's cabin was built about fifty rods west of the line which divides this county from Warren, in the township of Washington, in the latter county. It is thought, however, that his purchase extended over the line into Clinton.

It will be difficult to decide who was the first actual settler within the territory now comprising Clinton County, as the evidence seems to show that three persons came about the same time, and located at widely separated points. These were Morgan Van Meter, of Green Township; Amos Wilson, of the township bearing his name; and David Sewell, of Vernon Township. There is trouble in ascertaining the date at which each of these men came, but the latest investigations seem to fix them all in the year 1799. Morgan Van Meter* has generally been accorded the honor of being the first arrival, and Judge Harlan prepared the following sketch of him:†

"Morgan Van Meter was the first settler within the limits of Clinton County as it now exists, having come here in 1798 or 1799. He was also the first tavern-keeper within the same limits. His tavern was the first opened on any of the roads, traces or paths leading from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. 'Van Meter's' was made a conspicuous point in the road guides published in the Pittsburgh almanacs of seventy years ago, for the information and direction of travelers by land from that town to Cincinnati. Gen. Cass, in a conversation with one of our citizens a few years ago, made inquiries about this early public house, and stated that, having lain out all night in the woods a few miles southwest from Van Meter's, he was glad to find it in the morning in time for a late breakfast. This was in very early days.

*It is said of Morgan Van Meter that when the college township road was being located, about 1803-04, he met the surveyors and viewers a short distance west of Snow Hill, and by generous donations from his whisky jug induced them to change the route of the road so that it should pass near his cabin, northwest of Snow Hill.

†Esquire C. C. Bowers, in writing the history of Green Township, fixes the date of Van Meter's arrival at about 1800.

"Morgan was the first of five sons of Joseph Van Meter. His brothers were Joseph, Isaac, Abraham and William, all of whom, except William, were at one time residents of the State of Ohio, and, we believe, of the old town of Deerfield, on the Little Miami River, in what is now Warren County. The brothers who came to Deerfield were said to have had families. Morgan lived in the lower part of the little town, not far from the river, in one end of a double cabin, or a cabin divided into two rooms, the other room being occupied by the family of the late Judge Michael H. Johnson, a well-known resident of the Hopkinsville neighborhood, Warren County. He (Van Meter) removed directly from Deerfield to the head of the East Fork of the Little Miami, near where Snow Hill now is, in Clinton County. The point where he settled is a little east of south. and distant about two hundred yards from the present residence of Zephaniah Spears. Here, it is said, he found an unoccupied Indian wigwam. With the exception of this hut, there was not a human habitation within a radius of ten miles. Here he built his cabin and opened it to the public as a tavern. Here Morgantown was afterward laid out. His father, Joseph Van Meter, was a native of the State of Maryland. He was born upon the frontier, and, though frequently changing his residence, died upon the frontier. He seems to have belonged to that class of men, once quite numerous, who keep constantly on the border of civilization, and follow close upon the footsteps of the Indians as they retire further west at the advance of the white man. He had removed from Maryland several years before the Revolutionary war, and was living on the South Branch of the Potomac River, in Virginia, when his son Morgan, his first child, was born. The family record of Morgan Van Meter's family, furnished by Mrs. James Van Meter, of Wiota, La Fayette Co., Wis., shows the year of Morgan's birth to be 1765. Between the birth of Morgan and of Joseph, his second son, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, descended the Monongahela, and settled at the forks of that river. At this point, Joseph and perhaps others of his family were born.

"In 1770, Joseph Van Meter the elder, in company with three of the Zane brothers, removed with his family to the Ohio River, near where Wheeling now is. The Zanes settled at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, while Mr. Van Meter settled a few miles above, on Short Creek. Other settlements near by were commenced soon after. Block-houses, being works of prime necessity on the frontier at that day, were erected at several places in the settlements, as some protection against the Indians, though seldom adequate when assailed by a strong party. Near to these the settlers built their cabins, as far as convenient, such a plan being considered as some protection against surprise and attacks by small parties of Indians. In 1774, a small military work was erected, under British authority, on the south bank of the Ohi River, not far above the mouth of Wheeling Creek. The plan upon which it was built is said to have been drawn by the celebrated Gen. George Rogers Clark. It was called at first Fort Fincastle, the name of the county in which it was located, but, two years later (1776), the name was changed to Fort Henry, from the celebrated Patrick Henry, then Governor of the State of Virginia. This was the only fort between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Great Kanawha, which was in that day considered tenable against a force of any great number. A stockade was in process of erection near West Liberty, on Short Creek, in September, 1777, but was not yet completed when the Indians attacked Fort Henry, late in September of that year. It was intended to serve the double purpose of protecting the lives and property of the settlers, and the county buildings, West Liberty being then the seat of justice for Ohio County. This rude structure was named Van Meter's Fort, from Joseph Van Meter, the elder. Late in September, 1777, notice was given the settlers at and in the neighborhood where

Wheeling now is that a large Indian army was collecting on the Sandusky River to march against Fort Henry and the settlements in the neighborhood. This friendly warning is said to have been sent by the brother of the Zanes, who had taken up his residence with the Indians, had adopted their dress and mode of living, and had married an Indian woman. The messenger had scarcely brought the direful news to the garrison before the Indians were before the walls of the fort, under the leadership of the renegade white man, Simon Girty. The Indians had come to and crossed the Ohio unperceived, though a considerable force of the most capable and experienced scouts and Indian fighters on the frontier had been sent out into the woods on the north side of the Ohio, through which the enemy was expected to come, to discover, if possible, the force of the latter, and the time at which they would probably arrive. Girty, however, succeeded in bringing his warriors before the very walls of the fort before his approach was discovered. The force of the Indians was computed at from four hundred to five hundred men. The entire force of the garrison and settlers was forty-two, all told, many of whom were old men and boys. In the course of the first night after the arrival of the Indians, the settlers and their families either took shelter in the fort, or were brought in. The next morning, the Indians succeeded in killing one of the men belonging to the garrison. Fourteen men were sent out in pursuit of a small party of Indians, were surrounded, twelve of them killed and one badly wounded. Twelve volunteers from the fort were sent to the relief of the first party, were surrounded, and eight of them killed. Two or three more were severely wounded, but were able to conceal themselves from the Indians, and came in or were brought in after the Indians withdrew. Not a man was killed or wounded in side the fort. On the third day of the siege, forty mounted men from Short Creek and fourteen from Cross Creek arrived at the fort and were admitted. These timely re-enforcements so discouraged the Indians that they raised the siege and engaged in killing the cattle and burning the cabins and fences of the settlers.

"Two accounts are given of the part acted by Joseph Van Meter and his son Morgan. One is that Joseph and his family took refuge in the fort without loss of time. The other is that father and son, on the second day of the siege, composed a part of the company of forty men, who, on hearing of the dangerous condition of the people and garrison in the fort, left the settlement on Short Creek, went to their relief, and were fortunate enough to be able to enter the fort without the loss of a man. Both accounts agree that both Joseph and his son Morgan were in the fort while it was besieged by the Indians, and participated in its defense. At one time during the siege, it is said, the rifles used by the men in the fort became so heated by the rapid firing as to become to some extent useless, and recourse was then had to a lot of muskets, of which a sufficient number was found in the storehouse of the garrison. If this account be true—and it is credited in the history of the siege—it clearly shows that, if a part of the garrison was composed of old men and mere boys, they were at least acquainted with the use of the rifle.

"Joseph Van Meter, the elder, continued to reside on Short Creek until his death. The manner of his death was never certainly ascertained. He went from home to fish, and never returned, nor was any vestige of him ever found. Some supposed that he had been drowned, while others were of the opinion that he had been taken prisoner by the Indians and burned at the stake

"Morgan Van Meter came to Clinton County as early as 1798 or 1799. It is believed that he was settled at Deerfield, Warren County, with his brothers, Joseph and Isaac, as early as 1796, or at least 1797, having come here from Harrison County, Ky. Joseph could not have remained long at Deerfield if he

came there in 1797, for in that year there is the most satisfactory evidence that he was located at the mouth of Dodson's Creek, on the south side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, a mile or so below Lynchburg, in what is now Highland County. Morgan Van Meter did not leave Deerfield, as is claimed, for a year or two after his brother Joseph did. William Van Meter, a very intelligent gentleman, a distant relative of the Van Meter brothers, who settled, when a boy, on the East Fork, near to Isaac and Joseph, is of the opinion that Morgan settled near where Snow Hill now is in 1798. But Mrs. Leggett, still living (this sketch has been written a number of years), says he made his settlement the year in which she was married. Her family record, being produced, shows that her marriage occurred in 1799. Mrs. Leggett was a Shawhan, a sister of the late John Shawhan, Esq., long a resident near Deerfield, and of Amos Shawhan, of Morrow, and knew the three Van Meter brothers when she was a young woman and they were residing at Deerfield. Deerfield at that time was simply a cluster of houses. It was not laid off as a town until several years afterward. The houses were of very rude construction, being designed for temporary shelter more than for permanent abode. On the arrival of any new emigrant, if he found an empty house, he took possession of it. If there was no vacant house, one was put up for him. Deerfield was simply a place to stop and stay until a selection for a permanent settlement could be made.

"The farm of Joseph Van Meter was on the southeast side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and is now generally known in the neighborhood as the Michael Stroup farm. Mr. Van Meter removed to Illinois many years since, where he died. His brother Isaac settled at an early day in the neighborhood of his brother Joseph, on the northwest side of the East Fork, about one and a half miles north of where Lynchburg now is, in Clinton County. The farm opened by him was the old homestead of the late Hiram Connell, now owned by Mr. Connell's son William. Mr. Van Meter sold it in 1814, and removed to Illinois.

"The College Township road, which led from Chillicothe to the College Township, near where Oxford College has since been established, was, as far as where Clarksville now is, the road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. It is believed that it was surveyed and established in 1799,* and, being blazed through, soon became a road much used by travelers. This road was not cut out or improved, at least in some parts of it, until 1804. Horsemen, guided by blazes made on the trees, followed the line of the road, and were thankful for this help.

"Morgan Van Meter has now lain in his grave more than sixty years. The son of a frontiersman, he had but little, if any, education. So far as we know, he never held an office or aspired to one, civil or military. The house he lived in has disappeared, and his grave is covered by a stable, or is in the public highway, with no stone to mark it. But his name is perhaps more frequently spoken of by our old people than that of any citizen of Clinton County who has been dead fifteen years, with perhaps a few exceptions.

"Morgan Van Meter made his will during his last sickness. It bears date March 28, 1813, and was admitted to record June 21, 1813."

Regarding Amos Wilson, the following is in the language of Judge Harlan: "Amos Wilson, from whom Wilson Township, Clinton County, was named, was one of three sons of John Wilson, a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio, who was the son of John Wilson, an Irishman. Amos Wilson and his father before him, and several of his brothers and sisters were born in New Jersey. From that State his father removed with his

* Provided for by Legislature of 1802-03.

family to the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, and from there to Washington County, Ky. He lived for several years in Washington and Greene Counties. His next removal was to Mill Creek, in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati. John Wilson, named for his grandfather, born December 29, 1786, informed the writer, on March 13, 1876, that his grandfather, after he sold his possessions in Kentucky, supposing that he would get his money in silver, took his grandson, then nine years of age, on a separate horse to Lexington, to bring the money home. He, however, was not paid cash as he expected, but was given a draft on Cincinnati, on which he received his payments when they arrived there. This was in 1795. In 1796, John Wilson, with his family, and his sons and their families, left Kentucky and came to Cincinnati. That year, the party raised a crop on Mill Creek. In the spring of that year, George and Amos went to Middle Run, in what is now Greene County, Ohio, and cleared a few acres of land, on part of which hemp was sown, and on the residue corn was planted. No fence was put up around the little clearing. The corn made a good crop; the deer took a part of it, but the squirrels seemed shy of it, as if doubtful of its fitness for food. These young men returned to Mill Creek and remained until fall, when each mounted on a horse and returned to their newly opened farm to secure their crops. One night, three Indians came and stole their horses. On discovery of their loss, the Wilsons, each armed with a rifle, started in pursuit. They traced the Indians by a devious and circuitous way, taken evidently to avoid pursuit, to the old site of the famous town of Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, north of where the town of Xenia now is. Here the Indians, three in number, and all armed, were found encamped for the night. The pursuing party had, up to this time, supposed that there were only two Indians, with no advantage in number on either side; but here were three to two. The Indians watched their adversaries closely, and were constantly ready for action if a fight should be brought on. The Wilsons were not less vigilant, and were ready, but by no means courting a combat. The Indians, after a time, offered them something to eat. This, however, was the only friendly act performed by either side. Sleep on neither side was taken. It is believed that neither party even nodded. At last the light of morning came, and the white men mounted their horses and rode rapidly away without molestation.

"In the spring of 1797, John Wilson commenced a settlement on Middle Run. His improvement was immediately upon the road now leading from Waynesville to the town of Centerville, in Montgomery County, Ohio. His first dwelling, a rude structure, of course, has disappeared, but near its site the house long his residence still stands. It is situate on the south side of the road, and is in Greene County, though but a short distance from the line dividing the counties of Greene and Warren.

"The Wilsons came to Cincinnati in 1796, from Kentucky; 1797, they cropped on Mill Creek, near Cincinnati; 1797, George and Amos, sons of John Wilson, raised a small crop of corn and hemp on Middle Run, Greene County; 1797, George and John came up from Mill Creek to look after their crops, and had their horses stolen by the Indians; in 1797, John Wilson, in the fall of the year, moved to Middle Run, in Greene County. In 1799, a Baptist Church was organized at Middle Run. About 1803, Amos Wilson began to preach in the Baptist Church.

"It is claimed by some (atlas history of Clinton County, p. 11) that the first permanent settlement in Clinton County was made by Amos Wilson and James Mills, in what is now Wilson Township, in 1799. They were brothers-in-law, and came to the county together, but it seems to be clearly established that their settlement was not earlier than the fall of 1801, and possibly not

until the spring of 1802. Amos Wilson, up to 1801, was living upon a pre-empted right about three miles northwest of where Waynesville now is. This pre-emption right he exchanged with the Rev. Joshua Carman (we find this name also spelled Carmen), well known to many of our citizens, for 100 acres of land in the eastern quarter of the county. Mr. Carman was, at the time of the exchange, living in the State of Kentucky, near Louisville, and had come out into the Miami country on an exploring expedition. Having secured Mr. Wilson's claim, he returned to Kentucky for his family, and, in the fall of the same year, brought them out to the Waynesville neighborhood. On his arrival, Mr. Wilson vacated the house on the pre-emption, and Mr. Carman entered into possession. Whether Mr. Wilson at once came up to settle on the land he had thus acquired, or not until the following spring, has not been ascertained with certainty.

"That Timothy Bennet made his settlement as early as March, 1801, is clearly established, and we have the best authority for believing that Morgan Van Meter had made his settlement where Snow Hill now is at least two, and perhaps three, years previous. Mr. Wilson was married four times His first wife was Ann Mills, to whom he was married on the 22d day of June, 1791. In March, 1807, Mrs. Wilson died, and September 27, 1807, he married Rachel James, with whom he lived until her death, in May, 1818. On the 12th day of July, 1818, he was married to Mary Coulter, who died in 1839. Mr. Wilson was married the last time in 1843, to Elizabeth Dowden, who survived him twenty years."

From data since obtained, it is evident that Judge Harlan was misled as to the actual time of Mr. Wilson's settlement in his county. The latter's son, Amos Wilson, Jr., furnishes information, which is confirmed by a record in the old family Bible, to the effect that Amos Wilson, Sr., located in Clinton County in 1799. The circumstances were these: He purchased 200 (instead of 100) acres in the northeast corner of W. Taylor's survey, in what is now Wilson Township, and, in order to find it, was directed to go to the locality of the Deserted Camp, and follow the survey line due northeast from there until he should cross Anderson's Fork and Anderson's Prairie, and reach the ridge land, or white oak land, beyond. He followed these directions, and, supposing he had reached his own land, at once began improving it. After two years' labor at this spot, he found that he was upon what is known as the Hirkson farm, in the R. Eggleston survey, No. 886, and, moving south to the adjoining farm, began anew to improve. A year was spent here, when he was chagrined to learn that again he was on the wrong land, it being in W. Lindsay's survey, No. 732, on what is now known as the Reed farm. Being now discouraged, and having wasted three years in improving land not his own, he avowed his determination to return to the older settlements; but Joshua Carman, from whom he had purchased the land, came along and showed him his own, and, to partially compensate him for his pains and induce him to stay, donated to him a strip containing fifty acres, lying on the west side of the original 200 acres. At this time, which was in the early spring of 1802, Mr. Carman was accompanied by Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law, James Mills, who had purchased a farm immediately south of Wilson's, in the same survey. These two men proceeded at once to erect log cabins on their farms, and both structures were raised on the same day. The families occupied them, and on these farms lived Amos Wilson and James Mills until their death. In 1827, Mr. Wilson erected on his place the first brick house in the northeastern part of the county. Of the family of Mr. Wilson, not a representative is now left in the county. The Mills farm is still owned by the descendants of the man who made the first improvements upon it in the spring of 1802.

David Sewell, the first settler of Vernon Township, is the third man claimed by some, and with perhaps equal evidence, to have been the first settler in Clinton County. Judge Harlan's account of him states that he bought land in the Archibald Campbell survey, No. 2250, early in 1798, and arranged to move upon it, his sons to go at once. One son, Aaron, was married, in April, 1798, in Frederick County, Va., and, with his wife, brother John and family, and their father and mother, started West, arriving in due time at Bedle's Station, in Warren County, Ohio. The Judge then states that they could not then find the land which had been purchased, nor a surveyor who could show it to them. The Judge places their arrival in this county in 1801 or later, giving reasons for his conclusions, which appear in another place. Mr. Cyrus L. Sewell, in his history of Vernon Township, makes statements founded on what seems to be conclusive evidence, showing that the Sewell families settled here in 1799, and that a division of the land was made in 1801. (See history of Vernon Township, in this volume.)

Settlements in the remaining townships of Clinton County were made in the following order:

Clark Township—The first settler was Thomas Johns, who located three miles southeast of Martinsville, on the East Fork of the Little Miami. The date of his arrival is not known, but it must have been as early as 1800, or in the first part of 1801, as Isaac Miller, Joseph McKibben and Gideon McKibben all arrived in the latter year, and Mr. Johns had preceded them.

Union Township—Timothy Bennet is credited with being the first to locate a home within the limits of what is now Union Township, having settled east of the site of Wilmington in the month of March, 1801. No other family arrived for over two years, or until the fall of 1803, when George Haworth became the second settler in the township.

Chester Township—The first actual settler in this township was Caleb Lucas, originally from New Jersey, and later a resident of Kentucky, who located here in 1802. Asa Jenkins had arrived in 1799, and George Mann in March, 1801, but, although both men owned land in Chester, their dwellings were across the line in what is now Greene County. They subsequently removed, however, to Chester. The first brick house in Clinton County was built near Oakland, in Chester Township, in 1807, by James Birdsall, and is still standing. The bricks in its walls were manufactured on the place, by Mr. Birdsall, and it can readily be imagined the task in that day was not an easy one.

Liberty Township—Stephen Mendenhall, a native of Tennessee, settled on Dutch Creek in the spring of 1803, and was the first to erect his cabin in what is now Liberty Township.

Wayne, Richland and Washington Townships were all settled in 1803. John Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, located in Wayne in the spring of that year. Some time during the year, Absalom and Samuel Reed, from Bourbon County, Ky., took up their abode in Richland, while Isaac Wilson, from Virginia, settled on Col. Carrington's survey, in Washington, before the close of the year. Jonas Seaman and a man named Armstrong arrived soon after, and in 1805, Armstrong opened, upon the present site of Cuba, the first house for public entertainment in the township, and one of the earliest in the county, probably Morgan Van Meter's, in Greene Township, being the only one to antedate it, if Armtrong's was not opened first.

Adams Township—The first settler in this portion of the county was Samuel Lee, who came in 1804, and made his home near the present site of Springfield Meeting-House.

Jefferson Township—This township was settled considerably later. The



Mrs POLLY HAINES



Samuel L. Haines

first cabin within its limits was built by Samuel Jackson, about 1812. Mr. Jackson came from Tennessee, and was a noted hunter. It is recorded that, during his life-time, he killed two panthers, 360 deer and eighty bears. Joseph Hockett built the first hewed-log house in this township, at a date not given.

Mri on Township—The territory which latest received the attention of settlers in Clinton County is included in what is now Marion Township. According to the statements of Esquire J. W. Rice, the township historian, the first settlement was made in 1814, by Jonathan Baldwin, a native of Monongalia County, Va., who had located in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1804, and in Warren County in 1806. He served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY WHEN FIRST SETTLED.

Brown-limbed and mighty were the forest trees
That lifted high their giant trunks in air;
Filled with sweet incense was the singing breeze
Which touched, with soft caress, wild flowers fair;
The sunlight glanced among the foliage green,
And vainly strove to pierce the gloom beneath;
Glad swelled the heart of him who viewed the scene
And breathed the fragrance of the flowery heath.

So often have descriptions been written of the appearance of this region before the white settler had made it his home that those who read must all be familiar with the phraseology commonly employed. Yet there is not enough variety in the terms which can be used to write in a greatly different manner on the subject from those who have told the story during many years. A vast forest wilderness stretched northward from the Ohio River, into the depths of which pushed the bold pioneers from the States of North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and others, most of them coming from Virginia and the Carolinas.

The face of the country at the beginning of the settlements in Clinton County bore a vastly different look from the present. The soil was extremely fertile, and upon it grew, in the utmost luxuriance, the many varieties of trees and shrubs common to this latitude. Nearly the entire surface of the county was covered by massive forest trees and the tangle of shrubs which grew beneath. Spicewood and the wild pea-vine formed a mat through which the feet could push with difficulty. From the leaves of the spicewood was made a decoction which was used in the place of "store tea," when the latter could not be obtained. Sassafras tea (called "sassafrack" in the vernacular of that day) was also used, and the sap of the sugar maple was a boon which the settlers well appreciated as an almost invaluable article in the economy of their households. Flowers in greatest variety grew and blossomed under the trees, and the rose, the wild lily, the dogwood, the red-bud and a hundred other varieties made a beautiful carpet for the magnificent forest aisles in their season.

Splendid as was the appearance of the country in the days when the "first settler" looked upon it, the fact remained that out of the forest depths his home must be carved. The task promised to be by no means an easy one, but the man who was bold enough to venture far from the older settlements and brave all the difficulties he must of necessity encounter was not disheartened with the prospect before him, and began at once the work he had resolved to accomplish. The ringing strokes of his ax echoed in the thick green wood, and the trees lay prostrate where for hundreds of years they had stood in their glory. The rays of the sun streamed into the little clearing; smoke curled upward from burning logs and brush-heaps; the rude cabin soon stood outlined against the dark and somber forest wall, and the new home was begun where never before had the footsteps of civilization penetrated.

PIONEER PEOULIARITIES.

Sturdy and bold was the pioneer. His characteristics were admirably suited to his situation. He possessed an indomitable will, unlimited energy, and, in many instances in this region, more than ordinary intelligence and education. The remarks of Josiah Espy, author of "Memorandums of a Tour in Ohio and Kentucky in 1805," apply well to this region. He wrote:

"The emigration to the State of Ohio at this time is truly astonishing. From my own personal observations, compared with the opinions of some gentlemen I have consulted, I have good reason to conclude that, during the present year, from twenty thousand to thirty thousand souls have entered that State for the purpose of making it their future residence. These are chiefly from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, but, on inquiry, you will find some from every State in the Union, including many foreigners. The inhabitants of the State of Ohio, being so lately collected from all the States, have as yet obtained no national character. The state of society, however, for some years to come, cannot be very pleasant—the great body of the people being not only poor, but rather illiterate. Their necessities will, however, give them habits of industry and labor, and have a tendency to increase the morals of the rising generation. This, with that respect for the Christian religion which generally prevails among that class of people now emigrating to the State, will lay the best foundation for their future national character. It is to be regretted, however, that, at present, few of them have a rational and expanded view of the beauty, excellency and order of that Christian system, the essence of which is divine wisdom. The great body of the people will, therefore, it is to be feared, be a party for some years to priestcraft, fanaticism and religious enthusiasm." (History of Warren County, Ohio, p. 253.)

Mr. Espy speaks of the great body of the people as being rather illiterate; but the character of the new settlements was largely molded by the influence of those of the pioneers who possessed education and a large measure of refinement. Among the early settlers of Clinton County, especially, there were numerous men who, because of their attainments, were given the reins of the local government, and who, by their labors for good, earned for their respective localities the credit of being to some extent farther advanced toward the state of cultivation found generally in the older settlements than were some of their less fortunate neighbors. Probably the fact that many of the pioneers were members of the society of Friends had much to do with the case. The great majority of the people came from slaveholding States, yet the spirit grew among them that slavery was wrong, and they rebelled against the institution which cast a dark shadow over the land for so many years. It is true there were some among them who could not be led to believe that slavery would ever be abolished, neither that it was right to advocate abolition or assist fugitive slaves to a country where they would no longer be in thralldom. Some who possessed this belief had a deep-rooted hatred for the colored race, and the possibility of having them for neighbors was extremely repulsive. It is known that one black man was murdered in this county because he had settled on land which happened, unfortunately, to be near to that owned by overscrupulous white men. This antipathy, however, existed only among the few, and the part taken by the citizens of the county in after years established its identity beyond question concerning slavery.

Among the less-cultivated classes, those who had come into the wilderness, in a great majority of cases, almost empty-handed, sources for intellectual advancement increased but slowly. It was difficult for them to gain a livelihood, and the work to be done upon their farms required all their attention for a

number of years. Their pleasures, whenever indulged in, were generally of the coarsest kind, and their temperaments were of that nature which does not include patience as one of the greatest elements in its make-up. In many localities, rude stills were constructed, and their products, although said to have been much purer in quality than those now in use, did not assist men in controlling their passions; consequently, the early court records of the county tell mostly of cases of assault and battery and personal encounters. The wonder is not great that morality gained a foothold slowly among such people, for they were far from being able to pay for newspapers or periodicals, even had they been of easy access. Letters from their former homes arrived rarely, and rates of postage were so high that even they could hardly be afforded. One writer has said that "a postage stamp cost as much as a bushel of wheat," and very few could indulge in such a luxury often.

The labor of opening up a farm in the midst of the wilderness is well described in numbers of the township histories in this volume, and hardly needs repeating here; but Josiah Morrow has so faithfully delineated the work in his history of Warren County that it is thought best to use his language here without attempting to change it or presuming to improve it. The story applies as well to Clinton as to Warren, and is as follows:

"The labor of opening a farm in a forest of large oaks, maples and hickories was very great, and the difficulty was increased by the thick-growing spice-bushes. Not only were the trees to be cut down; the branches were to be cut off from the trunk, and, with the undergrowth of bushes, gathered together for burning. The trunks of the large trees were to be divided and rolled into heaps and reduced to ashes. With hard labor, the unaided settler could clear and burn an acre of land in three weeks. It usually required six or seven years for the pioneer to open a small farm and build a better house than his first cabin of round logs. The boys had work to do in gathering the brush into heaps. A common mode of clearing was to cut down all the trees of the diameter of eighteen inches or less, clear off the undergrowth, and deaden the large trees by girdling them with the ax and allowing them to stand until they decayed and fell. This method delayed the final clearing of the land for eight or ten years, but when the trunks fell, they were usually large enough to be burned into such lengths as could be rolled together.

"The first dwellings of the settlers were cabins made of round logs notched at the ends, the spaces between the logs filled in with sticks of wood and daubed with clay. The roof was of clapboards, held to their places by poles reaching across the roof, called weight-poles. The floor was of puncheons, or planks split from logs, two or three inches in thickness, hewed on the upper side. The fire-place was made of logs lined with clay or with undressed stone, and was at least six feet wide. The chimney was often made of split sticks, plastered with clay. The door was of clapboards, hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The opening for the window was not unfrequently covered with paper made more translucent with oil or lard. Such a house was built by a neighborhood gathering, with no tools but the ax and the frow, and often was finished in a single day. The raising and the log-rolling were the labors of the settlers, in which the assistance of neighbors was considered essential and cheerfully given. When a large cabin was to be raised, preparations would be made before the appointed day; the trees would be cut down, the logs dragged in and the foundation laid, and the skids and forks made ready. Early in the morning of the day fixed, the neighbors gathered from miles around; the Captain and corner-men were selected, and the work went on with boisterous hilarity until the walls were up and the roof weighted down.

"The cabin of round logs was generally succeeded by a hewed-log house, more elegant in appearance and more comfortable. Indeed, houses could be made of logs as comfortable as any other kind of building, and were erected in such manner as to conform to the taste and means of all descriptions of persons. For large families, a double cabin was common; that is, two houses, ten or twelve feet apart, with one roof covering the whole, the space between serving as a hall for various uses. Henry Clay, in an early speech on the public lands, referred to the different kinds of dwellings sometimes to be seen standing together, as a gratifying evidence of the progress of the new States. 'I have,' said he, 'often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs and wooden chimneys; the hewed-log house, chinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and lastly, the comfortable stone or brick dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population—such bountiful means of promoting their prosperity and securing their independence?'

"The furniture of the first rude dwellings was made of puncheons. Cupboards, seats and tables were thus made by the settler himself. Over the door was placed the trusty flint-lock rifle, next to the ax in usefulness to the pioneer, and near it the powder-horn and bullet-pouch. Almost every family had its little spinning-wheel for flax and big spinning-wheel for wool. The cooking utensils were few and simple, and the cooking was all done at the fireplace. The long winter evenings were spent in contentment, but not in idleness. There was corn to shell and tow to spin at home, and the corn-huskings to attend at the neighbors'. There were a few books to read, but newspapers were rare. The buckeye log, because of its incombustibility, was valuable as a back-log, and hickory bark cast into the fire threw a pleasing light over a scene of domestic industry and contentment.

"The wearing apparel was chiefly of home manufacture. The flax and wool necessary for clothing were prepared and spun in the family, cotton being comparatively scarce. Carding wool by hand was common. Weaving, spinning, dyeing, tailoring for the family were not unfrequently all carried on in the household. Not a few of the early settlers made their own shoes. Wool dyed with walnut bark received the name of butternut. Cloth made of mixed linen and wool, called linsey, or linsey-woolsey, of a light indigo-blue color, was common for men's wear. A full suit of buckskin and moccasins was sometimes worn by a hunter, but it was not common. A uniform much worn in the war of 1812 is described as consisting of a light blue linsey hunting-shirt, with a cape, the whole fringed and coming half way down the thigh, a leather belt, shot-pouch, powder-horn, a large knife and tomahawk, or hatchet, in the belt, and rifle on the shoulder. The author of the history of Miami County says he has seen Return J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow, United States Senator, and other high officials wear the hunting-shirt while on frontier duty during that war.

"With the early settlers, almost the only modes of locomotion were on foot and on horseback. The farmer took his corn and wheat to mill on horseback; the wife went to market or visited her distant friends on horseback. Salt, hardware and merchandise were brought to the new settlement on pack-horses. The immigrant came to his new home not unfrequently with provisions, cooking utensils and beds packed on horses, his wife and small children on another horse Lawyers made the circuit of their courts, doctors visited their patients, and preachers attended their preaching stations on horseback. The want of ferries and bridges made the art of swimming a necessary quality

in a saddle-horse. Is he a good swimmer? was a common question in buying a horse for the saddle. Francis Dunlavy, as President Judge of a district embracing ten counties, made the circuit of his courts on horseback, never missing a court, and frequently swimming his horse over the Miamis rather than fail of being present."

In the early days, horse-thieves were numerous—first among the Indians, who were so by nature, and afterward among the whites, the latter being often organized into considerable gangs. It has been found necessary, in various portions of the country, to form bands of "regulators," or "vigilance committees," who effectually disposed of horse-thieves and rid the settlements of fear from such source. In 1809, the Ohio Legislature passed an act inflicting corporal punishment, fines, imprisonment and mutilation upon horse-thieves. One clause of the act was the following: "The person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, for the first offense, be whipped not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty stripes on his naked back, and on conviction of each succeeding offense of a like nature, shall be whipped not exceeding two hundred nor less than one hundred stripes on his naked back; for the third offense, shall have both ears cropped, and in either case, shall restore to the owner the property stolen or repay him the value thereof, with damages, in either case, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding $1,000, at the discretion of the court; and be ever after the first offense rendered incapable of holding any office of trust, being a juror, or giving testimony in any court in this State."

Rye and corn whisky, manufactured at the little copper stills which have been mentioned as existing in many localities, were commonly used, and the school-teacher, the preacher, the doctor and the lawyer each took his ration of whisky as if it were a matter of course. The article was taken in exchange for goods by merchants, at a stipulated price, and, like flour, was even taken as payment for real estate. The absence of the beverage at a raising was a remarkable exception to the rule, and the visitor to the pioneer family was more than likely to taste the hospitality of his host from the mouth of a bottle. It is said there was less intemperance then than now, but the quantity of liquor used is admitted to have been great, and its intoxicating qualities are not denied. The court records would seem to indicate that there was much drunkenness, and it is certain that men were broken down and brought to poverty by excessive use of liquor in the early part of the century, as well as in the years which have since elapsed. Stories are told of eccentric characters who were scarcely ever known to be free from the influence of intoxicating drinks, and their bleared eyes and bloated countenances, however pure the liquor may have been, told a tale the import of which could not be mistaken.

WILD ANIMALS.

Inseparably connected with the incidents of pioneer life are the tales relating to the members of the brute creation which abounded in the forests. "The wolves made night hideous with their howlings," says the old settler, "and the younger members of the family crept away from the doors and windows, nearer to their parents and the chimney corner." Wolves, bears, deer, panthers, wild cats, raccoons, otter, beaver, porcupines, were all met with; wild turkeys gobbled within hearing of the cabins; poisonous snakes infested the whole country, and were only exterminated by the droves of hogs of which the farmers became the subsequent owners. So troublesome did wolves, especially, become, that the Territorial and State Legislatures passed acts providing premiums for killing them. The County Commissioners also appropriated varying sums for wolf bounties, and on their old records are found many entries of

claims allowed upon presentation of the scalps of these pests. Squirrels also existed in almost countless numbers, and committed exasperating depredations upon the corn-fields. Occasionally the settlers organized parties of men and boys and had grand hunts for the purpose of ridding the vicinity of these lively animals. The Legislature passed "An Act to Encourage the Killing of Squirrels," dated December 24, 1807, providing that "Each and every person within this State who is subject to a county tax shall, in addition thereto, produce to the Clerk of the township in which he may reside, such number of squirrel scalps as the Trustees, at their annual meeting, apportion to the currency levies, provided that it does not exceed one hundred nor less than ten." Other provisions were made by this act, by which each taxpayer, at the time his property was listed for taxation, was furnished with a list of the scalps he would be required to produce; also, that for every scalp below the number required which was not furnished, the taxpayer was required to pay into the township treasury the sum of 3 cents each, while the person who brought in more than his stated number was allowed at the rate of 2 cents each for the excess. The Township Clerk gave a certificate to each person bringing scalps, and these certificates passed as so much money in the payment of taxes. They were also received by the merchant for goods and by the mechanic for work, but the law did not prove a great success, and was, after a short time, repealed.

Bear hunts were occasions of much sport, but occurred only seldom. A. H. Dunlevy, of Lebanon, who is quoted in other places in this volume, and who was as well acquainted with this county, perhaps, as with Warren, thus describes the method of killing a bear, as he had seen it done:

"Of all the sports of hunting in early times, the bear hunt was the most exciting. This usually occurred accidentally. I never knew a bear hunt to be regularly organized. Some one in the neighborhood would accidentally discover a bear, and, if at a time when the animal was fat and worth possessing, he gave the sound of a horn, known in the neighborhood as the signal of the discovery of a bear, and the call for help to capture the prize. Instantly, almost, men on horseback, with rifles and dogs, were on hand. The sound of the horn indicated the course of the bear, and thither the neighbors hastened. For hours, sometimes from morning till nightfall, the chase would continue. The dogs would keep on the track of the bear, but, unless they could cause him to take to a tree, they could do nothing with him but to keep his trail and enable the hunters to follow. If they ventured to attack him, they were soon repulsed—sometimes killed on the spot. At last, after many hours' chase, sometimes embracing an area of five or six miles in circumference, the exhausted bear would take to a tree, around which the dogs quickly gathered, and, by their united noise, gave assurance to the hunters that Bruin was at last treed. The signal-horn was sounded and the hunters were soon on the spot. If it was still light, the bear was soon brought down by the unerring rifle. If too dark to see, the tree was watched until morning, and then he was dispatched. The event ended with skinning the bear and cutting up the carcass into as many pieces as would give each hunter his portion, and usually sending a part to each family in the neighborhood. The flesh, though considered by most people a delicacy, I could never eat; but the sport of the bear hunt had no equal with me at that early day, or at any time since."

"Wild turkeys," say those whose recollection extends backward sixty or seventy years, "were always plenty when beech mast was abundant, and you could almost knock them over with clubs." They were shot and trapped in great numbers at such seasons, but, after some years, they were more shy and scarce, and to-day are probably unknown in this region. The same may be said of the red deer, which were exceedingly plentiful when the county was

first settled. Great changes have taken place with the flight of years, and a glance over the county in the present year (1882) would hardly reveal the fact that, considerably less than a century ago, the territory comprising it was the home of the wild animal and savage man, and was covered with a forest growth of a luxuriance with which that of this date would scarcely compare.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

During the first three or four years after the arrival of the first settler, the population of the county increased but slowly. Immigrants located oftener in Warren and other counties, and not until 1804 did Clinton receive a very perceptible number of people as permanent residents. In that year, they came in considerable numbers, and the growth of the county was thenceforward steady and healthy. When the war of 1812 burst upon the nation, the settlements here had become respectable in size, yet were not sufficiently large to send many men to the army. The county had then been organized two years only, and Wilmington was a village of but two years' growth, with the characteristics of a pioneer settlement not yet worn off. Numbers of the citizens of the county, however, volunteered or were drafted, and saw service with Harrison in various capacities. The census figures will afford a knowledge of the subsequent increase in population.

In the Wilmington *Watchman* of July 4, 1861, is a long article from a correspondent who signed himself "J. M.," containing, among other things, the following general items, which will recall to those older pioneers of the county, who are now very few, the appearance of this region at the time the article refers to—1814:

"My father moved to this county from the Winchester Country, in Virginia, in the fall of 1814. It was extremely wet the latter part of that fall, so that when he came near to Wilmington, by what was then a newly cut road from Snow Hill, the broad expanse of level woodland for the most part near this road was entirely covered with water, and, being densely covered with timber, presented almost the appearance of a widely extended swamp or shallow lake, with trees standing thick throughout. Along this road there were but very few improvements; occasionally an opening would be seen, inclosed with newly made rails, which fenced in a rough log cabin, while logs, stumps and brush were thick over the clearing, with forest trees still standing in dangerous proximity to the dwelling should storm or tempest prostrate them. I think, however, in those days, these trees, of which there seemed to be a goodly number, standing like sentinels in thick array around new premises, actually did protect from the winds and frosts so much that they were not experienced in such severe degree as in later times. In many places, this road seemed almost impassable; through swamp and mud it was splash! splash! with the team with which we moved as it progressed along. I think there were, perhaps, at that time, here and there, in the lowest and most muddy spots, bridges of poles laid close together across the road, which might with propriety be called new-country bridges—and which have been frequently alluded to by the late Mr. Morris, of this place, as the 'railroads' of those days. They seemed to possess, for awhile, the strength and compactness adequate to keep teams from sinking entirely into the deep mire, but eventually became dangerous to life and limb—especially the latter—of animals passing upon them, as they would be sufficiently far apart to permit their legs to pass down between them. * * * But these were the best the pioneers could do. Such was the condition of our roads at that time; but, by often repairing and trimming around the bridges in the dryest part of the season, they remained our common highways for many years. * * * The lands in this part of the country, that

then appeared so wet, remained for the most part unpurchased, even at the low rates at which they might have been obtained, until the drier lands were generally taken up; but they have become, at length, by improvement and a system of drainage, the most fertile and productive. * * * The heavily timbered lands of that day that were level, and of which I have been speaking, peared to contain about these clearings or improvements a large share of the white or gray ash, but in large quantities there were the tall oaks—red, black and white—the walnuts, the hickories, the blue and swamp ash, maple and elm, and in some woods, the sugars and beeches largely predominated, and, indeed, in many sections were almost the entire timber, sometimes interspersed with the tulip, or poplar. The buckeye was seen, flourishing mostly on bottom lands, and perhaps was most frequently found in the western part of the county. In the undergrowth of the woods, generally thick and dense on these rich lands, were the spicewood, papaw, dogwood, grape-vine and sarsaparilla; also the pea-vine, which clothed the forest and afforded a great range for cattle and hogs. Wild game abounded, and deer and turkeys roved in large numbers, and were taken with little trouble. And how many will still remember the rare sport of the bee and coon hunt? Through the forests were also found large numbers of wild plants, many of which, in later times, have been highly appreciated for their medicinal properties. These lands could have been purchased at, say from $2 to $4 per acre; but to people coming from beyond the mountains, and often from hilly districts, they appeared to possess every property except those necessary to their successful settlement and tillage.

"In the spring, our family went over to a residence selected in Chester Township, a few miles from this, where they lived for many years. * * * The early settlers of our country generally prospered—in cultivating the lands, from their productive quality and from the enterprise and capital that soon found their way into their immediate and respective vicinities; but at first the men, and boys, too, had to work hard, until their farms were improved, and, though their products brought far less prices than at the present day, yet those who had the foresight to keep their farms and continue the work of agriculture became independent and wealthy, while those who grew tired and went to other trades and professions failed, perhaps, as often as succeeded in acquiring any degree of wealth. The labor of the farmers of these times consisted mainly in building upon and clearing their lands, and this was all heavy work—to cut down the trees and deaden timber in the green, thick woods, to cut away the smaller trees, chop up the old logs and tops, or 'laps,' as they were frequently called, of the rail trees, pile and burn the brush, grub and have all ready for the 'log-rolling,' which was done by all who were nearly situated together, 'help and help again.' The rails had to be made and hauled and the fences put up, and the log piles and trash burnt off. During this process, in favorable weather, those new field illuminations could be seen at night in greater brilliancy, and had their locations on nearly all the premises where cabins stood or other tenements had been erected. This was early work and indispensable, as the season for planting or sowing was the same to each, and the season pressing hard upon time, for neither could be done until after this necessary amount of labor was expended in preparing the new fields for tillage.

"We have thus glanced at the farmer's early toils. Was there anything to lighten his labors or make cheerful his pathway? Surely, there was. Reader, at this day of light labor, of the powers of machinery and the consequent abridgment of manual labor, you might suppose that this was truly a hard state of existence and oppression upon the enjoyment of life. Not so; as always in union there is strength, the heavy work of rolling was done, and



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Mrs SARAH ANN LINTON

sometimes other parts, by the neighbors together, commencing with those first ready and continuing for a week or two until all had their shares completed. It brought the muscular strength of men into play, and made them equal to almost any emergency; whether equal or not in physical power, they were often brought into contact of equipoise at the end of the lever or handspike in heavy lifting, and, if it did not exhaust the strength of the stronger, it gave an ambition, impetus and energy to the weaker, which made him superior to himself for the time and tended much to the development of physical force. All had good appetites and generally on such occasions had plenty that was excellent to eat. There was besides the labor of preparing timber to build houses, and the erection of barns, cribs and outhouses; but to labor was commendable in those days, and if boys or men were idle they were called lazy and trifling, which amounted to such a reproach on their characters that it excluded them from social privileges, for, if a young man was called 'too lazy to work,' the young ladies and others would shun his company, and hence an ambition generally existed to be above such suspicion. These labors, as stated, hardened the system for endurance, and gave a relish to industry, so that lazy people were very rare. But these labors were often felt to be less exhausting when at the same time the women and girls had a quilting or sewing party; and ambition became naturally inspired among young men in the fields to excel each other in order to get through early with their work and have the evening for fun and frolic—not a boisterous scene of uproar, but of harmless plays. Those who yet live and have enjoyed these amusements will remember them. Have you been one of the hands helping your neighbor through the day, with a 'frolic' in the evening? A husking frolic was generally held late in the fall, about the bracing time of frosts, when pumpkin pies—who does not like them?—were plenty, and afforded, perhaps, as much amusement and mirth, combined with labor, as any other occasion. Exhilaration and hilarity generally prevailed while husking, for the bottle containing 'old peach,' or pure extract of rye, or something equivalent, would frequently go round, but the contents were seldom partaken of in quantity more than exciting a hearty appetite for supper and good spirits. The meal was prepared in abundance and good style, of the best of eatables, by the lady of the house and the girls who would generally be present on such occasions. Supper being over, the festivities of the evening would be commenced, and frequently be prolonged to a late hour by such plays as 'Sister Phebe,' 'Come, Philander,' 'Thimble' and others equally popular at the time. * * * There was without doubt more social enjoyment, less affectation and better feeling in the rural sports of these times than in all the mock parades of modern etiquette."

OLD-TIME AGRICULTURE, IMPROVED STOCK, ETC.

The sketch here given, although carrying the reader back but half way in the history of the settlements of Clinton County, yet depicts customs so greatly different, even then, from those of the present, and, to the younger generation, unknown, that it must be of interest to all who read it. It was written under the title, "Harvesting Forty Years Ago," and printed in 1880:

"The wheat was sown broadcast and covered by dragging over the ground a three-cornered harrow. Huge stumps, troublesome reminders of the giants of the primitive forest, stood at inconvenient intervals in the oldest fields. If, as was frequently the case, the grain was sown among corn, the spaces between the rows served, at harvest-time, as single-handed lands. If sown on fallow, it was customary to take a plow and lay off the field in double lands. This done, the farmer waited for the elements to do their part, and in due time the harvest came. Then were seen the signs of preparation. Harvesters

were needed and the prudent husbandman had help engaged betimes. Good reapers were in demand and always found employment at fair pay. Shirks were left to the last and hired then as a *dernier ressort.*

"In making up the force, it was of importance to find one man who was a good 'leader.' This meant, usually, a stalwart farmer, old enough to be steady and yet young enough to endure toil like an engine. It was currently whispered, and sometimes believed, that this important personage was paid an extra quarter *per diem* for the manifestation of especial zeal in his employer's behalf. Be this as it may, there was usually not much danger that he would allow his men too much time to 'rest and refresh themselves' at the end of the 'through.'

"By sun-up, the force was in the field. The water-bucket was on hand and the little brown jug was considered a necessary adjunct. The grandfather and the small boys of the household were on hand to carry water and to gather sheaves. A trusted neighbor, known to be skilled in the art, was deputized to shock the grain.

"All things were now ready. The leader assigned his men their places, threw his sickle into the standing grain with his right hand, and then, by the aid of a peculiar movement of his left leg, gathered an immense grip of the golden straw. A quick, drawing motion of the crooked blade severed it, and thus the first stroke was made. Soon the stiff stubble showed the path of the reapers. A 'through' was cut. Water and a dram awaited the men at the end of the field. They drank, wiped the sweat from their bronzed brows, hung their serrated blades across their brawny shoulders and started on the return trip 'binding back.'

"Sometimes a reaper was unable to do a full hand's work. In such case, if he had a stout boy, he was fortunate indeed. Sending him some distance into the land, with directions to 'gouge,' the young reaper soon made a perceptible opening in the grain, so that when the jaded father came up he found a smart gap in his through already cut. Straightening his tired back, he could bind the reaped grain as he passed along, and so have an opportunity to rest on his return.

"Through the long, sultry summer days, our fathers thus toilsomely reaped their harvests forty years ago. Of barns, there were few, and so the grain was stacked. This was in some sense the work of an expert, for, on the manner in which it was done depended the preservation of the crop.

"Threshing came next in regular order. The floor properly prepared, on some bright morning a neighbor or two came with their horses, and the getting-out of the grain began. A circular layer of sheaves, with the bands all cut, was placed upon the ground. This done, the horses ridden by boys were brought into use. Not

"'Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,'

was their motto, but they well might have quoted the sentiment, substituting the word suffering for the last one in the line, for that fitly represents the condition of the lad doomed to ride a raw-boned horse bare-back, under the broiling sun, with the rays reflected from the glittering straw, while tramping out a 'flooring' of wheat. During the time, sturdy men stirred the soft straw in order that the horses' hoofs might beat out all the grain. This operation was kept up until the grain was thoroughly separated from its natural receptacles. Then the straw was raked from the floor. This operation was repeated until the crop was threshed or the floor was too full to work on. Then the grain in the chaff was 'caved up' to await the process of cleaning. This was done with an old-fashioned windmill, of which there was usually about one in each neighbor-

hood. This was hauled from farm to farm, the one of which we have vivid recollection being worse worn by transportation on sled and wagon than all the legitimate work it ever did.

"Later came the cradle, the instrument that marked a great step in advance, and then the 'ground-hog' thresher. After the lapse of years, we had the McCormick reaper, then the steam thresher, and now the old tools and the old customs have given place to the new. Hung up in snug places in many Clinton County barns we suspect are still old sickles, flails and other souvenirs of the old days, and the old people know how they were used, but the boys would find them awkward implements—and it is well. They belong to a day that is past. Let them rest."

The varieties of stock first owned by the settlers were of the ordinary breeds common to the country. Not many years elapsed before steps were taken to improve them by numerous men throughout the county. After various improvements had been made by private individuals, mostly through breeds—as regards cattle—from Kentucky importations, the Clinton County Importation Company was formed in 1853, to introduce Short Horn cattle generally into the county. Of this company, Judge B. F. Hinkson was the first President; Col. T. L. Carothers, Secretary, and M. Rombach, Nathan Perrill, William Palmer, Benjamin Wight and David Persinger, Directors. A. R. Seymour, of Fayette County, and John G. Coulter and H. H. Hankins, of Wilson Township, Clinton County, were chosen agents to go to Europe and make purchases. They departed on that mission early in 1854. Seymour soon returned, leaving the others to look after most of the purchasing. Twenty-six Short Horns were selected from ten of the best herds of England, and sent over in charge of Edward Lawrence, an experienced herdsman. These cattle were sold at a great advance over their first cost, yet the operations of the company were not financially successful. The herds of H. H. Hankins and John G. Coulter, of Wilson Township, which sprang principally from these imported cattle, acquired a national reputation.

Among men in and around Wilmington who were early interested in the improvement of stock, and with whom that interest never flagged, were Messrs. Haworth, Harlan, Gaskill, Strickle and others, and, through the influence of some or all of them, matters looking to the furtherance of agricultural and stock interests were given great prominence in the county.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

So far as can now be learned, the first religious meetings held in the county were in Union Township, in the Center neighborhood, probably as early as 1804, by the Friends, but a meeting was not regularly organized until 1807. This society organized the first meetings in a number of the townships, as follows: In Chester, in 1807, when they built a log house on Cæsar Creek, over the line, in Warren County; they first erected a building in that township in 1828. In 1809, they organized an indulged meeting in Adams Township, and in 1810, in Clark. In Jefferson, they effected an organization about 1825. Next in order were the Baptists, who held meetings in Wilson Township previous to 1809; in Liberty, some time previous to 1818, and organized a society in Washington Township about 1818. The Methodists followed, organizing in Wilson in 1809; in Richland, previous to 1824, and in Marion in 1842. The Presbyterians were the first to organize a church in Vernon Township, the date being 1812 and the place the house of David Sewell. For Wayne Township, no date has been learned, either for churches or schools. All the denominations mentioned effected various subsequent organizations, the foregoing summary showing the dates of the first religious meetings in the several townships.

Schools were taught first as shown by the following: Union Township, 1806; Chester and Wayne, no dates given, neither for Washington nor Marion; Adams, 1808; Wilson, 1810 or 1812; Vernon, 1811 or 1812; Liberty, 1812; Clark, about 1812; Richland, 1814; Jefferson, 1823. The early schoolhouses were simple structures of logs, and are accurately described elsewhere. The schools were taught by subscription until about 1835, the rates of tuition being from $1.25 to $1.50 per quarter for each pupil. At about the date last named, free schools were established, and that magnificent system has done much for the country. Academies and colleges have been founded, and will be described in their proper places.

EARLY MILLS.

The following, written by Judge Harlan, treats of the early mills of the region, and their character:

"The first mill built within reach was Highway's. John Highway built a log mill on a small stream which empties into the Little Miami from the west, a short distance below Waynesville. It was built in 1803 and sold to Jonathan Newman, a Quaker and a Justice of the Peace, as early as about 1805. [Judge Harlan said this was the first mill he ever went to. From the history of Warren County, it appears that Samuel (not John) Heighway, as the name appears to have been spelled, built the mill about 1803, and subsequently erected others.] The first mill constructed at Waynesville was erected by John Haynes, a cousin of Noah Haynes, an early and well-known settler at Waynesville. [This was about 1806. The name is given Haines in the Warren County History.] It was erected near the spot now occupied by the brick mill of Oscar J. Wright. A mill was built about five miles west of Xenia, by Owen Davis, near the Dayton road, on Big Beaver Creek, in 1798. It was the first mill built in Greene County. It was afterward owned by Jacob Smith, granduncle of the Linton families here. This mill was frequented by people from a great distance, by my father and Fergus McLean, father of Judge McLean, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, and grandfather to Mrs. Jane Hale, formerly of Wilmington. At one time when they arrived at it, they found the people of the neighborhood collected in the block-house for protection against the Indians, then numerous in the country. The whites and Indians alike had received a scare, and, for a time, were in great commotion. Not long after, Blue Jacket, the principal chief of the Shawnees, cautiously approached the block-house, making signs of peace and asking a friendly talk. His request was granted and an interview had. It was soon made to appear that there was no real occasion for the fright, and the people were soon on their way to their respective homes.

"Smalley's mill was the first mill in the neighborhood of Clarksville. Sewell's mill was on the Little East Fork, between Clarksville and Cuba. Mordecai Mendenhall's mill, on Todd's Fork, was afterward Jonathan Wright's mill (grandfather of Frank and Benjamin Farquhar).

"Fallis' mill, and later, Stacy Haines', were others. Eachus' mill was on Todd's Fork, a little east of Center Meeting-House. Mahlon Haworth built a mill on Todd's Fork, near his residence, in 1805 or 1806; it was part of the time a water-mill and part of the time a horse-mill. John Unthank built a mill at West Liberty, on Anderson's Fork. Miller's mill was on Anderson's Fork below Unthank's mill; Jennings' mill, on Anderson's Fork, at Port William; Holliday's mill, near Westboro, on West Fork. Among others were Jones' mill, Garrison's water-mill, between Clarksville and Blanchester; Hadley's mill, near Ogden, on Lytle's Creek; Pyle's mill, on Todd's Fork, a short distance above Clarksville.

"John Cox had a grist-mill on Cowan's Creek, below where Burtonville now is. Thomas Thatcher, Esq., had a grist and saw-mill on Silver Creek, a branch of Cowan's Creek, in 1823. Ezekiel Spurgeon erected a horse-mill at his residence, near where Reeseville now is, quite early. Benjamin B. Bentley built a mill near his residence on Anderson's Fork; it was a hand-mill, but was much used by the neighbors. Bentley lived where Carlisle Williams afterward lived in the Early neighborhood. Henry Cock erected a horse-mill near Centerville, on what is now the Terrell farm, about ——. Israel Nordyke built a horse-mill below Snow Hill. Holley's horse-mill was on Washington road, six miles east of Wilmington; Reese's mill, where Reeseville now is. Bowers had a horse-mill at an early day on the farm adjoining the Snow Hill farm. Benjamin Hockett built a horse-mill on the West Branch of the East Fork. John Jack erected a horse-mill in 1827. John Cock built a horse-mill on his farm, since owned by Robert Hunt, and still later, by John Crouse, Jr. The mill stood about northwest of the dwelling. Vestiges of this useful structure are said to have come down to the present time.

"Joseph Wright erected a building on the ground where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands in Wilmington. He had a wool-carding machine and also a horse-mill; the lot was bought at the sale of lots in 1810. The wife of Joseph Wright was Susannah West, sister of Peyton West, and others, late of Clinton County. Joseph Wright sold the mill to Jacob Strickle & Sons. It was in this mill that our late fellow-citizen, Abraham E. Strickle, had his fingers, two on each hand, torn off by being caught in the machinery. The mill was sold in 1818 to the Methodist society, and they remodeled and changed it into a house for church purposes.

"Isaac Garretson's horse-mill stood a few rods south of where John Dillon's blacksmith shop lately stood, on Main street. The cog-wheels of the mill were of wood, and were run without being oiled or greased in any way, hence the citizens for a mile or so distant were serenaded by music resembling in part the notes of a guinea fowl, only very much louder. Isaac Garretson was a Pennsylvanian and a millwright; he also taught a school here (Wilmington) in 1810. The schoolhouse stood about 250 yards west of the shingle factory now owned by the Gallup Bros. It was afterward burned down.

"The mill on Todd's Fork, west of the Xenia road, was erected at an early day by George Haworth, the pioneer; later. it belonged to Mahlon Haworth, then to Dora Fisher, then to Michael Jenkins and the Fallises. It then passed through the hands of another party not remembered; then Peter Babb became the owner; it is now the property of Isaac Cline, Esq., and is run, as originally, by water-power."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"On the road from Wilmington to New Lexington, Highland County, about two miles southeast of New Antioch, is a tract of land frequently called the 'Indian Lot,' and sometimes the 'Downing Lot,' to distinguish it from other tracts or lots in the same survey. This survey was many years since divided up for the purpose of making sales. The number is 855, and is marked on the county map 'C. Biddle,' but is better known in the neighborhood as one of the surveys of land which belonged at one time to Hon. John Brown, of Kentucky. The lot particularly referred to is in the northwest corner of the survey, and contains about 150 acres. It is marked on the map 'O. Brown.' The lot lies on both sides of the Wilmington & New Lexington road, and joins the farm of Christopher Custis on the northwest. There is also another road running through this lot, one end of which leads in the direction of Centerville, and the other intersects the road from Wilmington to Snow Hill, near

the residence of Isaac Johnson. These roads divide the lot into four unequal parts. Through the southern part of it, divided as above stated, a small branch comes down from the southeast and runs off in the direction of Cowan's Creek, of which it is a branch Distant from the intersection of these roads about one hundred yards, and about equally distant from each of them, on the southwest side of this little branch, and within three or four rods of it, there is a piece of elevated land still (1870) covered with timber. This is the spot known, or should be known, as the place where Timothy Downing, the uncle of Mrs. James Wherry, of Reesville, killed one Indian and wounded another, thus effecting his escape from Indian captivity, if not from death by Indian tortures. The principal circumstances of the capture and escape of Downing have been published perhaps many times, but it is not stated in any of the accounts which have come into the hands of the writer of this, where it was that the principal events of the story happened. Mr. and Mrs. Wherry, who claim to have heard Timothy Downing relate the circumstances of the transaction, differ from the published accounts in some particulars and state some additional facts.

"About the 1st of April, 1791, Timothy Downing, residing in the neighborhood of Washington, Mason Co., Ky., went to Lexington to purchase bacon, taking with him two horses for the purpose of conveying it home. On his return, he was waylaid in the neighborhood of the Blue Licks and taken prisoner by a party of Indians, who started with him for their camp. When they had reached the spot above described, they camped for the night, but soon hearing the report of a gun, the Indians all rose and went out to discover whence the sound came, except an old Indian chief and his son, a lad, who were left to guard Downing. The latter had learned from the conversation of the Indians that it was their intention to burn him at the stake the next night, so, when left alone with this guard, he at once began looking about for the means of escape. The old chief becoming thirsty, ordered Downing to bring him a drink, and, for this purpose, unbound his hands. This afforded Downing the desired opportunity, and he struck the old chief a blow on the head which killed him instantly. He had not intended to injure the young Indian, as he had shown him great kindness, but the instant the boy saw his father slain, he seized a squaw ax and sprang upon Downing with the fury of a wild beast, and, in the struggle for liberty, Downing wounded him severely. Downing now fled and succeeded in getting possession of his horses, one of which he mounted; he tried to induce the other to follow him, but, failing in this, was obliged to leave him. The young Indian ran to give the alarm to the rest of his tribe, and Downing made his way as best he could through the woods. He wandered about until near morning, when he heard the barking of dogs and judged that he was still within the neighborhood of the Indian camp. He soon found the creek and followed it some distance, and at length reached the river just as a boat was passing; he hailed this boat, but the men fearing a decoy, refused to land until he had ridden several miles along the river bank and they were convinced that no treachery was intended. They had but just gained the stream when the Indians appeared on the shore.

"Maj. Simon Kenton and a band of Kentuckians immediately went in pursuit of these Indians, but they had abandoned their camp, suspecting that they would be followed, and Maj. Kenton did not overtake them." (Judge Harlan, 1870.)

The subjoined story of John McKibben is also from the pen of Judge Harlan:

"It would seem a little late to write an account of a man in humble life, who has lain in his grave sixty years, and whose name is now probably for the

first time found in print, if he had not been an early pioneer in what is now Clinton County, and a man of courage and conduct, and withal, an excellent man. John McKibben was a native of the North of Ireland and came of Scotch-Irish stock. He was married and was living in Western Pennsylvania during our Revolutionary struggle. Living near him at the time was a man by the name of Miller, a widower with a large family of children, mostly young, and with little for their support. While his wife lived and was in health, he had managed to keep his family together; she being gone, he saw no way left but to separate the children among the settlers, many of whom had more children of their own than they could well provide for. But the neighbors were full of patriotism and so was Miller. It was finally settled that McKibben should take a little boy, a year or so old, and other neighbors one of the children each until all were provided with homes. While the war raged between England and the patriots in America, and while a most bloody and cruel war was raging on our Western frontier, McKibben came by boat to Kentucky, bringing his young charge with him. His settlement was near Lexington, Ky., at a place known as Bryant's Station, on Licking River, an exposed frontier defense. Here he went to work to prepare for the raising of a crop of corn and vegetables. The land cultivated by him was of small extent and was about half a mile or so from the station. When the crop was sufficiently matured to yield supplies for the table, McKibben, with young Isaac Miller, and a black boy of some seventeen years, accompanied by two scouts or rangers from the station, went out to McKibben's improvement to get such supplies as it afforded. The general service of rangers or spies was to observe the presence and 'signs' of Indians, and to guard the settlement against surprise, and, when not employed in general service, they frequently acted as an escort for single individuals and small parties. At the time of which we write, the settlers had been relieved from any incursions of Indians for several weeks. This contributed in great degree to the parties relaxing their usual vigilance and caution against surprise to some extent.

"While the little party was thus engaged in obtaining the supplies for which they had come out, entirely unmindful of danger, the colored boy, happening to turn round, saw an Indian creeping stealthily along toward their gun, intending no doubt to appropriate it to his own use, and most probably in attacking them. The boy sprang forward, seized the gun, and, just as the Indian had mounted the fence to make his escape, shot him, the ball cutting the strap of a camp kettle which he had hung about his neck, so that the Indian fell on one side of the fence and the kettle on the other. This kettle is still in the family of Isaac Miller. These parties were all early residents of Clinton County. Joseph McKibben, the son of John, and Isaac Miller, the adopted son, left their home in Kentucky and came out to the East Fork as early as the spring of 1802. They made their settlement near where Farmer's Station now is, the two young men living alone. About two years later, John McKibben, with his family, came also. The farm settled by John McKibben was that since owned by Benjamin Clark, in Throckmorton's survey, No. 1939, in Clark Township. The colored boy spoken of in this sketch was brought up by John McKibben from infancy in his own family, and was a great favorite with all the sons of McKibben. At the death of Mr. McKibben, he left to his adopted son, Isaac Miller, the second choice of 235 acres of land in his estate."

The following is another sketch by Judge Harlan:

"The Lucas family was originally from New Jersey, but at an early day settled in Greene County, Penn. From there they came to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and, about 1800, to Ohio. Thomas Lucas, the father of the family, settled at about two, or at most, three miles northwest of Lebanon,

Warren County, where he died a few years later. Mr. Lucas had several sons and daughters. His sons were Thomas, Abram, John, Caleb, Ebenezer and Francis. Thomas was killed at Harmar's defeat, on the Maumee, near where Fort Wayne has been built up, in 1790. Abram lived on the old Hiney farm, on Anderson's Fork, below Port William. John lived on Cæsar's Creek, east of the road from Wilmington to Xenia, in Greene County. Caleb was an early settler on Cæsar's Creek, near where New Burlington now is. These brothers were all living in what is now Clinton County prior to 1806. Francis, the youngest son, lived in early life north of Lebanon; he sold out his possessions and moved to the neighborhood of Deerfield, where he died May 11, 1845, aged sixty-four years. Ebenezer Lucas was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born at the foot of Laurel Hill, in Greene County, Penn., before 1772; he was married three times and had several children; he was married to Nancy Irving, by Isaac Collett, Justice of the Peace, March 2, 1828. He was to some extent a great hunter, but to a much greater extent a trapper; he is said to have killed the last wolf known to have been killed in the county, in 1828. On December 2 of that year, the Commissioners of Clinton County—Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill and Elijah Lieurance—issued an order in favor of Ebenezer Lucas for $9 for the scalps of nine wolves over the age of six months. These wolves were caught on the Telfair survey, on Jackson's Run, in what is now Wilson Township. Esquire Hoblett says Mr. Lucas caught the tenth wolf in his trap, but that it escaped with the loss of a hind foot. A large wolf, which had recently lost a hind foot was killed a few days after in Ezekiel Spurgeon's meadow. Thomas Graham, who came to live on Cæsar's Creek in 1807, says that at one time as he and Mr. Lucas hunted together on Loramie's Creek, in Shelby County, one evening and the next morning they caught nine young wolves, trapped two old ones and shot a third, but failed to kill it and it escaped. At another time, they went out on the Wabash, about seven miles above Fort Recovery, in Mercer County. They stayed there twenty-six days and caught seventeen wolves and one catamount; the latter was caught in a fox trap. They received for each wolf scalp a bounty from the State, and sold each skin for $1. The catamount skin they sold in Dayton for $1.50. They found fifteen bee-trees one day and two the next day. From these they took a hogshead of honey and honeycomb of the best quality. Graham killed three deer, one a buck, the Indians said the largest they had ever seen on the Wabash; he caught forty-two raccoons and received 37½ cents per skin for them. Lucas would not hunt raccoons at night. There were no white inhabitants in that part of the country at that time. The old wolf-trap used by Mr. Lucas was shown at one of our pioneer meetings by Harvey H. Hankins, of Wilson Township. He said his father had bought it of the original owner, Ebenezer Lucas, and that it had been used successfully for the same purpose by his father. A deed from Caleb Lucas to Ebenezer Lucas for fifty acres is dated February 13, 1806, Book 71, pages 77, 78. David Lucas, a son of Ebenezer, was born November 3, 1802, at the old residence near New Burlington, on the Sergeant Survey, No. 2280. In health, Ebenezer Lucas weighed about 250 pounds; he died about five miles west of Wapakoneta, Auglaize Co., Ohio."

Some years ago, the following article was published in the *Clinton Republican*, at Wilmington, and is considered of sufficient interest to deserve a place in this history; its title was "Pioneers and Pioneer Life in Clinton County:"

"The year 1805 brought few, if any, emigrants to the neighborhood, but in the fall of 1806, Ezekiel Frazeir, William Shields and their families arrived from the same part of Tennessee, traveling in the same manner and driving their stock before them as the others had done. The only persons now living



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of that little colony are Moses Fraizer and Betsey Ballard. (The former of these two is now deceased.) One little incident on their journey or at their arrival is, perhaps, worth relating. They camped the night before they reached the end of their journey on the banks of Cæsar's Creek. Centre meeting had been established previous to that time, and their arrival happened to be on meeting day. Rebecca Ballard, mother of Benajah, John and Jordan Ballard, and daughter of Ezekiel Fraizer and his wife, Rebecca Thomas, had preceded the rest of her father's family to the West about three years, and was attending meeting at Centre. While these people were meditating, perhaps, on the goodness of God, and this daughter and sister breathing a silent prayer for a blessing on those loved ones far away, she listened and thought she heard in the distance a familiar sound; she listened again, and, as the sound grew more distinct, she thought she could not be mistaken. She left the meeting and in the distance saw a party of emigrants approaching, and soon discovered that the familiar sound proceeded from the old cow-bell that had many a time gladdened her in her father's herd in Tennessee. She ran and met her father, mother, brothers and sisters, and, with tears of gratitude, welcomed them to her wilderness home. That cow-bell, minus the clapper, is now in possession of Jonathan Bailey, and should be kept as a relic of those early days. Their arrival proved quite an addition to the neighborhood, for they brought a set of blacksmith's tools and Ezekiel was a blacksmith. Prior to this, if they wanted a horse shod or a plow sharpened, they had to go to Waynesville, a distance of fifteen miles. They made their settlement on part of the farm now occupied by Jonathan Bailey. By close application, the settlers would prepare from four to six acres for corn the first season after their arrival, the women often burning the brush, while the men would chop the trees and roll the logs. The woods afforded pasture in abundance for their stock, but wild onions were so plentiful, and the cattle cropped them to such an extent with the grass, that the settlers would often have to gather them for their tables to destroy the onion flavor in the milk and butter. Emigrants now began to arrive from other parts of the country—the Dillons, Hodgsons and Fishers, from North Carolina, others from Pennsylvania and Virginia—until the lands were nearly all occupied, and they began to look around, and found they were destitute of schools and churches. But before I begin to give a few incidents of their more civilized life, I will relate a few of their hunting adventures:

"Alexander Fraizer, brother to our old and respected fellow-citizen, Moses Fraizer, had, when he arrived in this country, a passion for coon-hunting. One night while engaged in his favorite amusement, his dog came dashing toward him and crouched between his feet; immediately, some other animal came tearing through the bushes after the dog, but, on sight of the human form, stopped, and Fraizer's eyes rested on those of a huge panther. He was unarmed, except an ax, but had presence of mind enough to know that if he looked the monster steadily in the eyes it would not leap upon him; and so, steadily all through the night, he looked that hungry panther in the eyes, with the dog trembling between his feet. When the first gray streaks of morning began to show in the east, the animal bounded away, and the hunter returned to his home, completely cured of his fondness for coon-hunting. Mahlon Haworth and his brother James, although no great hunters, always in passing through the woods took the precaution to carry their guns with them. On one occasion, when in search of their horses that had strayed away, old 'Maje,' the trusty dog, treed a bear. James told his brother to stand aside and see him shoot him (the bear) in the head. So he raised his gun, but a film came over his eyes and a tremor seized his hands, and when he fired he missed his game. Now, Mahlon tried his luck; he did better; the game was wounded and came

tumbling to the ground; the dog rushed upon him, and the bear would soon have dispatched him, but the men advanced, when he turned upon them, and, as he reared to give his hug, they placed the gun against his breast, fired and dispatched him. On the same day, they wounded a deer which came bounding past their dwelling and plunged into Todd's Fork. Mary Haworth, afterward Bailey, happened to be passing near, saw the deer become entangled in some brush, so she waded in, caught it and killed it with a stone. My informant remarked, 'Then we had venison and bear fat to cook it in.' Moses Fraizer, whose tottering form we saw on our streets on last election day to vote for President for the fifteenth time, is also the hero of a bear story. On the first spring after his arrival here, and in about his fifteenth year, while he was plowing in the field, a neighbor came by and reported three bears in the woods close at hand. Leaving his plow in the furrow, he ran to the house for his dog and gun, and was soon in hot pursuit of an old bear and two cubs. The old one soon treed; the others dashed on through the woods. Without dreaming of the danger of attacking an old bear when with her cubs, he raised his gun and fired and old bruin came tumbling down, but only wounded. Fortunately, she ran from him; the dog pursuing, soon caused the animal to tree again, but when the hunter came up she was foaming with wrath, and gnashing her huge teeth until the sound would echo through the forest; undaunted by fear, he raised his gun and fired again. This time, the trusty rifle had done its work well, and the bear fell dead at the feet of the young hunter. He now returned to his work and soon heard a call in the woods, saying so distinctly, 'come here,' that he thought some neighbor's child must be lost, and was calling for help, but, on going to the spot, he found one of the cubs piteously calling for its mother. He returned for his gun and soon dispatched him.

"One other bear story, and I will quit: A man whose name I have lost, and, for want of a better one, I will call him Snyder, was in the woods hunting, and, by chance, came upon a bear. He raised his gun and fired and the first shot proved fatal. A neighbor was attracted to the spot by the report of the gun, and found him in great complacency viewing the monster he had slain, and soliloquizing thus: 'Well, Snyder did kill a bear, and the people all over the neighborhood will soon say, Snyder killed a bear. And that's not all, for the people way back in North Carolina will soon say, Snyder killed a bear.'"

Some time in the fall of 1826 (the reader is referred also to the chapter devoted to the history of the press), the Wilmington *Argus* published an item upon mammoth fruit, which stated that "an apple was lately picked from the orchard of Nathan Linton, of this vicinity, weighing twenty-nine ounces and a pear weighing twenty-six ounces. A turnip was recently taken from the patch of Moses Hoskin, of this county, which weighed twelve pounds." The *Western Star and Lebanon Gazette*, of December 2, 1826, commented as follows upon the item: "When we saw the above article and recollected the account of the seven-foot cucumber raised this summer in some of our northern counties, we were ready to exclaim, 'Ohio against the Union!' but soon after noticing the following account of a radish, we concluded that our citizens must make another trial for victory. Our friend Hoskin's turnip is beat all hollow by the Dutchman's radish, whose dimensions will be found below: 'Beat This Who Can!—Was raised in the garden of Mr. Jacob Hummel, of Middle Creek, Union Co., Penn., last summer, and is now in the possession of Philip Seebold, Esq., of this place, a radish weighing twenty-seven pounds, measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference and its length thirty inches.—*Times.*'"

Those articles would have made the average committee on premiums at a

fair of the present day clap its hands in an ecstacy of delight and dream of mammoth agricultural wonders for a year afterward. Yet there were truthful people in those days as well as now.

The following interesting old letters, with others from the same person bearing upon different subjects, were published several years ago, and we thought it best to insert them in this work for preservation. The writer became an honored citizen of Clinton County, and the letters came to us from beneath the dust of years as souvenirs of the pioneer days. They are from Samuel Linton to his friends, Abel and Joseph Saterthwaite, of Philadelphia, Penn., and are as here given:

WAYNESVILLE, the 5th of ye 5th mo., 1804.

FRIENDS SATERTHWAITES—I am about to visit you with another letter, and inform you it is fine growing weather here at this date, after a cold, snowy winter; the northeast wind, about the 20th of the 1st month, made its way round the north bluff of the mountain, and found us and blowed us up a big snow, about eighteen inches deep—a thing unprecedented in this country—and also that we are in good health and have not as yet become French citizens. The handbill announcing the cession of Louisiana, printed the 1st of last July, at Philadelphia, was reprinted at Cincinnati, and in circulation at Waynesville the 20th of the same month; and now the United States is in the peaceable possession of that vast country (as our President phrases it), so extensive and so fertile, and there don't at present appear anything to interrupt the peace and happiness of these settlements in this part of the world.

There have sundry changes taken place since I have been in this land besides our taking rank among our sister States. Our meeting, some months ago, was organized into a monthly meeting, with full powers to practice the discipline of the church. William Saterthwaite, a valuable friend, and Samuel Cope, another—the one from Redstone, in Pennsylvania, the other from Concord Monthly Meeting, in this State—by the appointment of the quarterly meeting were present at the opening of our second meeting; and Ann Taylor, she who lately visited your parts, and Christian Hall, women Friends, were also present, all of whom I had the happiness to entertain part of the time they were in this neighborhood. We had a sitting in my family, and Ann gave good counsel to my young generation.

As I live in a thick settlement of Friends, they soon found out I understood how to use the pen pretty well, and, not knowing that John Brown, to please Moses Comfort, gave me a "measurable certificate," they have made much use of my pen in the management of meeting business.

Another change is, we now have good land enough of our own. I believe I did not answer the question in my last letter respecting the title of lands in this State; I will now do it: There seems to be three descriptions; first, the greatest part of the lands are purchased at our land offices for that purpose, at $2 per acre, or otherwise they are put up at public sale at $2 per acre, and such as are not bid higher than $2, during the three weeks of the vendue, are purchased at the land office for $2 per acre. According to the law, lately new modeled, of the last session of Congress, the purchaser may pay at four different annual payments, and if he will make payment punctually at the stated time, he will be excused from paying interest. When payment is complete, he is by law entitled to a patent, and his title is indisputable. Secondly, the land between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, commonly called the military lands, is land that was reserved to reward the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and is, much of it, very fertile or rich land. There is an office on purpose for the management of said land, called the war office. Said land is obtainable by warrants granted to such as are entitled to them by law. The following fact will illustrate the matter: There were 12,500 acres allotted to Gen. Gates; said Gates sold his right to Dr. James Murray; said Murray, according to law, obtained a patent to said land, executed by George Washington, President, with the national seal affixed to it; the titles to said lands are good. The aforesaid James Murray, the last fall, sent his son Daniel, with full power of attorney, to sell part of said land, and I have bought 500 acres of him at seven quarter-dollars per acre, and paid him the money, and he executed to me a warrantee deed. There is on my tract good spring water, and above one hundred acres of that sort of land that but little timber grows upon it, and what little there is is chiefly walnut and ash; the ground is much overrun with pea-vine and spice-wood (sometimes called baby-wood). Such lands are too strong for wheat in their first culture, but excellent for corn, hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, tobacco, etc. Said Murray has sold various other people land. It is several miles from this town, on a branch of the Little Miami, called Todd's Fork. As there is likely to be a large settlement of Friends there, Dr. Murray has generously made us a present of fifteen acres of land for meeting and school use, for the Society

of Friends, and made a deed to trustees, of which number Nathan Linton is one, and has got the deed recorded, and has it in keeping. Said Murray, late in the fall, returned to his father's in Maryland, and James Murray has sent Nathan a power of attorney, duly recorded, to survey and sell more of his lands. Daniel Murray is a young officer belonging to the navy department, and he has lately sent us word that he is ordered on board, to sail to the Mediterranean, to help revenge the wrong done to the ship Philadelphia, by the Tripolitans.

Third. John Cleves Symes (commonly called Judge Symes), a number of years ago, perhaps near fifteen, contracted with the powers of government for one million of acres lying between the two Miami Rivers at two-thirds of a dollar per acre ; so Symes obtained a patent for about one-third of the million acres before Gen. St. Clair's defeat by the Indians ; but St. Clair's army being destroyed, and the Indians very hostile, things carried a very gloomy appearance in this country. At that time Symes gave up the power of his patented lands into the hands of Congress (the titles of his patented lands are good), but a new army being raised, and Gen Wayne at their head, and gave the Indians battle and totally defeated them, and then held a treaty with them, called the treaty of Greenville, and purchased some hundreds of miles of their lands, as the property of the United States ; and Jay's treaty coming forward, the English garrison (the root of evil), retired to the other side of the lakes, matters here assumed a favorable aspect, Symes resumes his right to the unpatented lands ; as the lands would sell for two or three times as much as they would before these late changes took place, and he actually sold quantities of the unpatented lands before attention was paid to the defect in his title, and those who purchased those unpatented lands of Symes have to purchase it over again at the land office at Cincinnati, and get their money back from Symes as they can. We are not much disturbed with deficient titles this side of the Ohio, except this conduct of Symes ; on the other side of the Ohio, in th State of Kentucky, things have not been so regularly managed ; their title to lands is like their waters—uncertain. But by looking over the laws of the late session, I find Congress has been very indulgent to those who are in the hobble with Symes—they are allowed until the beginning of 1806 before any payment will be demanded, and after 1806, they are allowed six years to pay the remainder, in six annual payments. If they are industrious and managing, they may make the money off their lands in that time.

There will be henceforward, for those who can raise a little money, great opportunities to buy good plantations. There is at this time much land to be sold in the military tract by those who monopolized by buying soldiers' rights, and the reserved sections between the Miami Rivers, will be sold next September in quarter-sections, and there is some excellent good lands among them ; and when matters can be got in readiness, that vast tract called the Indiana, that temperate and surpassingly fertile country, almost surrounded by the boatable waters of the Wabash, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, will be sold ; such as is not sold at the different vendues may be bought at the land offices for $2 per acre, and the title as good as any government can make titles.

The emigration into this country is so prodigious that, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, there is scarce enough raised to supply their immediate wants at this time (without our exporting company sending it away), which makes produce high at the present ; wheat, two-thirds of a dollar ; corn half a dollar ; bacon, 8 cents per pound, etc.

Our crops of wheat, oats and flax, last year (1803), were generally much damaged by being lodged by a shower of rain a little time before harvest ; crops of corn were generally good ; we were allowed to plant about eight or nine acres that lay handy to us, for new setting and extending the fence and putting the ground in better order ; we had above four hundred bushels of corn—plenty for our use and some to spare to hungry and starved new-comers.

We have been informed various ways, both verbally and in print, that on your side of the mountains the drought prevailed in many places last year, and occasioned very scanty crops of grain and grass. The Virginians say in their country many of their springs of water were dried up, and the late winter many creatures died for want of provender. Newspaper says, at Frederickstown, Md., there were forty days and no rain, and the herbage withered, and in the Genesee country ninety days and no rain. What disturbs M. Comfort's peace now, that he wants to go to the Genesee? Don't he like his new neighbors as well as his old ones? Perhaps he won't bring so favorable an account of that county as C. Brown did. Perhaps he will like his plantation five hundred pounds better, like he did when he came from Maryland. Land begins to be dull sale in the old settlements in many places, I hear.

I commiserate you on account of the loss of your preacher, John Comfort, and the damage the hailstorm did you after you had hurried him under ground. Has Charles Brown got his windows repaired yet? If you had lived in as humble houses

as we do, you would not have lost so much window-glass. The loss of Oliver Hough is a serious loss to the Falls Monthly Meeting. We have three preachers belonging to our monthly meeting, and likely to have the fourth before many years. Our meeting-house is too little for our greatly increasing numbers, and we are about to build a new meeting-house, thirty feet square, and that, it appears to me, will be too small before many years. I think I see four monthly meetings here away before a great while—the Miami Monthly Meeting ; one at Stillwater, over the Big Miami; one at Todd's Fork, and one at Lee's Creek. It is not unlikely that times to come will see as prodigal edifices at the above places as those that constitute Buck's Quarter.

I live a sort of public life at present. I have many visitors, both foreign and domestic, among others Benjamin White and Benjamin Gillingham, from Buck's Quarter. Tell all whom it may concern, and Benjamin Palmer in particular, I had the honor lately to entertain his son Richard. The matter stands thus: The Little Turtle and other Indians about Fort Wayne (above a hundred miles to the north of us,) sent a message to Baltimore Yearly Meeting, requesting their assistance to instruct them in the arts of civil life, and how to use the husbandry and other tools they had sent them; upon which the Committee on Indian Affairs appointed George Ellicot and Jarrard Hopkins (the yearly meeting's Clerk), to visit them, and give them such counsel as they should think expedient when among them; and also Philip Thomas, to assist them in their farming the ensuing season; and the War Department sent David Jinkinson, carpenter, and Richard Palmer, blacksmith, to reside and work with them; all of which, in a company, came to my house in the forepart of the day, and stayed with me until about that time next day, to refresh themselves and horses, and then proceeded on their journey. Unfortunately, Nathan and David were not at home; they were at work on our 500-acre plantation, where we propose to raise a crop the ensuing summer—farm some here and some there until we can get ready to move there. George Ellicot gave it as his opinion there is more rich, fertile land in the State of Ohio, than in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey all put together. Remember, the State of Ohio is but a small proportion of the land contained between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and Richard Palmer says he will never go over the mountains again to live, and that it would be better if some of his brothers would come here, and not stay there getting nothing. He desired I would send word about him in a letter to his old acquaintances.

Two Kentuckians traveled through this neighborhood and made the following remarks: "That the State of Ohio would decidedly have the advantage of Kentucky, for the following reasons: First, the climate is more friendly to the growth of wheat; and, secondly, the streams of water are constant and steady, not swelled into floods by winter rains, nor dried up by summer droughts, but in many places mills can go constantly all the year;* when, on the other hand, in Kentucky, when they should be manufacturing their wheat for market, their mills can't go for want of water." The mill before our door—grist and saw-mill—with all the fertile land belonging to it, near one hundred acres, has been bought up by a wealthy Quaker, who is able to pay for it. Another wealthy Quaker, near the Big Miami, has a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a fulling-mill, and many hundred acres of capital land, and a sweet daughter about seventeen or eighteen years old, who gains the praises af all who have the happiness to be acquainted with her.

We have four head of horses, old and young, and thirteen head of cattle, old and young. It begins to be time to enlarge our borders. I have got a weaving shop, and weaving tackling. I have woven a number of pieces, and made out bravely, but the worst difficulty is I am run over with custom.

If Mr. Comfort was to see our lands in this country, I am apprehensive that when he returned to his own plantation he would like it £500 worse, instead of £500 better, as he expressed himself when he returned from Maryland.

A straight-coated Friend (a millwright) is about purchasing some hundreds of acres of land adjoining my plantation, and intends to have a grist-mill running in less than a year from now on his land. He has a sweet, pretty daughter, just cleverly merchantable. There is a fine chance for young men in this country—good land, and pretty girls plenty; there were six fair ones passed my door this morning in a troop. But, setting aside nonsense, although true, I request that when thee has read this letter, to convey it to Joseph Saterthwaite, and Joseph to make the interesting parts of it as public as may be among my old acquaintances for their information.

SAMUEL LINTON.

TOD'S SETTLEMENT, WARREN COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO, YE 10TH OF THE 5TH MO., 1806.

RESPECTED FRIEND, ABEL SATERTHWAITE—I received thy letter, dated 10th mo., 1805, from Waynesville Post Office, some time ago, and it is agreeable to me to keep up a correspondence as opportunities may present.

*This condition of affairs, if it existed then, has been subjected to a wonderful change, for the opposite is certainly true at the present day.

Thee informs me this is the best eountry to send people to, as they eannot ascend the river to get back again; the hearer of my letters last year found a way to get back again, as well as sundry others, and return and bring more with them. The immigration to these parts is prodigious; it is supposed that not less than one thousand new members were ineorporated in the Miami Monthly Meeting in the year 1805, and that the members of the Miami monthly meeting are more numerous than any other monthly meeting in the United States. As to trade, it is but a short time we have had the eommand of the Mississippi River, and (to carry on the joke) does thee not observe what a loss your grain monopolies have already sustained? You may spend thousands after thousands of dollars in improving your roads to Pittsburgh, but you wagoners eannot afford to transport goods from your cities to Pittsburgh for three penee per pound. I have been informed the boatmen plying between New Orleans and Cineinnati bring goods from New Orleans to Cincinnati for three penee per pound in this early stage of their praetice, and when they become more improved in the use of sails perhaps they ean afford to do it cheaper, as the current is in their favor going down, and the wind, three-fourths of the time, in their favor coming up stream. Thee informs me your traders are in better eredit at foreign ports than New Orleans merchants; but when New Orleans has had time to establish itself under the Goverment of the United States, its eredit may appreciate. So advantageous a stand will certainly tempt wealthy merchants there when matters become better regulated and prejudiees overeome.

And we have another string to our bow to shoot your eash from you; that is, we ean raise vast stoeks of eattle and swine. The drovers will already give $3 per hundred for hogs, alive, to supply your markets with, and them that follow such business must bring their eash baek to give to us farmers for more eattle and hogs.

Our summer last year was very prosperous, both in wheat and Indian corn. We have had a mild winter, but a baekward, dry, cold spring; we had some frost the morning of this, the fifth month.

As to polities, there are eontests in this State as well as other States. Our Governor, Tiffin, has submitted to serve us the present three years, but requests to be released at the end thereof, to attend to his private eoneerns. You may groan under the tyranny of MeKain another three years, then he will go out of office triumphant, eonsistent with your State Constitution.

I have received no letters from your quarter, exeept thine, for a long time. By letters from brother Daniel and Hezekiah Linton, I think likely they will both immigrate here erelong, and David Linton has "past meeting," and married some months ago.

To wish much good will, I eonelude a scribble.

SAMUEL LINTON.

EATON TOWNSHIP, WARREN COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO, YE 12TH OF THE 3RD MO., 1808.

RESPECTED FRIEND, JOSEPH SATERTHWAITE—I at length am about to reply to thy letter that I received last spring, and inform thee we are blessed with health and peaee at present, and that the summer of 1807 was extremely wet until some time after harvest, followed by an extremely dry fall, and our winter has been middling—not mueh snow. The great quantity of rain we had last summer damaged our wheat mueh, and our eorn suffered with having too much wet. And these may inform thee Nathan Linton has been married more than a twelvemonth, and has a young daughter, and my girls say they are waiting to hear tell of thy getting married.

In regard to negroes: I have seen but two since I erossed the Ohio—one man, that lives many miles up the State, and a blaek virgin that lives at Waynesville; but I suppose there is a small number in this State, but I have been informed our law enjoins negroes to give freehold security, to the amount of $500, for their good behavior and not beeoming ehargeable, whieh law, if put in practiee, makes heavy against their beeoming numerous.

Thee mentioned in thy letter thee thought we could do but little toward supplying other eountries with produce. Thee is not aware of the vast quantities that goes down the Ohio in ships and ark-boats. We, who have been farmers so short a time, sent off above three thousand pounds of pork last fall, and, if the last summer had not been so uneommonly wet, we might have had many bushels of wheat to spare.

David Linton left me near two years ago, and lives on my possessions at Waynesville, and follows merehandising with his wife's father; and Nathan is so much employed in other business, he does but little at farming, so I am slack a man from my family. I follow weaving at times; I have wove about twenty-four hundred yards of different kinds of cloth sinee I have been in this eountry, notwithstanding all of whieh, I expeet there will be near sixty acres of corn planted on my farm this eoming spring, by tenants mostly, who work the ground to the shares.

There are thirty-five individuals living on my farm—a great improvement in the space of three years.

Thee queries in thy letter if there is no curse on this land, as well as other countries. I answer, yes. In the first place, there is much labor in improving a new country—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread;" and, secondly, "Thorns and thistles shall it bring unto thee." Thorns we have not much reason to complain of, but thistles and nettles we have in abundance. My wheat last summer was, much of it, lodged by rains and a rank soil, and a prodigious crop of thistles and nettles grew up amongst it; but I hope for better times when the ground is subdued by working it. I thus conclude this letter, and subscribe myself

Thy friend,

SAMUEL LINTON.

TO JOSEPH SATERTHWAITE.

Better times came indeed, and the descendants of the most worthy pioneers are to-day reaping the benefits accruing from the toil of their ancestors.

The following document was found by Jesse H. Kirk, of Liberty, among his old papers, and is a good sample of the forms of marriage certificates in use among the Friends of this region fifty-two years ago:

WHEREAS, Mahlon Kirk, of the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, son of Ezekiel Kirk, deceased, and Hannah, his wife, of the county and State aforesaid, and Sarah Hines, daughter of Anthony Stanley, and Hannah, his wife, of the county of Vermilion,† and State of Illinois, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before a monthly meeting of the religious Society of Friends, held at Center, according to the good order used amongst them, and having "concent" of parents, their said "proposial" of marriage was allowed by said meeting. Now these are to certify whom it may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this, the first day of the twelfth month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, they, the said Mahlon Kirk and Sarah Hines, appeared in a public meeting of the said people, held at Center, and the said Mahlon Kirk, taking the said Sarah Hines by the hand, declared that he took her, the said Sarah Hines, to be his wife, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them; and then, in the same assembly, the said Sarah Hines did, in like manner, declare that she took him, the said Mahlon Kirk, to be her husband, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them. And, moreover, they, the said Mahlon Kirk and Sarah Hines, she, according to the custom of marriage, adopting the name of her husband, did, as a further confirmation thereof, then and there, to these presents set their hands.

MAHLON KIRK.
SARAH KIRK.

And we, whose names are also hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of said marriage and subscription, here, as witnesses thereunto, set our hands the day and date above written.

Martha Walker,	Daniel Bailey,	James Kirk,*
Eliza Doan,	Joseph Dillon,	John Morris,*
Sarah Kirk,	Azariah Wall,*	Ezekiel Kirk,
Hannah Lamar,	Edith Vestal,	William Kirk,
Phebe F. Walker,	Rebecca Wall,	Samuel Dillon,
Ruth Kinsey,	Isabella Adsit,	Hannah Kirk,
Daniel Kester,	Delilah Kirby,*	Ruth Morris,
Charlotte Lundy,*	Sarah Kirby,*	Emily Kirk,
Susanna Farquhar,	Mary Kinsey,	Margaret Smith,
Joseph Doan, Jr.,	Ann Kirk,	Alice Green,*
Newton McMillan,	Joseph Wickersham,	Sarah Wickersham,*
David McMillan, Jr.,	James Wickersham,	Susannah Lundy,
Samuel Hollingsworth,	Joseph Whinery,*	Mary Stanbrough,
Abigail Lundy (?),	Robert Wickersham,*	Tabitha Stanbrough,
Jacob and Ann Taylor,	Richard H. Dillon,	Sarah Kirk,
Olive Ballard,	Henry Smith,	James Wickersham.*
William Lundy,	James Lundy,	

The persons whose names appear as witnesses nearly all resided in the neighborhood of Centre Meeting-House, in Union Township, and it will be

†Now Iroquois County, formerly a part of Vermilion.

*Still living.

seen by the reference marks after certain of the names that but eleven of the number are now living.

Tho first deed recordod in Clinton County was made April 20, 1810, and was from Conrad Haws and Fanny, his wife, to Conrad Haws, Jr., all residents of the county. It conveyed 150 acres of land in John Roberts' Survey, No. 2687, consideration, $50. Walter Craig and Abraham Haws were witnesses to the deed, which was recorded in Book A of Deeds, page 5, August 13, 1810, by Robert Eachus, Recorder of Clinton County. The document had been acknowledged before Thomas Hinkson Justice of the Peace.

Tho first mortgage was from Israel and Catharine Johns, of Clinton County, to Soboston Stingley, of same, on Lot No. 100, in the Wilmington town plat, for $448. Acknowledged before Bebee Treusdell, Justice of the Peace, and recorded in Book A of Mortgages, page 1; date. December 31, 1835, by Amos T. Sewell, Recorder of Clinton County.

The following poem was written by Joseph Whinery and printed by Gaddis & Abrams, at Wilmington, in 1816. The incident upon which it was written—"Tho Death of Caleb, Son of Isaac and Phenia Perkins," as the title page has it—occurred in 1809, at which date Mr. Whinery was not in the place. The occurrence was related to him several years later upon his arrival, and he wrote his "poem" upon it. The production is deemed too good to be lost, and is therefore here reproduced:

THE DEATH OF CALEB PERKINS.

"Give ear, fond youth, while I to you repeat
The doleful news which I have heard of late.
Let all draw near and hear a stranger tell
The sad disaster which of late befell
My neighbor—Isaac Perkins is his name—
Who, some years past, from Carolina came
To where Miami rolls its crystal flood,
And near its waters settled in the wood—
Where then fierce savages, with hideous yell,
Assumed, in sport, the human blood to spill;
And near his cottage, too, the wolf and bear
The harmless lamb, without reluctance, tear.
But now his flocks can feed without surprise;
Green meads appear and stately structures rise.
With six young children, and a loving wife,
To soothe the cares and share the joys of life,—
Two hopeful sons this man did hither bring.
And daughters four like blossoms in the spring.
Here jocund Plenty seemed with him to smile,
And bounteous Ceres recompensed his toil,
Till eighteen years had marked their nick on time
And brought young Caleb nearly to his prime.
'Twas autumn now, when all the corn-clad fields
Their golden treasure to the farmer yields.
On hunting bent, young Caleb early rose
And waked his brother from his sweet repose
Ere larks with songs had hailed the sprightly morn,
Or golden Phœbus did the east adorn.
No mourning dove had told her artless tale,
Nor mourned her absent mate along the vale;
The glimmering day-star shining in the east
The approaching morn was near at hand expressed;
The boding owls detest the coming day,
And wolves and bears forsake their mangled prey,
And each to covert takes their wonted way:
With her pale lamp yet shining in the west,
Cynthia prepared to give her chariot rest.
They both went forth; each winds his vocal horn;
The hounds all join to answer in return;



David L. Hadley



Abigail J. Hadley

Now all convened and by their masters stand,
While they, with joy, did give them strict command.
Like trusty servants they did them obey,
And through the fields all bent their eager way.
Caleb and John somewhat behind remain,
And hand-and-hand they walked the fertile plain
In social converse that to hunting tend,
As they from home their lengthening course did bend.
And soon the hounds with cries "a chase" maintain—
The beast for safety seuds across the plain;
The hounds with eager haste their game pursue—
Their watchful masters to their succor flew;
The beast, perched on a tree, did listening wait,
While they beneath in council did debate
On means that should complete his destined fate.
They soon agreed that one of them should run
To Richard Henderson's and bring the gun.
With joy, in haste he to his neighbor goes
And waked the household from their sweet repose.
His neighbor, soon equipt, back with him sped,
Each forming plans to lay the plunderer dead.
They soon arrive, and aim with good intent,
But soon they found their ammunition spent.
Quick-sighted Fancy, then, their wish to crown,
Bid them in haste the tree for to cut down.
The task was Henderson's, and when the tree
Assumed to fall the beast prepared to flee;
Caleb, to stop his flight, did ready stand,
And held a weapon in his wavering hand.
Crash went the tree, and spread its branches round
Where Caleb stood—it crushed him to the ground.
My tongue doth fail, nor can I language find
To paint the experience of the neighbor's mind—
While John, with screams and cries, did homeward run
To bear the news and tell them what was done.
When he arrived, his faltering tongue did fail
To tell the horrors that did him assail.
He pointed to the place, but could not tell
The sad disaster which had there befell.
"Caleb is gone," he cried; "Caleb is dead!"
The family in great confusion fled.
His father heard the news with mind distressed,
And in great haste did far outstrip the rest;
Came to the place, and almost out of breath,
Where Caleb lay in all the pangs of death,
While Henderson, in sorrow almost drowned,
Aids the fond father t' raise him from the ground,
His mother, now with grief so overcome,
Swooned by the way when hastening to her son.
Resigned like Job, she in her heart did say,
"'Tis God that gives and Him that takes away."
No painter sure could o'er with pencil trace
Or mark the color paler than her face.
Sully and Peale can wonders sure design,
But can they paint this melancholy scene?
Her affrighted daughters raised her from the ground,
While their cries the echoing vales resound.
At length a spark of life in her they found;
Her they supported to the awful place
Where they some signs of life in Caleb traced.
The news went forth; the neighbors crowded round;
Their lamentations made the woods resound.
While they in sympathy did there convene,
Phœbus arose, a witness of the scene.
To see his mangled form and hear him groan—
'Twas enough to melt all hearts but those of stone.
The mournful dove sat on the branches near,
Her plaintive notes her sympathy declare;

The soaring lark might well forget to sing
And hail the rising morning on the wing.
Now, when the flood of tears was somewhat spent,
They Caleb bore and homeward sorrowing went.
In tears and lamentations all seemed lost;
Their hope was gone—their joy, their early boast.
Mangled and broke, he yet survived in pain.
And measured back his steps to earth again,
And for near eleven months did thus remain.
While he thus lay beneath affliction's rod,
Most ardent prayers he offered up to God;
And when the racking pain through him did run,
He "Gracious Father" cried, "Thy will be done!"
While his fond parents did extend their care
And wet his pillow with a pearly tear.
His sisters, too, did each with one accord,
His grief t' assuage, their aid to him afford;
His generous father kept an open gate
At which acceptance many a stranger met,
And servants of the Lord were hither brought
That in this sequestered land the Gospel taught.
They preached the Gospel, souls from sin to save,
And for the sheep that's gone astray a blessing crave.
One matron came whose name was Charity;
In fervent prayer she bent the humble knee;
The family likewise, with one accord,
Him to relieve, the God of Heaven implored;
Caleb, as willing, plied to lend his aid.
In words like these the worthy matron prayed:
"Thee, Heavenly Father, we beseech to hear our feeble prayer,
Once more look with pity on Thy servants in despair;
Be pleased to heal with Gilead's balm their bleeding wounds,
And from affliction's iron bands relieve their son that moans,
Cut short, in mercy, gracious Lord, Thy works in righteousness;
Relieve his soul from bondage—free this brother in distress,
And if it be Thy gracious will, to bid his spirit rise,
And leave this fragile house of clay for mansions in the skies."
And when from the house she homeward did depart,
She bid him adieu with sorrow in her heart.
Four weeks from then he lingering did remain,
And bore with fortitude his racking pain.
That time expired, he did resign his breath,
And calmly rested in the arms of Death.
Four years and somewhat more are past and gone,
And yet Phenia mourns her first-born son.
The tyrant Death, with unrelenting knife,
Cut Caleb off in opening scenes of life;
A lovely youth, just in the bloom of age,
Has fell a victim to the monster's rage.
And when his sisters to the fatal spot repair,
With heavy hearts they shed a willing tear,
And view the branch which laid their brother low,
Through crystal tears that in succession flow.
His aged parents, in the depth of grief,
Bewail their son in tears without relief.
But let a stranger's words your sorrows reconcile,
While beams of consolation bid you smile.
The stranger bids you from this mournful theme depart,
Which rends, unnecessarily, your aching hearts.
Why would you wish him back on earth again,
Amidst this scene of sorrow, sin and pain—
Where fierce Belona stains with crimson blood
The Maumee's banks and Raisin's crystal flood;
Where blood of Freedom's sons do float the plains,
And rivers swell with blood from heroes' veins;
Where thirsty savages, with scalping-knife,
Have slain the loving husband and the wife;
Where drums and guns and thund'rous cannons roar,
Assail our ears, and shake the distant shore;

Where many a mother now laments her sons,
And many a father for his children mourns,
And see their sons and daughters captives led,
Condemned no more their native soil to tread.
Some that escaped, returning home have fell;
What I can't witness, Wheeling's turf can tell.
Nay, be ye thankful to the God of heaven,
That you have now this consolation given,
That you to him could aid and comfort be
While he beneath his great affliction lay;
That you have seen him decently interred
In place and manner which you most preferred;
That you can trust he lives in high renown,
For, as he lived to wear the cross, he died to wear the crown.
As an offering for the Lord is on the altar laid,
He was laid on the humble bier, and to the grave conveyed.
For such an offering, sure the Lord would worlds of sin despise,
Rivers of oil, or bullocks slain, or lambs for sacrifice.
To free his worthy name from black oblivion's deep,
I fain would write an epitaph in memory to keep.
Yon aged beech, although unknown to fame,
Yet bears the initials of young Caleb's name.

EPITAPH.

Here Caleb Perkins lies in moldering dust—
Isaac and Phenia's son, their joy and early boast.
Although his body lies cold in the clay,
We trust his spirit rests in endless day,
Where he no more the pains of death shall feel,
Where moth cannot corrupt, nor thief break through and steal;
But where the Lamb His welcome guests to living waters leads
He wipes the tear from every eye and every cause shall plead.

As relating to early railroad matters in the county, the following article is inserted. It was published some years since under the heading, "An Effort to Secure a Railroad:"

"At the session of the Ohio Legislature, which convened on the first Monday of December, 1835, a bill was introduced in the Senate by John W. Allen, a member from Cuyahoga County, to incorporate a company to make and operate a railroad from Cleveland to Cincinnati. The only intermediate point between these cities named in the bill, it is believed, was Columbus. Information of this important measure was obtained in some way at Wilmington at an early day, and attracted general attention. It was thought that as the town was in almost a direct line between Columbus and Cincinnati, and, as the route was shorter and the grades easier than upon rival routes, the road could be secured for our town and county, if early and proper efforts should be made for that purpose. Some one drew up a call for a meeting to be held on the following Saturday, inviting all railroad men to come together for consultation, which appeared in imposing headlines in the next number of the newspaper. On the day appointed, a large number of our most substantial men were in attendance. The old court house was full of earnest and energetic people, composed of the leading property holders, farmers and business men of the town and country adjacent. A deep interest was manifested in the prospective road. For once the orators stayed away or were silent. At any rate, no speeches were made, so that the meeting was not long in session. A Chairman and Secretary for the meeting were chosen. There was no division or diversity of opinion in the meeting. It resolved in favor of securing the road if it could be done. A resolution was passed instructing our Representative in the Legislature to use his vote and influence to have the act amended so as to make Wilmington a point in the road. A motion was also adopted to send four delegates to Columbus to act as a sort of lobby and assist, if need be, in procuring

the insertion of Wilmington in the charter of the road. The delegates selected were instructed to go at once on their mission. These were Isaiah Morris, Nathan Linton, William Hadley, of Springfield, and the writer of this communication. The three delegates first named were all men of wealth, worth, good sound sense, knowledge of men and business experience, leading men at home and were known by many members of the Legislature from this section of the State. They are all now dead, but hundreds still live who knew them well, and could bear witness to their fitness for the business on which they were sent.

"After the adjournment of the meeting, the delegates conferred together as to the best mode of reaching Columbus, and as to the time of starting. The conclusion was to take a carriage in which all should take seats. Carriages were not at that time as often met with as now, but William Hadley had one, with a capacity for seating four; this, with a horse, was tendered to the delegates for their use, and either Nathan Linton or Mr. Morris offered the use of a second horse. The next Monday morning was agreed upon for starting. On that morning, promptly on time, Nathan Linton and William Hadley were at the appointed place for starting and ready to move; some delay, however, occurred which was turned to good account. These few minutes of waiting were employed by some of the citizens in calling upon Samuel H. Hale, then a citizen of Wilmington, and soliciting him to accompany the delegation to Columbus and unite his efforts and influence with theirs to secure the proposed improvement to our long-neglected section of the State. In this request, the delegates heartily joined. Mr. Hale in that day was a man of wealth, was of the same politics as the dominant party in both branches of the Legislature, had theretofore served through three sessions in the House and three in the Senate of Ohio, and would be almost as a matter of course acquainted with members then serving in the Legislature. Mr. Hale yielded at once to the general wish, but how was he to travel? Certainly not in the carriage, which would only seat four, especially when two such large men as Isaiah Morris and William Hadley, both then in fine health and weighing in the aggregate over 500 pounds, held pre-emption claims to seats, and two medium-sized men as were Nathan Linton and the writer. The difficulty was but momentary and soon removed. Mr. Hale, after consenting to go, was not a man likely to be kept at home for want of an easy mode to travel. Though not accustomed to horseback riding, not having been in the saddle twice, it may be, in twenty years, he soon had a famous gray horse, fully rigged out and brought to the door, and a moment later he was in the saddle. By this time, the carriage being ready, and all the passengers seated in it, the entire party took the road together and continued together to the end. In this day, when bands of Irish, English and American rifle-shooters are called teams, our company, united together to promote the making of a railroad, would be called a Clinton County Railroad Team.

"The roads were almost impassable on account of mud, but the weather had now turned cold, and, on the higher lands, the crust on the road would, in general, bear the weight of the carriage and its load; but in the lowlands, and in the deep ruts and mud holes the crust would break and the wheels of the carriage and the legs of the horses would find the bottom. The carriage was tossed to and fro. Sometimes it would surge violently to one side, and then with equal violence to the other; the fore wheels would frequently drop into a deep depression, called by the old-style wagoners a 'chuck-hole.' We would be thrown almost against the dash, and then, as they would rise out of the sink to the firm ground, the hind wheels would be thrown into the depression, throwing us with violence against the back of the

carriage. Then a great deal of the road, especially between here and Washington, was corduro , and in very bad repair. Of course, traveling was slow, and, in fact, painful. The blood of the passengers was kept flowing in rapid currents by the surging and tossing of the carriage. Fortunately, no bones were broken. When we arrived at Washington, daylight was about gone, and we had traveled twenty-two miles that day. We all put up at the Stockdale House for the night. On comparing notes, it was found that the traveling experience of the gentleman who rode the gray horse had been far more pleasant than that of the gentlemen who had taken passage in the carriage. The next morning, we took the road early, that we might reach and cross Big Darby (then not bridged) before daylight should be gone. And the road for this day, though by no means good, being better than the day before, we effected our purpose. Ten or twelve miles' travel from Washington brought us to the residence of Gen. Bethuel Harrison. As all were cold, and some of the company acquainted with him, we stopped in part to warm ourselves, but more to pay our respects to the old hero himself. We warmed and had quite a pleasant interview with him. A hero he was in the highest sense of that word. He was in command of a company on our northern border in the war of 1812. In some one of these battles (I think Lundy's Lane), he occupied an exposed and closely contested position in the American line. To the right and left of Harrison, our forces began to break and retire. But he stood his ground so steadily and bravely as to check an advance of the British forces with which he was engaged. * * * We put up for the night at the solitary cabins of a Mr. Haynes, long resident at the crossing. His good wife set before us a liberal supper, consisting chiefly of venison steak and corn bread, with, perhaps, coffee and butter added. Our hotel consisted of two medium-sized cabins joined together by ends, with a door to pass from one room to the other. At bed-time, the family retired to a smaller room, used as a kitchen, leaving our party in possession of the other room, used as a parlor and dining-room by day, and a bedroom at night. In this, the best room in the house, a bed, large enough for all, was made on the floor. Bed clothing was spread down as some protection against the hard puncheon floor of the cabin, reserving a rather thin supply of quilts and blankets to be drawn up over at our pleasure. A rousing fire, made of large logs in the ample chimney, kept our feet warm through the night. By a skillfully managed arrangement, William Hadley took one flank of the company in the bed and Mr. Morris the other, and between the two Mr. Linton, Mr. Hale and I lay like sardines in a case. Men accustomed to sleep on soft beds, when forced by circumstances to take a bed upon a hard floor, seldom lie abed late in the morning. Our company was no exception to the general rule. We were up early and had an early breakfast, very like the supper of the previous evening. The venison steak, it is believed, was prepared and brought to the table on special request. We had fourteen miles of travel yet to accomplish before Columbus would be reached. The country was mostly unimproved, the land and the road without drainage; ten miles of the way was through a dense forest, without a single house or track for footstep, except the one, and, as it was very bad, we were compelled to travel slowly, so that it was almost night when we reached a hotel in Columbus."

Esquire Ephraim Kibby and wife, of Wilmington, gave a dinner to the pioneers of the vicinity on the 11th of December, 1869, the published account of which was as follows:

"The dinner to the pioneers and old residents in Wilmington and vicinity, given on Saturday, December 11, 1869, by Esquire Ephraim Kibby and wife, of Columbus street, is an event which will be well if not long remembered.

The principal occasion for the entertainment was that Sunday, the 12th, was the seventy-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Kibby, a native born citizen of Ohio, but another, and hardly less prominent object, was the bringing together in a social way of the old residents of the town. In order that the quiet of the Sabbath might not be disturbed, they determined to celebrate the day on Saturday. The day was quite unfavorable for a meeting of aged people. There was a sort of drizzling rain falling all day, with an occasional shower by way of variety. The pavements were wet and there was mud everywhere, especially in the streets and on the street crossings. But such rain and mud had been encountered many times before by the old folks, and did not in the least arrest the assembling of the guests. About 12 o'clock—the old pioneer dinner hour—groups of venerable men and women were to be seen wending their way toward Columbus street, and by 1 o'clock, all were assembled at the hospitable residence of Esquire Kibby. The number, little less than fifty, of various ages, ranging from sixty to eighty-seven, sat down to dinner with a sharp relish for the good things spread before them. Those present were Sarah Haworth, born in Wayne County, Ga., July 7, 1802; George D. Haworth, born in Greene County, Tenn., May 29, 1797; Samuel W. Frazer, born in Augusta County, Va., August 15, 1805; Nancy Frazer, born in Hampshire County, Va., April 11, 1808; Henry Kline, Hampshire County, Va., December 4, 1801; Sarah Kline, ——— County, Ky., June, 1807; Justus Taylor, Hampshire County, Mass., April 8, 1809; Cynthia Taylor, Hampshire County, Mass., May 9, 1811; Samuel Cromwell, Westchester County, N. Y., November 12, 1793; Sarah Cromwell, Little Falls, N. J., August 25, 1796; Eber Patrick, Albany, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., December 28, 1797; Delilah Patrick, Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, October 6, 1802; Eli McGregor, Berkeley County, Va., January 1, 1798; Maria McGregor, born in Hendricks County, Va., May 26, 1797; William Pyle, Chatham County, N. C., March 11, 1788; Lydia Pyle, Dutchess County, N. Y., August 15, 1806; Matilda Foland, Miami County, Ohio, February 11, 1807; Sally Palmer, Sterling County, Conn., April, 1797; Richard Peirce, Wilmington, Del., May, 1783; Mary Peirce, Fayette County, Penn., September 12, 1787; Mary Collett, Loudoun County, Va., December 11, 1789; Nellie Wilson, Scott County, Ky., September 22, 1800; Elizabeth Shepherd, Monongahela County, Penn., June 14, 1792; Sarah Livsey, born in Chester County, Penn., September 3, 1792; Elizabeth Marble, Clinton County, Ohio, September 21, 1809; Jesse Doan, Chatham County, N. C., July 8, 1796; Rebecca Doan, Frederick County, Va., April 1, 1799; David Marble, Fayette County, Penn., January 10, 1806; Daniel Jones, Chatham County, N. C., March 12, 1797; Elizabeth Jones, Clairborn County, Tenn., June 6, 1796; Virgil M. Diboll, Rensselaer County, N. Y., January 31, 1791; Tamson Kibby, Highland County, Ohio, September 23, 1822; Ephraim Kibby, Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 12, 1795; William Hale, Randolph County, N. C., September 2, 1790; Maria Hale, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 3, 1797; Dr. Joseph H. Sparks, Newberry District, S. C., July 10, 1790; Abi Sparks, Clinton County, Ohio, November 28, 1808; Jacob Hadley, Chatham County, N. C., March 3, 1801; Lucinda Hadley, Highland County, Ohio, December 26, 1811; Dr. Amos T. Davis, Ross County, Ohio, November 15, 1803; Robert Way, York County, Penn., July 17, 1788; Samuel H. Hale, Randolph County, N. C., February 14, 1787; Mary Hale, Randolph County, N. C., December 27, 1797; Elizabeth Kelly, Fayette County, Penn., November 15, 1802; Margaret Treusdell, Fishkill County, N. Y., December 9, 1795; Rhoda C. Morris, Warren County, Ohio, November 14, 1799."

The following, published in the *Clinton Republican* of May 6, 1880, is from the pen of Amos Hockett, of Wilmington, and was by him "dedicated to our fathers of 1820."

A HOME IDYL.

Of business cares grown tired and weary,
Upon a day when feeling dreary
And longing for a life more cheery,
Free from bustle and din—
Out-doors the sun was shining brightly,
The birds were singing gaily, sprightly,
And southern breezes blowing lightly—
I left the gloom within.

I stole me out through Clinton's meadows,
And sought her fields and forest shadows,
Where wild bird's note or squirrel's tread is
The soothing only sound.
Ah, have you not here found a pleasure
Which thronging crowds can never measure,
That in your inmost heart you treasure
'Bove all the joys around ?

I strolled o'er brooks and hillock's shoulder,
Where fallen trees decay and molder.
At length upon a moss-grown bowlder
I sat me down to muse.
A spreading beech was o'er me drooping,
And maples, hornbeams round me grouping,
And fantasies came to me trooping,
And memories profuse.

The grove spread out in forest tangle,
In native wildness every angle,
While far apart "plantations" spangle
The hill-tops and the vale.
The log-built mansion and the stable,
With "clapboard" roof and clumsy gable,
Far as the eye to reach was able,
Stretched sylvan hill and dale.

Here Todd's Fork rolled her limpid water
(And Anderson, till Cæsar caught her),
Bold Cowan's purling billows brought her.
And East Fork's rippling tide.
Here Rattlesnake went smoothly creeping,
In grassy prairies slyly keeping,
Or in dark pools so soundly sleeping
Some gray old tree beside.

Here Lecsereek sprang with current slender,
To call her small I'll not offend her,
But gurgling on her way I'll send her
With Rattlesnake to Paint.
And as she grows improve in feature.
If rude Miami now should reach her
With his east arm, the modest creature,
I rather think would faint.

West Fork, from out her swamps and sedges,
Comes forth to leap o'er rocky ledges ;
And Stone Lick starts with many pledges
Of making quite a stream ;
And "babbling brooks" of small dimensions
All running on with good intentions,
Branches and creeks, without dissensions,
Their sparkling waters gleam.

Primeval forests, grand and solemn,
Far reaching bough and stately column,
A roof of leaves in mighty volume
Spread open to the sky.
"No thoroughfare," with noise and lumber,
Disturbed the calm of Nature's slumber.
Beast, fowl and fish, in countless number,
Fled not the human eye.

Along the "ridges" were some "traces;"
The trees there bore upon their faces
The marks of hunter's ax in "blazes,"
To mark the lonely way.
Mosquitos, beetles, round were humming;
A pheasant on a log was drumming,—
When lo! I saw some one was coming
"Near by" to me that day.

The "figure" came on—closer, closer.
To understand it was a poser.
Was I not alarmed? Oh, no, sir,
No cause at all for fear.
The form erect, the step was stately;
He moved among the shadows greatly.
I have not seen a man "here lately"
With brow and eye so clear.

Dressed in homespun, rough apparel,
And in his hand his "trusty barrel,"
For use in case of sudden quarrel
With wolves or prowling foe—
Or in defense of child or woman
And for the rights of any human,
The name he gave me—gave this trueman—
Was "Sixty Years Ago."

When he had stood and silence broken
His words were well and fitly spoken,
Which I repeat in feeble token
And awkward rhyme,
Of Clinton's early days and people,
When not a church spire or a steeple,
In all her townships, now grown triple,
Rose in that olden time:

These are the scenes of Eighteen-twenty,
For all our needs we then had plenty
(Not such as in these days content ye);
Our homely fare was plain;
Each cabin was its owner's castle;
No landlord held his pliant vassal—
Truckling, obsequious and facile—
His patron's smile to gain.

Wild game and fish supplied his larder;
The corn-field with its "truck patch" border—
Where, though compelled to labor harder
From "pilfering crows" to guard—
The virgin soil, unused for ages
And cleared by slow, successive stages,
In which the pioneer engages,
Gave bountiful reward.

The "settler," with his ax and rifle,
Had neither time nor taste to "trifle;"
No morbid thoughts had he to stifle,
No selfish schemes to hide;



Jacob Theobald

No ruling, sordid, base ambition
To use his neighbor's "ammunition"
Or "fire him off" in bad e ndition,
With "powder badly dried"—

But industry and honest dealing,
And neighborly, fraternal feeling.
"Cheating," "going back" and "squealing"
Were scarcely known.
"Careful to entertain the stranger,"
His table and his well-filled manger
He offered to the way-worn ranger,
And helped him on.

Our social joys were then worth praising:
"Log-rollings" now, and now a "raising,"
And "quilting bees"—it was "amazing"
What jolly times we had.
The county over we were neighbors,
And cheered each other in our labors,
And laughed to see all glad.

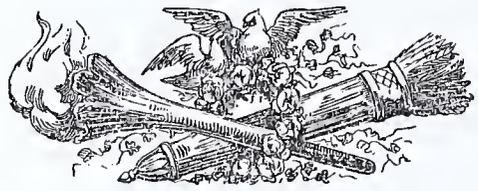
Then on the body of a fallen tree,
O'ergrown with moss and cushioned well.
He sat down, dream-like, and to me
Of his old comrades he began to tell,
Naming from memory the parent stock,
Whose scions are our men to-day.
Who found not here a "barren Plymouth rock,"
But fields inviting, where they came to stay:

Adams, Austins, Antrams, Atkinsons and Andrews,
Bennetts, Bashores, Ballards, Babbs and Bortons,
Lintons, Lewises, Leonards, Leekas, Lundys,
Millers, McKibbens, McKensies, Mendenhalls and Mortons.
Bosworths, Birdsalls, Bettertons, Bentleys, Browns and Barkleys,
Betts, Biggs, Bangham, Burroughs, Buckleys, Brewers, Baileys;
Cowgills, Coxes, Clevengers, Coulters, Carters, Colletts;
Dakins, Drakes, Douglass, Dillons, Davis and Daileys.
Clines, Castos, Carpenters, Carmans, Conklins, Connells,
Crouses, Christys, Conners, Crossons, Casts and Doans;
Dwiggins, Evans, Eachus, Elliott and Edwards;
Ireland, Johns, Johnson, Jefferis, Jenkins, Jones.
Fallis, Frazier, Fuller, Fisher, Fletcher,
Furnas, Florea, Floyd, Frye and Farquhar:
Vestal, Vandervort, Vantress, Vanderburgh and Villars,
Welch, Wire, Woodmansee, Whitaker and Walker.
Green, Griffith, Gaskill, Griee, Gilpin, Gaddis;
Morris, Mills, McGregor, Mathews, Moon and Mitchell;
Thatcher, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Tribby, Tomlin,
West, Woolry, White, Woolard, Wright and Whitsell.
Haworth, Hughes, Hodgson, Haws, Hines, Hester;
Noble, Fordyke, Nichols, Nelson, Nickerson;
Sharp, Shields, Stephens, Spray, Stackhouse, Sewell,
Whinery, Wilson, Wall, Woodruff and Wickersham.
Gallaher, Gallimore, Garrison and Garner;
Howell, Hays, Hiatt, Hibben, Horseman, Hankins,
Pierce, Patterson, Peelle, Pyle, Perkins, Pendry;
Routh, Rannells, Recs, Rulon, Rankins,
Polk, Puckett, Pearson, Pennington and Palmer,
Dickey, Dover, Dixon, Downing, Dale;
Huls, Hoskins, Hunt, Harlan, Hockett,
Howe, Hadley, Haines, Hunter, Hale.
Hoblit, Holiday, Hawkins, Hollingsworth and Haynes,
Harvey, Howland, Hinman, Hundley, Harris;
Roberds, Rhonemus, Ruse, Ratcliff, Reed,
Richards, Roberts, Potter, Peterson, Paris.

McWhorter, Moore, Millikan, Mann, McMillan;
Osborn, Oxley, Oglesbee and Oren;
Miars, Martin, McDaniel, McIntire and Maddern;
Stanton, Stout, Sabin, Stratton and Van Doren.
Lucas, Lieurance, Lazenby, Ludington and Laymon,
Longstreth, Lindsey, Lytle, McCoy and Moorman;
Treusdell, Terrell, Yeo, Yeazel, Smith, Spurgeon,
And Starbuck, Spencer, Shepherd, Simcox, Sherman.

These mentioned slowly, with a word of praise
To each for virtues shown in rural life,
In toils and travels of those "early days;"
The grace and patience of the frugal wife,
The pranks and frankness of the sturdy boys,
The pretty girls, so modest, blushing and shy,
Give vivid color to the hopes and joys
That blest the "settler" as the years went by.

His voice was hushed—I must have slept,
And seen this vision in a dream.
A sense of terror o'er me crept,
And I awakened at a scream
Of fiery monster whistling by,
In clouds of smoke and blinding steam.
The "car of progress" I descry—
And gone the idyl of my theme.
Sons of those fathers! In your veins
Flows blood as true as ever sword has spilled;
Be proud of Clinton and her fair domains,
And love the fields your fathers' hands have tilled.
Their sterling virtues ever emulate,
And in your memories their names embalm.
When "sixty years" have fallen to your fate,
May retrospection yield a peaceful calm.



CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

ON the 19th day of February, 1810, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act entitled, "An act establishing the county of Clinton," which was as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That all those parts of the counties of Warren and Highland, within the following boundaries, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Clinton: Beginning at the southeast corner of Greene County, running east five miles; thence south to Highland County line; thence west with said line within four miles of the eastern line of Warren County; thence southwardly so far as to intersect a line one mile east from the southeast corner of Warren County; thence west, and from the beginning west so far that a line south will leave Warren County a constitutional boundary.

The name Clinton was conferred upon the new county in honor of George Clinton, a distinguished citizen of the State of New York, and at that time Vice President of the United States. The territory forming the newly erected county was taken in about equal portions from the counties of Warren and Highland, the division line passing through what is now the town of Wilmington.

The Constitution of Ohio then contained a clause* as follows: "No new county shall be established by the General Assembly which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be laid off of less contents." Through some error in measurement or estimate, however, the area of Clinton County fell short of the requisite 400 square miles, and the deficiency was finally discovered, though it is not known at exactly what time. The Legislature took it in hand, and, on the 4th of February, 1813, passed an act as follows, entitled, "An act to attach a part of Highland County to the county of Clinton."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That all that part of Highland County, within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby attached to and shall remain the county of Clinton: Beginning at the southeast corner of Clinton County, adjoining Fayette County; thence running a line in a southwesterly direction to strike the line of Clinton County at such a point as to include four hundred square miles in the county of Clinton.

SEC. 2. That the County Surveyor of Ross shall, within thirty days after being duly notified by the Commissioners of Clinton County, proceed to survey said county of Clinton, and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as shall make said county of Clinton contain four hundred square miles, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of this act; and said surveyor shall take to his assistance chainmen and axmen who are not inhabitants either of the counties of Clinton, Warren or Highland, and who have no interest therein, who shall be duly sworn as the law directs; and said surveyor shall make out two accurate surveys, or plats thereof, one of which he shall return to the Court of Common Pleas for said county of Clinton, who shall record the same in the records of the court of said county, and the other he shall deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall preserve the same with this act; which survey, when made and recorded, shall be the perpetual boundaries of said county of Clinton, and said surveyor shall receive $2 per day,

* First Constitution of Ohio, Article VII, Section 3.

and said chainmen and axmen shall each receive $1 per day for all the time they are respectively employed in such service, to be paid out of the treasury of the county of Clinton.

We quote from the Harlan manuscript: "The records of the Commissioners of Clinton County show that in conformity to the above act, they did, on March 3, 1813, issue a notification to the surveyor of Ross County to proceed and survey the county of Clinton, and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as would make the county of Clinton contain the requisite number of square miles.

"John Evans, Esq., the surveyor of Ross County, on the 6th day of April, 1813, proceeded to make the survey required by the above act, and July 10, 1813, returned to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, a report of his proceedings under said act. In this report he says that on the 6th of April, 1813, he proceeded to survey the county of Clinton, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 4, 1813. He began at four gums, two elms, two burr oaks and one maple, a corner of Clinton and Highland and Clinton Counties, standing north 89¼° east, one mile from the northeast corner of Clermont County; thence with the line of Highland and Clermont Counties south 89¼° west nine miles and two hundred and sixteen poles, passing the corner of Highland County at one mile, with the variation of 45′ from the cardinal point, to a red elm, two maples and a white oak, a black oak, and thorn bush, southeast corner of Warren County, as it was then run to contain its constitutional bounds; thence with the line of Warren County, allowing the aforesaid variation of 45′ west, twenty-one miles and one hundred and fifty-eight poles to a large ash tree, two sugar trees, and two thorn bushes, northeast corner of Warren County, and in the line of Greene County, which was formerly run and marked; thence with said line east twenty miles and two hundred and thirty-one poles, passing the corner of Fayette County at fifteen miles and two hundred and thirty-one poles, to a large maple tree, marked as a corner and with the letters C. C. F. C., being a corner of Fayette County; thence with the line of said county south eleven miles and ninety poles to two oaks and an elm in the line of Highland County; thence I run a line to attach a part of Highland County to the county of Clinton, viz., south 4° 45′ west fourteen miles, two hundred and twenty-three poles to the first place of beginning, being the most eastwardly end of the line of Clinton County called for in the first section of the aforesaid act (February 4, 1813), in which bounds there is only contained 385 square miles and 622 acres. Therefore, I find it impossible with all the provisions of the aforesaid law; for, by striking or intersecting the line of Clinton County a deficiency of fourteen square miles and eighteen acres exists; and to include 400 square miles in the county of Clinton, the line strikes a point considerably to the east of the line of Clinton County, which the aforesaid law contemplated for the line to strike. I then run and marked the following lines, which includes the constitutional bounds in Clinton County: Commencing at the same corner from which the aforesaid line is run; thence south 40° west twelve miles and one hundred and ninety-seven poles to two jack oaks, hickory and gum, all marked as a corner; and this line is represented on the plat as running from A (east corner of Clinton County), to C, two miles and three hundred poles, the beginning corner of Highland and Clinton Counties, in which is contained 400 square miles. Finding this conflict in the law and the express provision for including 400 square miles in the county of Clinton, I perceive no better mode to reconcile the difficulty than the one adopted, which shows the relation which each of these lines bears to the law under which I am bound to act."

"The same day on which Mr. Evans filed this report, he produced to the

Commissioners of Clinton County, his account for his services as such surveyor, amounting to the sum of $72.50, and also an account for the services of chain bearers and marker upon said survey, amounting to the sum of $66, which accounts, after being inspected, were allowed July 10, 1813; vouchers 514, 515, 516, 517, 518. The chainmen were Abel Crossley, Philip Hartman and William Clevenger.

"To make up the deficiency thus ascertained, the Legislature on January 30, 1815, provided that eleven square miles of the territory of Warren County lying upon the eastern boundary of the county of Warren, and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary line along the whole length of it from north to south should be and the same were thereby attached to and made part of the county of Clinton; and it was made the duty of the surveyor of Ross County, within thirty days after being duly notified by the County Commissioners of Clinton County, to proceed and survey and set off to the county of Clinton the eleven square miles as aforesaid, by running a straight line from north to south through the county of Warren, parallel to the eastern boundary thereof, a strip about one-half mile wide, so as to include the eleven square miles aforesaid. The act also prescribed the manner in which the survey should be made, the qualifications of the chainmen and axmen, with other necessary details.

"By the same act (January 30, 1815), Section 4, it was provided that three square miles and eighteen acres of the county of Highland should be and the same were attached to the county of Clinton: 'Beginning where the line run by the surveyor of Ross, as described in the foregoing section, crosses the East Fork of the Little Miami River, and extending down the said East Fork until a line due west to the line of the county of Clermont, between the counties of Clermont and Highland, will include in the county of Clinton three square miles and eighteen acres of land, as aforesaid;' and the same was directed to be surveyed and laid off by the surveyor of Ross County, in the same way prescribed by the second section of the act to attach part of Highland County to the county of Clinton (February 4, 1813).

"In the month of October, 1817, Moses Collier, Surveyor of Greene County, made a survey of the three square miles and eighteen acres of land off from the county of Highland to become a part of the county of Clinton; since which time said three square miles and eighteen acres of land have been a part of the territory of Clinton County, and the county invested with her constitutional number of square miles.

"A meeting of the Commissioners of Clinton County, present Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth and Samuel Ruble, Commissioners; date, June 4, 1817, allowance, 53: 'Walter Dillon, for conveying notice to the surveyor of Greene County to run off eleven square miles from the county of Warren, and three square miles and eighteen acres from the county of Highland to become a part of the county of Clinton, agreeably to an act entitled, An act to attach part of the county of Butler to the county of Warren, and for other purposes, and an act amendatory of said act. Order issued, $1.75.'

"Meeting of Commissioners October 21, 1817, present Joseph Doan and Samuel Ruble, Commissioners. The Commissioners proceeded to adjust demands against the county and allowed voucher No. 96. 'No. 96, Moses Collier, Surveyor of Greene County, for making a survey of three square miles and eighteen acres from the county of Highland to become a part of Clinton, nine days at $2, and two chain and one axman eight days at $1, and Justices' certificate, 25 cents. Allowed. Order issued, $42.25.'

"Act of February 19, 1810, Section 2, contains this provision, that 'after March 1 next (1810), said county shall be vested with all the privileges and

ammunities [immunities] of a separate and distinct county: *Provided*, That the Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Collectors, and all the other township officers in the counties aforesaid shall continue to perform their respective duties as prescribed by law, within said county of Clinton, before said division; and suits at law which were or may be pending at the time of said division shall be adjusted in the same manner as if the division had not taken place.'

"Section 3 required the legal voters residing in Clinton County to assemble on the first Monday in March next ensuing, in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who should hold their offices until the next annual meeting.

"Section 4. By this section the place of holding the courts of the county was established at the house of Jesse Hughes, two miles southeast of Wilmington, until a permanent seat of justice should be established in said county as directed by law. And this act was made to take effect and to be in force from and after March 1, 1810."

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

We have before us two versions of the history of locating the seat of justice for Clinton County, one by Dr. Jones, and the other compiled from the notes of Judge Harlan. In many things they agree, and in some they do not. Judge Harlan has gone more fully into details, and quotes considerably from the records, beyond which we cannot go for reliable information—they are always the best authority.

After speaking of the erection of the county, Dr. Jones writes: "In this new county it soon became an exciting question as to where the county seat should be located and established. As is usual in such cases, the people of the county were much interested in the decision of the question. As to the best point to locate the town, there were three parties urging their claims. One of the parties was in favor of locating the county seat on or near Todd's Fork of the Little Miami River; another favored some point on Cowan's Creek, and the third party contended that the 'ocation should be made on the branches of Lytle's Creek. After hearing the many reasons given for preference of place, the advocates for locating on the branches of Lytle's Creek offered some solid reasons in favor of their locality. David Faulkner and Joseph Doan made donations of land, provided that the county seat should be located thereon. George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb, Commissioners, accepted Faulkner's and Doan's donations, and located the county seat on the branches of Lytle's Creek. Surveyor Wright ran off the lots and made the plat of the town, which was recorded on the second day of August, 1810. Robert Eachus, then an Acting Justice of the Peace, took the acknowledgment of James McManis, who held the deed for the lands in trust, with power under his appointment to make title to the lots and pay the amount received therefor into the county treasury for county purposes. Lots Nos. 58 and 73 were given by the donors for the use and benefit of the people. Joseph Doan, one of the donors, reserved two town lots for his own use, benefit and profit."

There are several points of difference between the foregoing and the Harlan account, and we furnish the latter entire, deeming it very reliable:

"Clinton County having been established, it became necessary to select a county seat or place for holding the several courts of the county. By the act of March 28, 1803, it was provided that, 'For each new county established during the present or any future session of the Legislature, three Commissioners shall be appointed by resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine and determine what part of said county so established is

the most eligible for holding the several courts within the county; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State immediately to notify the persons of their several appointments.'

"Upon the passage of the act creating the county of Clinton, both branches of the Legislature, by a joint resolution, appointed three Commissioners to examine and determine what part of said county was most eligible for the seat of justice. One of these Commisioners was John Pollock, several times elected to the House of Representatives from Clermont County, and Speaker for the same body for the sessions of 1812–13, 1813–14, 1814–15; Mr. Stewart, either of Ross or Pickaway County, is supposed to have been a second. Whom the third was, the writer of these notes has not the means of knowing.

"These Commissioners, having been notified by the Secretary of State, proceeded, as required by the statute, to give twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the new county of the time, place and purport of their meeting, by posting up a notice of their appointment in three of the most public places in the county, and, having taken the oath required by the statute in such cases, proceeded to examine and select the most proper place, in their opinion, for said seat of justice as near the center of the county as possible, paying regard to the situation, extent of population, and quality of the land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants of the county. The examination resulted in the selection of the present county seat, and the report thereof was made to the court of Common Pleas next holden in and for the county.

"This was an extra session of the court for the transaction of official business, held at the home of Jesse Hughes, Sr. Present, Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson; Warren Sabin, Clerk *pro tem.* This report of the Commissioners was filed in the court May 16, 1810, and opened as shown by the minutes of the court.

"On its appearing that no town had been previously laid out at the place agreed upon, it became the duty of the court, under the law, to appoint a Director, whose duty it was, after giving surety for the faithful performance of his work, to purchase the land for the use and behoof of the county, to lay it off into lots, streets and alleys, under the regulations prescribed by the court, to dispose of the lots either at public or private sale as the court might think proper, and to make conveyances for the same in fee simple to the purchaser. The person selected to fill this office of Director was James McManis, a resident of the neighborhood in which Clarksville has since been laid out. He was a brother of George McManis, one of the first three County Commissioners, who, soon after, on the resignation of Peter Burr, one of the Associate Judges, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

"It is believed that no offers to donate lands, goods or money were made to the Commissioners for the use of the county on condition that a different site for the county seat would be selected from the one proposed. Indeed, if there was any competition, or any sharp or excited controversy about the location of the county seat, no record or tradition of it has been preserved. Two concurrent offers to donate land for the use of the county were made the Commissioners on the condition that the county seat be established on the site selected, namely, sixty acres, one lot of fifty acres, by David Faulkner, and another of ten acres by Joseph Doan. Both offers were accepted. The lands thus offered lay partly in David Faulkner's tract of 350 acres, and partly in Joseph Doan's tract of 357 acres—tracts which lay side by side, and were parts of Gen. Posey's survey, No. 1,057.

"But the question in regard to the county seat was not yet settled. There

was still existing an unpleasant uncertainty in regard to it. It appears quite plain that the donors of the land sought to be acquired, and those having charge of the location of the county seat, had met with some cause for discouragement. It might have been about the character of the conveyances to be made, as, for example, whether upon some contingency occurring in future, the land should or should not revert back to the donors or their heirs. Be this as it may, on June 20, the court ordered that 'except David Faulkner and Joseph Doan come forward and make a good and sufficient title in fee simple for their respective donations, within fifteen days, then and and in that case the court order the Director to proceed to give notice to the Commissioners to select the next most eligible place for the seat of justice for the aforesaid county.' What effect this order had, if any, cannot be ascertained, after such a lapse of time, with much certainty. But this much is shown by the minutes of the court for the day next succeeding the one on which this order was made. 'Deed executed by David Faulkner to the Director of the county, agreeably to law' (June 21, 1810). Joseph Doan had previously, on the 7th of June, conveyed the title for his donation to the county.

"At a term of the Court of Common Pleas, on June 21, 1810, present Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson and George McManis, Associate Judges, and Warren Sabin, Clerk *pro tem.*, the court ordered that the Director proceed to lay out the town for the county seat, and, after advertising the sale in the Chillicothe and Lebanon newspapers so long as he might think necessary, to sell every odd-numbered lot at a credit; one-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

"Accordingly, Mr. McManis proceeded to lay out the town, and, by August 2, 1810, had ready a plat representing the lots regularly numbered and the streets properly named; and, on the 5th and 7th of the same month one-half the lots were sold to the highest bidders for the same. The sale was largely attended and competition ran high. The name given the town on the official plat, was Clinton, from Gen. George Clinton, of New York, for whom the county had been named. The deeds for these lots frequently, if not generally, bore date early in September. The first deed was dated September 3. The highest price paid for any lot was $100, for No. 71, extending from Main street north to the alley, with the right of the lot on the east side of South street; bought by William Ferguson. The lowest price paid was for lot No. 82, on Sugartree street, late the property of Mrs. Louisa Ashcraft, but now of the railroad company. It was sold to Isaiah Morris on time for $4.12½. No. 57, next to the court house on the west, now improved by William Preston and used for business rooms, was sold for $60. John Cox bought Lot No. 59, the old hotel property of Warren Sabin, where James Henry's grocery store now is, for $84. The Buckeye property was sold to Mahlon Haworth for $60. The corner lot on which William Hibben so long resided was bought for $36. The lot on the southeast corner of South and Locust streets (Lot No. 69) was bought by Jesse and David Hughes. William Polk bought Lot No. 17, dated September 3, 1810, for $6. Absalom Haworth, Lot 179, South street, dated September 3, 1810. Joseph Doan, Lot No. 28, for $35, dated December 5, 1810. William Hobson bought Lots Nos. 6 and 11, August 7, 1810.

"On September 10, 1810, the court ordered the name of the town to be changed from 'Clinton' to 'Armenia.' On December 31, the name was again changed by the court, on request of the donors, to Mount Pleasant. (The name is written Mount Vernon, but the Vernon is marked out with a pen and Pleasant is written after it.) But this last name was not more satisfactory than the others had been, and on February 10, 1811, the Court of Common



Henry Lazenby

Pleas, which had charge of the matter, made an order that the county seat be called Wilmington, from cities of the same name in Delaware and North Carolina, from which States emigrants had come to this locality, and that the name be not altered again without a Legislative act."

TOWNSHIPS FIRST ERECTED AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT SUBDIVISIONS.

The first division of Clinton County into townships occurred at a meeting of the Commissioners of the county held April 6, 1810. At this meeting were present George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb, Commissioners.

It was "*Ordered*, That all that part of Clinton County east of the old boundary line of Warren County shall be one township known by the name of Richland; and all that part of said Clinton County that is within the old boundary line of Warren and north of Lytle's Creek, and from the mouth of said creek west to the west boundary of Clinton County, shall be known by the name of Chester Township; and all that part of the aforesaid county that lies south of Lytle's Creek and south of the south boundary line of Chester and west of Richland, shall be set off in a separate township known by the name of Vernon." (I Com. Record, p. 1).

Two additional townships—Union and Greene—were created August 21, 1813, and the first election for township officers in each was held on the second Tuesday in October following. Clark Township was formed from Greene and Vernon July 14, 1817, and Liberty Township was erected at the same date. The remaining townships of the county were organized at the following dates: Marion, August, 1830; Washington, June, 1835; Wayne, March, 1837; Jefferson, March, 1839; Adams, May, 1849; Wilson, August, 1850.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Concerning the first court house built in the county, Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, has the following to say:

"In 1812, the people of Clinton County consented to be taxed to raise funds to build a court house. The Commissioners of the county, vested with power to act in the case, were Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Doan and Henry Babb. They contracted with Jacob Hale to furnish the material and build a brick structure forty feet square. The brick work was done by Mr. Hale and his son William. The wood work was sub-let to Mr. Sayres, of Lebanon, Ohio. The court house was completed in 1813, and stood for thirty-five or forty years (see account of new building), a specimen not of the finest order, but at least a substantial structure. When it became necessary to remove the old court house to build a new one on the same ground, it required great effort to throw the old building down. Many inhabitants of the county and town recollect the old court room. The seats for the Judges were elevated six or eight feet above the floor; a few seats were furnished for the attorneys inside of the bar, with some standing room outside, and there was a large space without the bar for clients and visitors. The floor was of brick, and not a soltiary chair was there for those in attendance at court. In 1814, at the first court held in the new court room, the following officers were present: Hon. Francis Dunlavy, President Judge; Jesse Hughes, George McManis, Thomas Hinkson, his associates; Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff; Peter Burr, Clerk."

Mrs. Harlan has furnished us with the descriptive plan of the building, as given to those bidding for its erection and the furnishing of the materials, as follows:

"'To be built of brick on a foundation of stone, sunk in the ground one foot and rising above the ground one foot; to be forty feet square outside of the walls; to be two stories high; the lower story floor to be laid part with

brick and part with inch plank, well seasoned, jointed, planed and grooved. The ground story to be fifteen feet high, and the walls eighteen inches thick; the second story to be ten feet high, with walls thirteen and a half inches thick. Cornice to be of brick; to have two chimneys in the upper story, both built in the north end, two and a half feet in the back. To have two doors, one fronting each street, four feet wide; nine windows, each of twenty-four lights, one of which to be placed above the Judge's bench; eight windows above, each of twenty-four lights; all the windows to be filled with glass eight by ten. To have a cupola ten feet square and seventeen feet high above the roof of the house, with a square roof, a spire weather boarded, the boards to be planed and painted white, the roof painted brown. The doors to be paneled doors. The building to be made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner, and to be completed in two years from the day of sale. The payments to be $250 in advance; one-fourth of the residue in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one-fourth in two years from the date of sale.

"'Jacob Hale bid $1,742, and no person bidding lower, the building of the court house was publicly cried off and sold to the said Jacob Hale for the sum so as aforesaid bid. This was Friday, March 27, 1812, according to the record. The Commissioners had held a consultation on the 18th of February preceding, and then determined to build a court-house forty feet square and two stories high. And thereupon the said Jacob Hale, together with James Birdsall and Samuel Cox, who are approved by the Commissioners as sureties, executed bond for the performance of the building aforesaid.'

"On March 5, 1816, the Commissioners entered into an agreement with Henry Vanderburgh for performing certain work on the court house, 'that is to say, to make Venetian blinds for the cupola of the court house, which is to be done in a workmanlike manner; one to be hung with hinges, the others nailed fast—all to be painted green; the work to be finished in a good and substantial and workmanlike manner. The said Henry Vanderburgh to furnish all the materials and finish the same against the fifth day of May, next.' The price for the work and material was fixed at $28, part to be paid in advance, and the residue on the completion of the work."

The old court house did good service for twenty-six years, and outlived its usefulness. At the March (1837) session of the County Commissioners, the Auditor was directed to have published in the *Democrat and Herald* a notice that "Sealed proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock of the first Monday of April next, for delivering 100,000 or more good merchantable brick in the kiln within half a mile of the center stone of the town of Wilmington, on or before the 1st day of November next." At an extra session, in April following, Elisha Doan offered to "burn 150,000 good merchantable brick," etc., at $4.25 per thousand, and his proposal was accepted and a sum of money paid him in advance. John and Joshua Haynes hauled stone from the quarry for the foundations of the new building in December, 1837. Doan's kiln of brick was not ready at the time specified, and he was given further time. On the 2d of January, 1838, it was examined by men appointed for that purpose, and as they found the brick to be not merchantable, the Commissioners rejected them, compelled Doan to pay back the $100 he had been advanced, besides some contingent expenses, and canceled the contract with him.

January 13, 1838, a plan for the new court house was received and accepted by the Commissioners. It was drawn by John B. Posey, a member of the Board. Notice for sealed proposals for doing brick and carpenter work on the new building was ordered published in the *Democrat and Herald*, and on

the 12th of February, 1838, they were opened and read. The contract for the carpenter and joiner work, and all except brick and mason work was awarded to John Bush for $11,000; that for the brick and mason work and plastering to Thomas and Alfred Shockley and William and Joshua Noble for $11,146. John B. Posey was appointed Superintendent of the construction of the new building, and on the 7th of March, 1838, the old court house was sold to George Fallis and John B. Posey for $240. May 17, 1838, the Commissioners met and "proceeded to lay off the foundation of the new court house, and agreed to enlarge said building five feet in width, making said building fifty feet wide." The new structure was painted by Samuel Peele. The final settlement with the brick and mason work contractors was made December 24, 1839, and that with J. H. Bush, carpenter work, etc., March 3, 1840. The offices in the new building were occupied in December, 1839. Some changes were made in the original plan of the building, owing to the inability of the contractors to get a portion of the materials in time, and this made the cost something less than it would have been otherwise. Additional expenses were incurred for numerous other items, and the total cost of the building, with outside wall (or fence), stone steps on south side, etc., was in the neighborhood of $22,000. It is still in use, and is a massive and imposing structure. The front is at the east side, on South street, where is a portico supported by heavy columns. The building has been in use very nearly forty-three years. A bell weighing 500 pounds, purchased at Cincinnati, of G. W. Coffin, for $150, was placed on the court house in May, 1846. At the sixth meeting of the County Commissioners, held September 22, 1810, the following "plan of the common jail for the county of Clinton" was presented and recorded:*

"Twenty by eighteen feet; a wall of good stone two feet thick, sunk two feet below the surface of the earth; the first floor one foot thick of hewed jointed timber, to extend with the extremity of the above-named wall; the first story to be nine feet high from the first floor, of a wall of hewed timber, two thicknesses of nine inches each, thicknesses laid close—a space of six inches wide between the aforesaid two thicknesses, on each side and end of the first story, to be filled completely with stone to average one foot square each; the aforesaid first story taken up, the first wall dove-tailed at each corner, and the inside wall taken up, half dove-tailed at each corner, and laid close. Four windows in the aforesaid first story, one foot square each; one bar of iron, two inches one way and one inch the other, let sufficiently into the wood, placed in each light, crossed with another bar of iron one inch square, running through the upright bar. The second floor, of timber, one foot thick, hewed and jointed close, extending with the outside of the first story; a door in the center of the last-named floor, three by two feet, the shutter two inches thick, of white oak plank one inch thick, spiked strongly together, and hung with iron hinges one inch in diameter each; three straps of iron on each side of the shutter, one inch and a half wide and a quarter of an inch thick, rivcted strongly thereon, with a strong and sufficient prison lock, etc. The second story, seven feet high from the second floor, of a wall of hewed and jointed timber eight inches thick, extending with the extremity of the first story, taken up, dove-tailed at each corner, and laid close; a sufficient number of join eight by four inches; the third floor, of one-and-a-half-inch plank, spiked strongly to the join and jointed close; a petition [partition] of two-inch plank in the second story, running crossways of the building, sufficiently secured; a sufficient door in said petition wall, with a common prison lock thereon; a good and sufficient joint shingle roof, and the gable end sufficiently weather-boarded; three nine-light windows in the second story, each

*See Volume I, Commissioner's Record, in the office of Auditor, Clinton County.

secured with three bars of iron, each bar half an inch one way, and an inch and a half the other, crossed with three bars of iron to each light, three-fourths of an inch square. A common-sized door in the second story, sufficiently cased and hung, and a common prison lock thereon; a sufficient set of steps leading from the ground to a platform three feet square at the above-named door, the platform and steps sufficiently hand-railed. All to be completed in a masterly and workman-like manner."

The record of the same date says: "Solomon Stanbury* undertakes the building of the aforesaid jail, at the price of $600. Enters Joseph Doan for security. Allowed $50 in advance. The work to be completed in nine months from the above date, namely, the 22d of September, 1810."

"This uncouth-looking jail-house," says Dr. Jones, "stood on the east end of the lot occupied by the present jail building. It was thought to be sufficient to hold all criminals, but before the close of the war with England, it was burned down. Mr. Spencer, who was confined in this jail for violation of the civil law, fighting and other misdemeanors, while confined in the jail set fire to it, burst out the lock and escaped, and let the building burn down."

The war with England closed in 1815, and, unless the worthy Doctor is erroneous in his statement, there must have been several years in which the county was without a jail, for nothing further concerning the subject is found on the records until January 29, 1819, when the Commissioners held a special meeting and devised a plan for a temporary jail. On the 5th of February following, the contract for building such a structure was awarded to William Butler, who proceeded with the work. Dr. Jones says of this: "In the construction of the new jail-house, he used unhewn and round beech logs, from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, notched in so as to fit tightly, and so arranged that a crow-bar could not enter between them. This house had two high windows, so provided that it was impossible to enter them from the outside. The building had two strong doors—one on the inside and one on the outside. The upper and under floors were made of beech logs, fitted tightly. The floor was covered with two-inch oak plank, and the under side of the upper floor with the like quality of oak plank, well spiked on. This jail was named after the builder—Fort Butler—and was the strongest and best fitted to retain prisoners and offenders of the law of all the jail-houses that have ever been constructed in Clinton County."

During the existence of the first jail, a story is related, showing that Caleb Kirk, a member of the Society of Friends, was confined in it during the war of 1812–15 with England, for not "mustering" with the militia. He held firmly to his principles, and was discharged from custody after a few days' confinement. It has been said that this occurred after Fort Butler was built, but the record shows conclusively that the jail was not erected until 1819, four years after the war had closed; so, if the story is true, Mr. Kirk must have been confined in the first jail, built in 1810–11.

Fort Butler was not long in use. At the session of the County Commissioners held in December, 1821, it was agreed to advertise for proposals for 150 perch of stone, suitable for the erection of a stone jail, and, on the 5th of the following January (1822), the contract for furnishing them was awarded to George Haworth at 74½ cents a perch. June 12, 1822, the contract for building this jail—the third in the county—was let to Levi Sheppard for $508. The building was to be 20x26 feet, long way north and south, two stories high, walls of lower story three feet, and upper story two feet, thick; lower story six feet and upper story seven feet and four inches in the clear; the building to be completed by July 1, 1823. Jacob Doan and Samuel Myers furnished 100 perch of stone, in ad-

* This name is also spelled S'anbrough on the records, and oftener than in the manner quoted.

dition to the first 150, and the irons of the old jail were sold to John A. Hays, for the sum of $9.62½. The new jail was viewed and accepted by the Commissioners August 1, 1823. To John McElwain was awarded the contract for making and hanging five iron doors in the building, for $109. June 26, 1824, the old log jail was sold to Isaiah Morris, who paid therefor into the treasury of the county $3.31¼.

The early jails of Clinton County appear to have been short-lived. On March 1, the subject of building a new jail came before the Commissioners and they ordered that an advertisement for bids for the work be published in the *Constitutional Republican*, a newspaper issued at Wilmington. We learn from the records that Joel Woodruff furnished the timber and executed the wood-work on the new building, while the masonry was laid by Jacob Miller. The work of both contractors was accepted—Woodruff's in November, 1831, and Miller's in January, 1832. This building was badly damaged by fire in the fall of 1841, and a considerable sum was expended for repairs upon it.

July 17, 1850, the Commissioners bethought them of building a "new jail and jail-house." The old one was torn down and the debris removed from the lot, and in August of that year, the new structure was commenced. Azel Walker was appointed General Superintendent of Construction. The building, which is of brick, and fitted both for jail and residence, was completed in 1852, and cost in the neighborhood of $7,000. It is still in use; therefore this building, the fifth for jail purposes erected in Clinton County, closes the list to the present.

In the manuscript furnished us by Mr. Harlan, and also in the Commissioners' records, we find the following account of a "humane measure:" "February 19, 1814, on application of Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff, the Commissioners—Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth and Timothy Bennet—order and direct that one blanket and bed-tick, made of tow linen and filled with straw, be procured and kept by the said Sheriff for the prisoners when confined in jail, and for no other purpose whatever; the proper expense thereof to be paid out of the county treasury." Under date of March 7, 1814, in the record of allowances by the Board of Commissioners, we find the following: "Samuel H. Hale, for tow linen for making bed-tick for jail, $2.33⅓; Timothy Bennet, for making said bed-tick, 37½ cents; Ferguson & Morris, for blanket and postage, $7.45."

In 1824, the Commissioners formed a plan for a building for public offices, to be erected on the court house lot, 35x18 feet in dimensions, and one story high. Levi Sheppard was given the contract, and the edifice was completed and accepted by the board August 13, 1825. In December, 1841, the materials composing it were sold at auction, and the building was demolished. John B. Posey had also built for the county, in 1833, fire-proof offices costing about $500.

A building was erected by the Commissioners in 1881, on Lot 73, in Wilmington, in which are located the offices of the Probate Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney, besides a number of other rooms which have been rented as offices to various parties. The contractors on this building were Robert and Charles McMillan and William M. Cleveland, and the contract price for the building was $8,279.10. The allowance finally made to the contractors at the settlement February 7, 1882, was $9,418.97. The building was occupied in February and March, 1882. It is a fine-looking structure, three stories and a basement in height, with a front of Zanesville pressed brick.

THE CLINTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.

With the exception of a few figures and dates from the Commissioners'

record, this sketch is furnished by Dr. A. Jones. We give, following it, an account handed in some time later by Mrs. Harlan.

At the session of the Ohio Legislature for 1834–35, an act was passed enabling each county in the State to erect suitable buildings and make other provision for the relief and care of its aged, infirm and destitute citizens. March 21, 1835, as per record, the Commissioners for Clinton County purchased of Alexander Jennings, for the sum of $1,250, 100 acres of land lying a short distance east of Wilmington. April 10, 1835, the contract for building a poor house was awarded to Alexander Jennings and Abel G. Martin, who soon began its construction, and had the building ready for occupancy March 17, 1836. The rooms were shortly filled up, and forty-two paupers were soon registered at the institution. The cost of the original building was about $2,000. In 1840–41, additional buildings were erected, and a considerable amount was expended in repairs upon the old one. A department for the insane was fitted up, and that class of persons was kept separate from the other inmates. These improvements required an outlay of some $4,500. A new infirmary was built in 1855, to which a large addition was made in 1869. An extensive barn was erected in 1853–54. Several pieces of land have been obtained since the original purchase, and the farm now (March, 1882), contains $276\frac{35}{100}$ acres. This figure was given at the Auditor's office. Dr. Jones states the farm contains 350 acres, of which 325 are finely improved. See also the accounts of the different purchases as given in the Harlan account of the institution. The main buildings will accommodate 140 inmates, while there is room for eleven persons in the department for the incurable insane. The present value of the infirmary farm and the buildings and improvements thereon is estimated at $66,528. There are eighty-three paupers (forty-five males and thirty-eight females), in the institution, the youngest in infancy, and the oldest ninety-three years of age. All the buildings are substantial, well ventilated and convenient. Among the improvements are a barn 60x80 feet, a row of sheds 220 feet in length, a large double corn-crib, the necessary granaries, woodhouse, smokehouse and milkhouse. The water supply is derived from a fine spring near the main building, and a small living stream flows diagonally across the farm. The first infirmary Directors were James Harris, James Fife and Isaiah Morris, who appointed James Wilson as first Superintendent, at a salary of $300 per year, and Dr. A. Jones attendant physician, at a salary of $60 for one year. These two men were continued in the positions named for years in succession. The Superintendent in 1882 is J. W. Stephens, who receives an annual salary of $675. The Board of Directors consists of Robert Skimmings, William Mann and Mark Peelle.

CLINTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.*

On the 20th day of March, 1835, the County Commissioners purchased of Alexander Jennings 100 acres of land one mile east of Wilmington, paying for the same $1,250, upon which a poor house was erected during the same year. The buildings were constructed without any reference to architectural elegance or to any kind of display, but with the view of observing the strictest economy consistent with the requirements necessary for the convenience and comfort of the occupants. James Harris, James Fife and Isaiah Morris were appointed Directors of the poor house March 11, 1836, and they at once proceeded to select a Superintendent. Their choice was James Wilson and Eleanor, his wife, then living in Wilmington. They entered upon duty at once, and remained in charge four years. Seventeen was the greatest number of inmates at any one time during their term of office, but the average number was

* From the Harlan notes.

much smaller, as they were coming and going continually. The first inmate admitted was Mary Johnson, of Clark Township, born in North Carolina. She had been a resident of Clinton County twenty-six years, and a pauper seventeen years. She was subject to fits of insanity. Julia Clause was the second inmate admitted. She was from Union Township, and was afterward transferred to the Asylum for the Insane at Columbus.

The second Superintendent was George Washington Morey. He remained in that position until March, 1845, when he was succeeded by Isaac Pigeon. Mrs. Morey died while they were in charge of the infirmary, in August, 1844, and her husband left the position at the close of the year's engagement. Mr. Pigeon had charge of the infirmary from March, 1845, to March, 1855, and was succeeded by Humphrey Riddell, who was Superintendent until September, 1855, when he resigned and was succeeded by William E. Ashcraft. Mr. Ashcraft served until March, 1858. A. Taylor Moore succeeded Mr. Ashcraft in 1858, and continued in the position until March, 1861, when he was in turn succeeded by Bennet B. Arnold, who remained until March, 1866. William P. Wolf entered upon the duties of Infirmary Superintendent in March, 1866, and continued in the same three years. Josephus Blair succeeded him in March, 1869, and discharged the duties of the office until March, 1872. In 1872, H. F. Armstrong became Infirmary Superintendent, and continued in that position until 1880. J. N. Stephens, the present incumbent, was elected in 1880. He is now (1882) entering upon his third year.

In 1855, the original building was remodeled and extended. In later years, the buildings have been much increased, both in number and capacity, as circumstances have made it necessary. Several changes have also been made in the farm. The first addition to the infirmary farm was made April 10, 1856, and consisted of fifty acres bought of Jesse Hughes, out of survey No. 2690, for which the Commissioners paid him $2,600. The next addition was made December 29, 1859, and was also purchased from Jesse Hughes. It consisted of thirty-six and three-quarters acres in the same survey, for which $1,914.90 was paid. The third addition was made March 28, 1867, from survey No. 1162, and consisted of 111.41 acres. This land was bought of the Sheriff of the county, who sold it under a partition suit styled Francis M. Underwood vs. Socrates Harlan, et al. The consideration was $6,266.25. The fourth addition was made June 1, 1872, of fifteen acres, in survey No. 2690, bought of James R. Webb for $1,800. March 6, 1876, a purchase of 1.37 acres was made from James Wallace for $164.40. This was in survey No. 2693. The sixth and last addition that has been made to the farm was purchased of Edith Emma Moody, on October 23, 1880, and consisted of fifty-four acres in survey No. 2693. The consideration paid was $4,087.95. The infirmary farm now consists of 368.52 acres.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

March, 1836—James Harris, James Fife, Isaiah Morris.
March, 1839—Samuel Smith, William Ruble, Warren Sabin.
1843—Daniel C. Hinman, Perry Dakin, Samuel Smith.
1844—Nathan Walker, Perry Dakin, Samuel Smith.
1845—Nathan Walker, Samuel Smith, Isaac B. Thomas.
1846—Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas, Nathan Walker.
1847–50—Samuel Nordyke, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas.
March 5, 1850—John Jones, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas.
1851—John Jones, Joseph Woods, Joseph W. Hackney.
1852—Joseph R. Moon, John Jones, Joseph Woods.
1853—John Hazard, Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Woods.

1854—Eli Mc Millan, Jesse Doan, Joseph R. Moon.

1855—John Rannells, J. V. Whinery, Eli McMillan.

March 25, 1856—John M. Wright (instead of John Rannells, deceased), Thomas Custis, Eli McMillan.

October, 1856—Asa Walker, John M. Wright, Thomas Custis.

October, 1857—James Gregory, Thomas Curtis, John M. Wright.

October 1858–60—Jonathan Doan, James Gregory, John M. Wright.

1860–63—Thomas Curtis, John M. Wright, Jonathan Doan.

December, 1863–64—David Chance, Jonathan Doan.

1864–66—William M. Mann, David Chance, E. W. Marble.

March, 1866–68; October 13—William M. Mann, E. W. Marble, William Applegate.

1869 (from October, 1868)—Robert Skimming, William Applegate, William M. Mann.

October, 1869–70—Samuel H. Hadley, William M. Mann, Robert Skimming.

October, 1870—November, 1871—William Bentley, Robert Skimming, Samuel H. Hadley.

November, 1871—November, 1872—Samuel H. Hadley, William Bentley, Jonathan Bailey.

November, 1872–73—William Bentley, Jonathan Bailey, Harlan F. Walker.

November, 1873—Jonathan Bailey, H. F. Walker, S. H. Hadley.

November, 1874—H. F. Walker, S. H. Hadley, Robert Skimming.

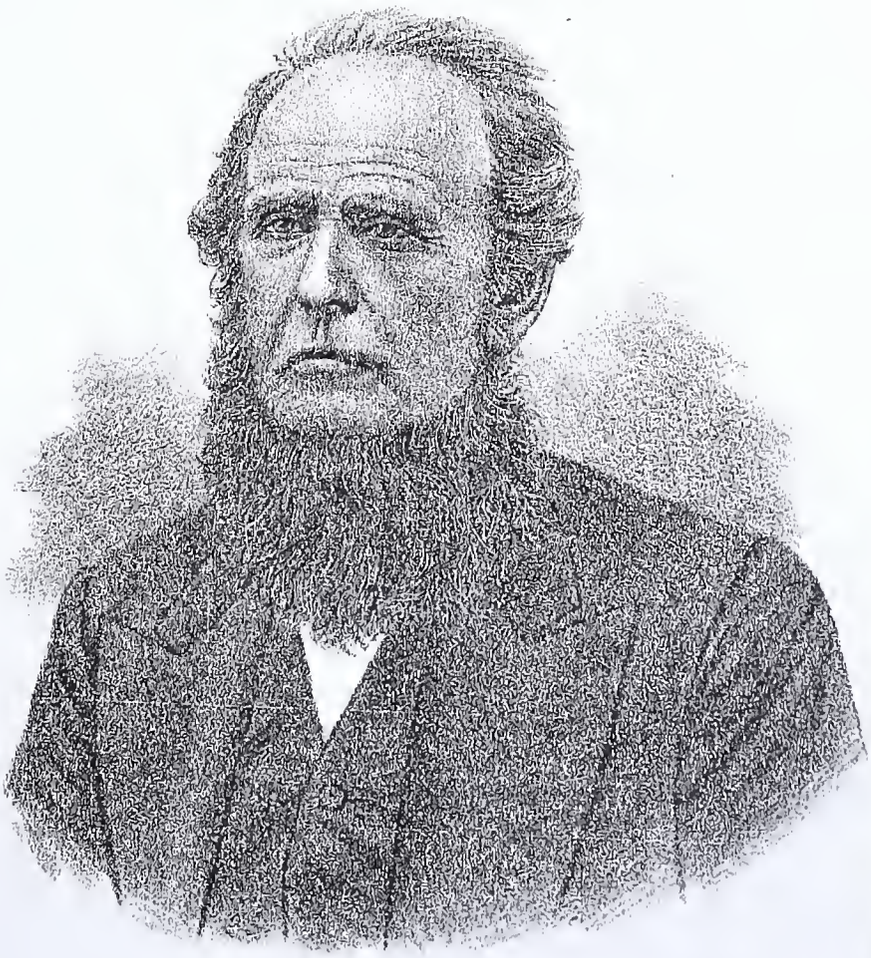
December, 1875–76—S. H. Hadley, Robert Skimming, William M. Mann.

November, 1876–82—Mark Peelle, Robert Skimming, William M. Mann.

CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Through the efforts of Eli Gaskill, Representative in the Ohio Legislature from Clinton County, an act was passed February 25, 1833, authorizing and encouraging the establishment of agricultural societies in the various counties of the State, and those interested in such matters in Clinton County speedily took advantage of the privileges granted them. The act passed at the above date was subsequently amended, and, on the 12th of March, 1839, a new one was passed and the old one repealed. Numerous amendments have since been made. June 14, 1833, a notice was published in the *Democrat and Herald*, the Wilmington newspaper, that a meeting of interested citizens would be held the last Friday in that month for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. The plans were successfully carried out, and Azel Walker was chosen President, and A. E. Strickle, Recording Secretary of the organization. At a meeting of the Directors held July 28, 1833, it was voted that each member pay to the Treasurer of the society on or before the first Saturday of the ensuing October, the sum of 50 cents. It was resolved to award premiums on horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, owned by members of the society, also on articles of all descriptions manufactured by said members. It was voted to have the first exhibition on the last Saturday in October, 1833. The fair was accordingly held, on the premises owned by Richard Peirce in Wilmington, and among numerous curiosities in the possession of Samuel Walker is the following souvenir of this fair in the form of a premium certificate:

"Clinton County Agricultural Society.—This is to certify that at the agricultural fair, held in Wilmington, Ohio, on the 26th day of October, 1833, Azel Walker presented the best yearling filly, sired by Bucephalus, for which a premium of $1 was awarded by said society. Azel Walker, President; A. E. Strickle, Recording Secretary."



Alexander Laurence

June 27, 1834, the society met and elected the following officers: Eli Gaskill, President; Isaiah Morris, Vice President; Lawrence Fitzhugh, Treasurer; C. B. Harlan, Recording Secretary; R. B. Harlan, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Wilson, Thomas How, Jr., Abraham Nordyke, Isaac Strickle, John B. Posey, Aaron Jenkins, Isaac Collett, William Hadley, Jacob Haines, Azel Walker, Directors. The fair in that year was held on the Peirce lot October 31. In 1835, Eli Gaskill was President, and L. Wright, Secretary. The fair was held the last Friday in October, as usual. The officers at the date of the fourth fair, held in 1836, were Eli Gaskill, President; Isaiah Morris, Vice President; A. T. Sewell, Treasurer; A. E. Strickle, Secretary; Thomas How, Jr., Jesse Hughes, Jr., Gayer Starbuck, Isaac Strickle, George McManis, Jacob Haines, John B. Posey, James McFadden, Benjamin Nordyke, Cyrus Reed, Directors. In the issue of the *Democrat and Herald* of October 18, 1837, is a notice of a fair to be held in Wilmington on the 28th of the same month. The year had witnessed the production of excellent crops of fruits and grains, and the amount and quality of stock was exceedingly creditable for that day. Eli Gaskill was President, and A. E. Strickle, Recording Secretary. The judges of horses were Jacob Haines, Curtis Jackson, Benajah Nordyke, James McFadden, Simon Hadley; judges of cattle, John Hadley, George D. Haworth, Cyrus Reed, Eli Gaskill, Abraham Nordyke; judges of sheep, swine, etc., Nathan Linton, Charles Russell, William Hadley, Gayer Starbuck, Thomas How, Jr.; judges of domestic manufactured articles, John B. Posey, Isaac Strickle, William Hibben, C. D. Hughes, Thomas B. Carroll. The fair was held at the house of Richard Peirce; admission, 50 cents; dinner extra.

About 1834, George D. Haworth introduced into Clinton County the celebrated breed of cattle known as Short-Horns, and as early, probably, as 1835, exhibited those he had at the county fair. This is from the recollection of his daughter, Mrs. Judge Harlan, who adds that premiums were awarded him, the committee meeting at his house, which stood at the northwest corner of South and Locust streets, where Benjamin Farquhar's grocery now is.

After 1837, there is nothing to show that another fair was held until 1849. From the report of the State Board of Agriculture for that year it was learned that the organization of a new society had been perfected the previous year, and its first fair was held at Wilmington on the 17th and 18th of October, 1849. The officers were: Eli Gaskill, President; Josiah* Morris, Vice President; Isaac B. Thomas, Treasurer; Grafton B. White, Secretary; Paul H. Vandervort, William Hibben, Isaac Haslett, Curtis Jackson, Milton McMillan, Managers. This fair was held on the north side of the Washington pike, east of town. The total receipts were $157.59, of which amount the county furnished $78.59. Since then there has been no interruption of proceedings, and each year has witnessed a fair. In 1850, it was held October 17 and 18, Eli Gaskill being President, Isaiah Morris, Vice President; G. B. White, Secretary. In 1851, the court house was used as a building in which to exhibit farm products. The chief officers were Eli Gaskill, President; and Ethelbert C. Hibben, Secretary. Isaac Haslett was President; E. L. Lacy, Vice President; and Joseph Wood, Secretary in 1852. In 1853, the fair was held on new grounds where Leo Weltz now has his nursery, in the western suburb of Wilmington. Isaac Haslett was President, D. Persenger, Vice President, and Joseph Wood, Secretary.

1854—Eli Gaskill, President; Thomas L. Carothers, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1855—Paul H. Vandervort, President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

*So printed in the report—should be Isaiah.

1856—Thomas D. Austin, President (had been Vice President the previous year); J. G. Starbuck, Vice President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1857—A. E. Strickle, President; J. G. Starbuck, Vice President; A. W. Doan, Secretary. The fair in this year was held on the grounds east of Wilmington, where the college now stands, the land having been leased by Isaiah Morris. Fairs were held here nine seasons.

1858—A. E. Strickle, President; Jesse G. Starbuck, Vice President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1859—A. E. Strickle, President; Samuel Knowlton, Vice President; William Crumly, Treasurer; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1860—P. H. Vandervort, President; A. W. Doan, Secretary.

1861—J. D. Hines, President; J. M. Haworth, Vice President, and subsequently President, Hines not serving; A. W. Doan elected Secretary, but in his absence L. C. Walker was appointed Secretary pro tem., and discharged the duties of the office.

1862—B. W. Fuller, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1863—Cyrus Linton, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1864—Cyrus Linton, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1865—J. D. Hines, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary; William Crumly, Treasurer. Mr. Crumly died in office, and Charles N. Osborn was appointed September 21, 1865, to fill vacancy. Mr. Osborn has been Secretary of the society for a number of years.

1866—Paul Vandervort, President; L. D. Reed, Treasurer; S. M. Babb, Secretary. This year the present fair grounds west of Wilmington were purchased, and the materials belonging to the society were removed from the old grounds.

1867—A. W. Doan, President; L. C. Walker, Secretary.

1868—James S. Hoblet, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1869—J. S. Hoblet, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1870—C. M. Walker, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1871—C. M. Walker, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

1872—C. M. Walker, President; D. T. White, Secretary.

1873—C. Rhonemus, President; D. T. White, Secretary.

1874–75—Same officers as in 1873.

1876—C. Rhonemus, President; W. H. Rannells, Secretary.

1877—C. Rhonemus, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

1878—Cyrus Linton, President; S. G. Smith, Secretary.

1879–80—E. H. Matthews, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

1881—Leo Weltz, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

1882—David Peebles, President; N. M. Linton, Secretary.

The grounds of the society comprise thirty-one and ninety hundredths acres, having good buildings and race track, and shaded by forest trees. They are situated a short distance west of the corporate limits of Wilmington, extending south from the Wilmington and Goshen pike. The fairs for a number of years were held in September, but in 1881, the experiment of holding a fair in August was tried, and it is to be repeated in 1882. The affairs of the society are in a favorable condition.

THE CLINTON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute was organized on Tuesday, March 8, 1881, principally through the efforts of Leo Weltz, then President of the County Agricultural Society. The object of the society was to "acquire a more thorough knowledge of agriculture, scientifically as well as practically." The first meeting

was held two days—March 8 and 9, 1881, and forty-eight persons then became members. Meetings have since been held monthly, at the houses of members, by appointment, and are usually very interesting.

CLINTON COUNTY PIONEER SOCIETY.

August 18, 1874, a call was published in the Wilmington newspapers, signed by R. B. Harlan, J. H. West, Samuel Johns, James M. Farren and W. H. P. Denny, for a meeting of the pioneers of the county to be held in Wilmington on Saturday, the 26th of the following September. It was thought that "such a meeting would serve to draw out many facts, dates, circumstances connected with past occurrences, that obscure names might be brought into prominence, and that the character, habits, circumstances, and social condition of our pioneer people would be illustrated and developed." It was also thought that "the proposed meeting would serve to keep bright and united the chain which connects the past generation, now fast passing away, with the generation which now occupies the stage of human life." The desire for such a meeting had been quite generally expressed, and it was perhaps increased by a knowledge of the fact that sister counties in the State were taking pains to preserve accounts of their pioneer days.

Pursuant to the call, the old folks met at Wilmington on the day appointed, when many of them related their experiences in the days when the forests were not yet subdued, and told tales that were strange to the younger people present. Madison Betts was Secretary of the meeting, and took copious notes from which Judge R. B. Harlan prepared an interesting article for the press. Judge Abner Haines, of Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio (since deceased), was present and delivered a very interesting speech. Other speakers were Esquire Charles Porter Gallaher, of Sabina; William Moon, of Clark Township; Thomas N. Adams, of Sabina, aged ninety-eight years; Ephraim Kibby, Esq., a pioneer of Clarksville; Rev. George Villars, of Clarksville; Judge Benjamin Hinkson, a man who for many years had been prominent in the county as a journalist, lawyer and legislator; Samuel H. Hale, an early lawyer and merchant; Rev. James Villars, elder brother of George; Josse Doan, of Wilmington; Eli McGregor, the well-known former advocate of the abolition of slavery; Newton McMillan, of Chester Township; George D. Haworth, who had known the locality around Wilmington since 1804; Daniel Jones, Jesse Thatcher, Squire G. Harris, Harvey Gallaher, Harvey H. Hankins, Samuel Vestal and John Garoute. Several old Wilmington newspapers were produced as curiosities. The gathering proved most pleasant and enjoyable. Most of the speakers have since passed to the silent land, but their memory as pioneers is greatly revered by those who knew them.

The second old folks' meeting was held at Wilmington in the Friends' Meeting-House, October 9, 1875, when Cornelius Douglass was made Chairman, and Nathan M. Linton, Secretary. The attendance, though small at the beginning, swelled to large numbers before the close of the day, and once more the survivors of the pioneer generation took each other by the hand and went over again the scenes of other days. The speakers were Joseph R. Moon, Jesse Doan, A. W. Kibbey, Jacob Hadley, Ephraim Kibby, Jonathan Hadley, Lewis Hockett, Thomas McDonald, James Johnson, Nancy Sabin, John Oren, Samuel H. Hale, William Hale (still living at Wilmington, born 1790), John C. Harlan, Ezekiel Haworth, Thompson Douglass, Moses Garrison, David Jay, Judge R. B. Harlan and Eleazer Hodson.

The meeting for 1876 was held on the 26th of August, at Wilmington. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Judge R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington; Vice Presidents, C. P. Gallaher, Richland; Joseph

R. Moon, Clark; Mark Peelle, Wilson; George Villars, Vernon; James McKibben, Greene; Jesse G. Starbuck, Union; Joseph Ballard, Liberty; Nathan H. Collett, Chester; Reuben Gillis, Marion; Job Simcox, Jefferson; Stephen Evans, Wayne; David Curl, Adams; George Mann, Washington; Secretary, Madison Betts, of Wilmington. The report of deceased members included the names of Thomas N. Adams, Samuel Vestal, Ezekiel Haworth, Squire G. Harris, Daniel Jones, Thomas Hunnicutt, Nicholas Vandervort, Ephraim Kibby, James Johnson, Eli McGregor, John C. Harlan, Eber Patrick and Rebecca Hadley. An executive committee was appointed, numerous speeches made, relics of the pioneer days shown, among them some hand cards used in carding cotton and wool by the dames of the olden time, and the gathering finally adjourned after an enjoyable day.

The fourth annual re-union of the society took place on the fair grounds at Wilmington September 22, 1877, and was spoken of as the most enjoyable gathering of the kind yet held. The number in attendance was greatly in excess of any previous meeting. Pieces of old-fashioned kitchen and table ware, old wearing apparel, books, and quilts were exhibited in profusion. The speeches were in the usual vein, and the dinner which was served was the principal feature of the occasion. Eighty-one persons over seventy years of age sat down together at the tables, and enjoyed the meal with pioneer relish, which means a great deal.

Tuesday, September 17, 1878, the fifth annual re-union was held at the same place, when J. R. Moon was elected President, and N. M. Linton, Secretary, with a Vice President from each township. Eighty-five persons, each over seventy years of age, partook of the bountiful dinner which was spread. Twenty-one persons had died during the year, none under seventy years old. It was estimated that in the entire county there were at the time of the meeting not less than 400 people of that age and over, basing the calculations on the returns from a portion of the townships which aggregated 195. A fine bouquet was offered to the handsomest man on the grounds whose age should be over seventy years, and on taking notes and considering all the points, the prize was awarded to Jesse Doan, who "bore his blushing honors thick upon him."

The meeting held at the usual place on the 17th of September, 1879, was heartily enjoyed. Henry Gaither, of Cincinnati, a veteran of ninety-two years, was present and delivered a brief speech. Seventy of the old folks sat down to the first table at dinner time, and demonstrated the fact that old age had not impaired their appetites. One feature of the day was the appearance of John C. Cook, dressed in the wedding suit worn by his grandfather. Five members of the society were reported as deceased during the year then just closed. The report of the meeting which we have seen does not speak of the election of officers for the ensuing year, but it appears in another place that J. R. Moon was chosen President, and Levi Mills, Secretary.

At the meeting in 1880, held at the Wilmington fair grounds on Tuesday, September 21, there was the largest attendance which had yet been seen on a like occasion. Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro, Highland County, delivered an interesting address, and was followed by Judge Keys, of Warren County, who alluded to many historical incidents, and retouched with the pencil of his descriptive lanugage the customs and manners and experiences of the people in the days when the many gray heads present were members of the persevering band of Clinton County's pioneers. Vice Presidents for the various townships were chosen, together with an executive committee, and the gathering broke up.

The last meeting was held at the usual place on the 13th of September,

1881. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Isaiah W. Quinby, of Wilmington, whose people had been early settlers in the township of Adams. Mr. Quinby vividly pictured the life of the pioneer family, and his address was well received by all present. The officers of the society at this time (April, 1882), are Thompson Douglass, President; Levi Mills, Secretary.

CLINTON COUNTY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The original name of this organization was the "Auxiliary Bible Society of the county of Clinton, Ohio," as appears from its first constitution, printed at Wilmington by George Denny. It is thought the society was formed as early as 1820, and possibly a year or two before; but we find the record of a meeting held in 1879 given as the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the society, which would indicate that it was organized in 1823, though that was not the case, as there are records for 1822. Mr. Denny, who printed the first constitution, established his newspaper, the *Galaxy*, in Wilmington, on the 29th of October, 1821, and could hardly have done any printing before he had material for the purpose. The institution is a branch of the American Bible Society. Its constitution provided that persons paying 50 cents annually toward its support could become members, while those paying $5 each at any one time became life members. The society was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the parent organization in giving a wider circulation to the Bible. The following were the first officers: Daniel Collett, Sr., President; Arnold Treusdell, First Vice President; William Stockdale, Second Vice President, John McManis, Corresponding Secretary; Lewis Wright, Recording Secretary; Joel Woodruff, Treasurer; William Kibben, Aaron Collett, Isaac Collett, Eli McGregor, Thomas Hibben, Isaiah Morris, Thomas Gaddis, Warren Sabin, Samuel H. Hale, Jeremiah Reynolds, John Lewis, Jonathan Collett. The subscriptions to the society, according to an old slip of paper in the possession of Miss Rachel, daughter of Eli McGregor, were $9; for 1823–24, about $10.50. In 1824, the expense of getting a stock of books from New York amounted to $9.97¾. Regular annual meetings have been held since the organization, although at times but little business was transacted and little interest manifested. The present number of members in the county is about ten, beside the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Wilmington. Life members now draw books annually from the parent society at New York, instead of procuring them as formerly of the Clinton County branch. The latter buys its books for cash of the main organization, and on the 1st of March, 1882, when the stock was largely reduced, it had on hand books to the value of $43.26. The officers for 1882 are: D. A. Lamb, President; pastors of Wilmington churches, Vice Presidents; Dr. N. H. Sidwell, Secretary; A. H. Hains, Treasurer; W. P. Wolf, Depositary.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURTS AND CIVIL LIST.

THE first constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted November 29, 1802, provided that the judicial power of the State, both as to matters of law and equity, should be "vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish." The Supreme Court consisted of three Judges, any two constituting a quorum, and had original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as were directed by law. It was provided that the General Assembly might, if it chose, appoint another Supreme Judge after five years from the adoption of the constitution, in which case the Judges were to divide the State into two circuits, and any two of them were authorized, in such case, to hold court. The Courts of Common Pleas consisted each of a President, and not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, all to reside in their respective districts (or counties) during their terms of office. Any three of the Judges constituted a quorum. The court had common law and chancery jurisdiction in all cases such as were directed by law, the Legislature having power to increase the number of circuits and Presidents after five years. Judges of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas had complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases and in such manner as pointed out by law. Courts of Common Pleas in each county had jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, etc. Judges of Common Pleas Courts had within their respective counties the same powers as Judges of Supreme Courts to issue writs of certiorari to Justices of the Peace and cause their proceedings to be brought before them. Judges of the Supreme Court were conservators of the peace throughout the State. Presidents of Courts of Common Pleas were conservators of the peace in their respective districts, and Judges of the same held the same position in their respective counties. All Judges were appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, to hold office seven years, "if so long they behave well." They were to be reasonably paid, but could at the same time hold no other offices of profit or trust under the authority of the State of Ohio or the United States. Each court had power to appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years, the Judges to certify that they considered him well qualified for the position. The Judges also had the power to remove their Clerks for breach of good behavior. The Supreme Court was to be held at least once a year in each county, and the Common Pleas Courts in their respective counties at such times and places as prescribed by law. A competent number of Justices of the Peace were to be elected by the qualified electors in each township of the several counties, to hold office three years, with powers and duties as prescribed by law.

An act, passed February 7, 1831, provided that the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, having precedence according to the dates of their commissions. The same act provided that the Common Pleas Court should consist each of a President and three Associate Judges, with powers as defined in said act.

The new constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, vests the judicial power of the State in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common

Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, "and in such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." The Supreme Court consists of five Judges, of whom a majority form a quorum or have power to render a decision. This court has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as is provided by law. The constitution provides that it shall hold at least one term each year at the seat of government, and such other terms there or elsewhere as provided by law. The Supreme Judges are chosen by the electors of the State at large. By the constitution, the State was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, each—outside of Hamilton County—consisting of three or more counties, divided into three parts, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, each division having one Judge of Common Pleas Court residing therein, chosen by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of Common Pleas are held in every county in the district as often as provided by law—more than one court, or sitting thereof, being allowed in each district at the same time. The jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas and their Judges is fixed by law. District Courts are composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in their respective districts, with one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Any three constitute a quorum, and such court must be held at least once a year in each county—or, as the Assembly may provide, at least three times at three separate places in each district, if not expedient to hold in each county. Original jurisdiction of the District Court, same as that of Supreme Court, with such appellate jurisdiction as is provided by law. The Probate Court is a court of record, "open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law." This court has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and "such jurisdiction in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law." Justices of the Peace are provided to be elected, to serve three years each. All Judges other than provided for by the constitution must be elected by the electors of the judicial districts for which they may be created, to serve not longer than five years.

One Supreme Judge is elected each year, to serve five years. Common Pleas Judges must reside in the respective districts for which they are chosen, and their term is five years. When vacancies occur, they are filled by gubernatorial appointment until after the next regular election. The Clerk of Common Pleas in each county is ex officio Clerk of all other courts of record held in the county.

By an act of Legislature organizing the courts, passed February 19, 1852, the nine Common Pleas districts were apportioned into five judicial circuits, Clinton County being in the First. It is now (1882) in the Third Subdivision of the Second Judicial District. From the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas at some of its earlier sessions, we make copious extracts. The first meeting of this court was held in the barn of Jesse Hughes (though the records say "at the house"), who lived about two miles southeast of the spot where the court house now stands. The following is the record: "At a special Court of Common Pleas held at the house of Jesse Hughes, on the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1810: Present, the Hon. Francis Dunlavy, Esq., Presiding Judge; Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson,

Esqs., Associates" (Peter Burr, the third Associate Judge, was not present;) "appointed Warren Sabin, Clerk, pro tempore, to the aforesaid court. Robert Eachus was appointed Recorder of said county by the Associates present. The court adjourned (sine die) without day."

The other officers of this court were Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff, and David McMillan, Coroner. It appears that Judge Dunlavy, who resided in Warren County, was present only to complete a quorum, as he did not assist in making the appointments mentioned. A special session was held at the same place May 16, 1810, when there were present the three Associate Judges, Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson. It was agreed that, in the matter of commission of the Judges, Peter Burr should stand first, Jesse Hughes next, and Thomas Hinkson last. James McManis was appointed Director to take charge of the business concerning the county seat, with instructions. The court opened the report of the Commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice for Clinton County, and adjourned to the next day (May 17), when it was again convened; but the Director could not make his reports, and court adjourned. The court next met in special session May 25, 1810, when all the Associates were present; but, as the Director failed to put in an appearance, an adjournment was had until the following day, at which time the report of the Director was received, and the bonds of David Faulkner and Joseph Doan, donating lands for a site for a county seat, were examined.

The first Grand Jury in the county was impaneled for the term of court held in June, 1810, and was composed of the following persons, as the record shows: John Mitchell, foreman, Thomas Jones, Jacob Hale, Isaac Harvey, Caleb Harvey, William Haynes, John Wilson, James Wilson, Jesse Dillon, Ezekiel Frazer, Timothy Bennet, Mahlon Haworth, William Townsend, William Walker and Nathan Linton. These men received 75 cents each for their services, and found only one indictment, which was against Cornelius Quick, for horse-stealing. The indictment was returned June 19, 1810, and Quick was placed on trial the next day. Joshua Collett, afterward President Judge, and still later a Judge of the Supreme Court, conducted the prosecution for the State, while the counsel for the defense was Thomas Freeman, of Lebanon, a criminal lawyer of some note. The jury before which the case was tried was composed of Francis Hester, Robert Athey, David Fairfield, Daniel Linton, Daniel Moon, James Crawford, Jonah Vandervort, William Ireland, Joseph Wilson, Jesse Green, William Hoblitt and John Stout, who found the defendant guilty as indicted. The defense moved for a new trial, which was granted, and on the 17th of the ensuing October, the case came up again, with the same counsel as before. The jury was this time made up of David Wright, Daniel Hodgson, William Butler, Charles Mann, George Haworth, Joseph Haines, Simeon Ballard, John McKinzey, Thomas Gillam, Peter Dicks, Thomas McMillan and Daniel Dillon. The defendant was again found guilty, and the damages in favor of the prosecuting witness, James Doherty (or Daugherty) were assessed at $2.25, an order being issued against the defendant for the amount of his fine and costs of prosecution. A motion was made on behalf of the defendant to arrest judgment, but this was overruled, the court sentenced the thief to receive fifty stripes on his naked back, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1810, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and to pay a fine of $20 and costs; also to be imprisoned for ten days—Daugherty to recover of him the amount of the damages allowed. "Mrs. Elizabeth Smart, widow of Judge Hugh Smart, of Greenfield, is a daughter of Judge Hughes, at whose house, or rather barn, Quick's trial was had. She has a clear and distinct ·ollection of the affair. During the trial, the defendant was confined to an pple tree, which war near by, by a log chain. After the verdict was rendered, Quick requested



Joseph Whinery



Sarah H. Whitney

the Sheriff, Jonathan Harlan, to retire with him for a moment. This seemed reasonable, and it obtained a ready consent. As they walked away, he manifested considerable more nimbleness of step than had been noticed before. He gained distance on the Sheriff, little by little, until a step or two in advance was secured, when he bounded away like a deer, and in a moment was beyond successful pursuit. This was the nearest approach to a public whipping for crime ever attained within the county."* The actors in that scene have passed away from earth, and the story lives only in the record or the memory of those to whom it has been told. It is therefore fitting to place it on the printed page.

June 20, 1810, the same day Quick was first tried, the court appointed Nathan Linton County Surveyor. The following day witnessed the appointment of Peter Burr to the position of County Clerk to fill vacancy. On the same day, Faulkner and Doan executed their deeds to the county for land on which to locate the county seat, and the Director was ordered to lay out a town on said land, sell all the odd-numbered lots at a credit of one-third the purchase price in six months, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; sale to be advertised in the Chillicothe and Lebanon papers. September 10, 1810, the session of the Court of Common Pleas was held, according to the record, at the "temporary seat of justice for Clinton County." George McManis took the oath of office as Associate Judge, in place of Peter Burr, resigned. The court ordered the Director, James McManis, to immediately advertise the remainder of the lots "yet unsold in the town of Armenia (formerly Clinton)," in the *Western Star*, *Liberty Hall* and *Scioto Gazette*, and by written advertisements wherever he might think proper, and sell said lots at public auction, on the first Monday in the following November (1810), continuing the sale from day to day until all were offered for sale, giving credit at six, twelve and eighteen months, on separate notes, for each of three equal payments, discounting 8 per cent for cash at time of purchase. The Director was also authorized to postpone the sale of any lot or lots if he thought they were not bringing what they were worth. The court ordered that the new town be called Armenia, in place of Clinton, and appointed James Wilson to fill the vacancy as County Commissioner caused by the resignation of George McManis. The Director, for his services in connection with county seat matters up to date, was allowed the sum of $128.25.

October 16, 1810, the last will and testament of John Jackson, deceased, was proved, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued. Absalom Reed, Joseph Grice and Thomas Draper were appointed to appraise the personal estate of deceased. December 31, 1810, the court ordered that the name of the county seat be changed from Armenia to Mt. Pleasant, by request of the donors. February 19, 1811, James Birdsall and Walter Armstrong applied for and were granted tavern licenses. February 20, 1811, it was ordered that the name of the county seat be changed to Wilmington, and that no further alteration should be made in the name without being authorized by an act of the Legislature. June 4, 1811, Larkin Reynolds was granted license to keep a tavern in the town of Wilmington. At the June term of the court in this year, it "adjourned to meet in Wilmington" in the following October, and on the 7th of the last-named month, it met at the house of John McGregor, that being the first term held at the new county seat. October 10, 1811, the following licenses were granted by the court: To Ferguson & Morris, to keep a store in the town of Wilmington; to Warren Sabin, to keep a tavern in Wilmington; and to Asa Holcomb, to "sell foreign merchandise in the town of Wilmington." February 4, 1812, the last will and testament of John Sanders, deceased, was

*Harlan.

proved, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued. Same date, license granted to James Birdsall to keep a tavern in the town of Oakland; to William Biggs, to keep a tavern on the State road leading from the college township to Chillicothe. October 5, 1812, letters testamentary granted in the estate of John Leonard, Sr., deceased. Same to estate of James Wright, deceased, February 2, 1813, when licenses to keep tavern were granted to James Birdsall and William Biggs. Asa Holcomb's store license was renewed February 3, 1813.

The first session of the Supreme Court in Clinton County was "held at the house of Jesse Hughes," in said county, October 15, 1810, "before the Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, William W. Irvin, Esqs., Judges." Present, Jonathan Harlan, Esq., Sheriff. "The court being opened, proceeded to appoint a Clerk pro tem., whereupon, Allen Wright, being appointed, gave bond, conditioned as the law directs, wherein James Birdsall and Jonathan Harlan were his sureties, and the court, being satisfied therewith, proceeded to administer the oath of office, which was taken according to law." (See record in office of County Clerk.) The business transacted at this session was simply to receive and place on record several petitions for the division of certain lands. The next record is that of a term of the Supreme Court "held at the town of Wilmington, in and for the county of Clinton, on the 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1812," when there were present the Hon. Thomas Scott and William W. Irvin, Judges. The cases brought up at the first term were at this one, two years afterward, considered and decided. At the May term in 1813 (same Judges present), several divorce suits were brought and continued. Matthias Corwin, Jr., and Samuel H. Hale, were examined and admitted to practice at this term as attorneys and counselors at law in the State of Ohio. At the May term, 1814, the divorce cases of the foregoing term were dismissed with costs to petitioners—in each case the wife. At the same term, Daniel Radcliff was admitted to practice. May 6, 1816, Isaiah Morris was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Francis Dunlavy was authorized to practice law in the courts of Ohio.

The early records of this court contain numerous cases of assault and battery, divorce, trespass, etc., and one murder case, the history of which is here given as it is found in the Harlan manuscript, written several years ago:

"It is now more than sixty years since Peter Peyton and his wife, people of color, came out from Fluvanna County, Va., and, having crossed the Ohio, settled in the southwest corner of Clinton County, near the head of Stone Lick Creek, about a mile southeast of where Blanchester now is, on John Peyton's survey, No. 1174, of 1,000 acres. Their motive for coming to this wilderness, so far removed from people of their color and condition, must have been strong, indeed, to induce them to take the venture; so it was. It was to get beyond the reach of the rigorous slave laws of Virginia, and to enter into possession of the survey of land above mentioned, to which they had been informed they had, with others of their master's former slaves, a good and sufficient title, under the will of the original proprietor, John Peyton, their former master, who had served as a Captain three years to the United States during the Revolution, in the Virginia line on Continental establishment. For these services he was entitled to a military warrant for 4,000 acres of land, and this quantity of land had been entered and surveyed for him in four surveys of 1,000 acres each. One of these surveys lay in Kentucky, in the tract of country lying on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers; two on the waters of Paint Creek, in what is now Jefferson Township, Fayette Co., Ohio, southwest of South Solon, Madison County. One of these two surveys was patented to Capt. Peyton in his life-time, and the other, after his death, was patented to John Duncan,

Howell Lewis Langham Duncan and Robert Peyton Duncan, as his devisees, as was also the survey on Stone Lick before mentioned.

"Capt. Peyton was the owner of a number of slaves and a large landed estate. He was termed a bachelor, but there seems to have been for many years a morganatic marriage between himself and a Mrs. Duncan, his housekeeper, and he is said to have been the father of the Duncan family. In the latter part of his life, he made a will, mostly in favor of these children and their mother; but he also emancipated Peter Peyton and his wife, and provided for a like boon for his other slaves as they should arrive at a certain age, probably forty years, respectively. He also set aside one of his Ohio surveys for his black people, without designating, however, the one intended for them, and directed that, as each should arrive at the age at which he was to be free, he should be entitled to a lot of this survey of a given number of acres, perhaps forty. Peter and his wife, under the previsions of this will, secured their freedom and aimed to secure their lands, with what success remains to be told. Capt. Peyton's will was so drawn that, instead of securing freedom to each slave on arriving at a certain age, fixed by the will, they were sold into slavery at a distance, and the lands designed for their homes were parceled out among those for whom they were not intended. Soon after Capt. Peyton's death, the younger slaves, who had not yet arrived at the age at which they were to be free, were sold without limitation as to the duration of servitude. Seeing the drift of things, Peter Peyton and wife started on foot for Ohio. They arrived at Stone Lick, on the Peyton Survey, in 1814, as is believed. Up to this time, the whole survey was in a state of nature, heavily wooded, and, for months of each year, an unreclaimed swamp. Peyton immediately went about erecting a small and rude structure to live in, and preparing ground for a crop. The settlers were few, and were, in general, late arrivals, with wide reaches of swampy wood between their half-finished cabins. Early settlers are generally proverbial for kindness and reciprocation of rude but well-meant civilities. Peter Peyton thought his neighbors were of another kind. They did not like the color of Peter and his wife; they wanted white neighbors or none; they did not aid him in raising his house; they did not speak to him or of him civilly; they would not associate with 'niggers.' He claimed that they gave him personal abuse. March 15, 1815, Peter, by Daniel F. Barney (a name unknown), his attorney, commenced suit against Samuel Batson (given Betson on the court record) and Isaac Daniels, laying his damages at $1,000. On May 6, 1815, Mr. Barney unfolds the nature and magnitude of his case. His charge against them was that they assaulted, beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, and afflicted other injuries upon him to the damage of $1,000. This, it is claimed, was done with staves, clubs, knives and dogs, on the — day of March, 1815. Process was served upon Batson May 16, 1815, and upon Batson and Daniels both May 16, 1815, by Joseph Roberds, Sheriff of Clinton County. This suit abated in consequence of the death of Peyton.

"The Grand Jury at the February term, 1816, was composed as follows: Benjamin Farquhar, foreman, William Austin, Peter Lieurance, Jonathan Fallis, Thomas McMillan, William Stanton, George Richards, Abraham Hester, George Moon, Samuel Reed, David Evans, Owen West, John Wilson, James Haworth and Samuel Cox. They presented that 'Robert Anderson, late of the township of Vernon, in the county aforesaid (Clinton), and John De Witt, late of the same, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815, with force and arms, at the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in and upon one Peter Peyton, a black man, in the peace of

God and the State of Ohio, then and there being, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Robert Anderson had a certain rifle gun, of the value of $15, then and there loaded, and charged with gun-powder and one leaden bullet, which rifle gun, he, the said Robert Anderson, in his hands then and there had and held, to and against and upon the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, and that the said Robert Anderson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the rifle gun aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gun-powder, shot and sent forth, as aforesaid, Peter Peyton, a black man, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid, by the said Robert Anderson, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth, feloniously, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did strike, prostrate and wound, giving to the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid, by the said Robert Anderson, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of half an inch, of which said mortal wound the aforesaid Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there instantly died; and that the aforesaid John De Witt then and there feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, was present, aiding, helping, assisting, abetting, comforting, counseling, procuring, and maintaining the said Robert Anderson, the felony and murder aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Robert Anderson and John De Witt, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did kill and murder contrary to the form of the statute of the State of Ohio, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

"'J. COLLET, P. C. C.'"

"At a Court of Common Pleas holden at Wilmington, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, on the 6th day of February, 1816, before the Hon. Francis Dunlavy, President, and Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson and George McManis, his Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, the jury was impaneled. On the 6th day of May, 1816, before the Hon. Ethan A. Brown and Jessup N. Couch, Esqs., Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, assigned to keep the peace, etc., came as well the said John De Witt in his own proper person, as William R. Cole, Esq., who prosecutes for the State of Ohio in their behalf. Whereupon the said John De Witt, by Thomas Freeman, Esq., his attorney, who moves the court here that he (De Witt) be discharged for the reasons following, to wit: 'Because, first, this court has no jurisdiction to try the defendant; second, the Court of Common Pleas at the term of February, 1816, had no power or authority to indict the defendant in manner as they have done, they having first, at a called court, in November, 1815, committed him to prison, to be tried in the Supreme Court; third, no legal jury can be made in this court to try him; fourth, the prosecutor has not summoned a grand or traverse jury to attend this court, either to indict or try the defendant on said charge. For these causes and others that may be urged, the defendant moves, as above he has moved, the court. Thomas Freeman, Attorney for Defendant, May 7, 1816.' 'Whereupon, all and singular the premises being seen and by the said Supreme Court now here fully

understood, it is considered and ordered by the court that the said John De Witt do take nothing by his motion aforesaid, but that the same be overruled.'

"Afterward, in the same term of May, the defendant, De Witt, by his attorney, moved the court to quash the indictment. After hearing the reasons and arguments of counsel: 'but because the court will advise themselves of and upon the premises before they give their judgment thereon, day is given as well to the said William R. Cole, Esq., who, etc., as to the said John De Witt, here at Wilmington, until the 12th day of May next to hear their judgment thereon, because the court now here thereof not yet, etc.' The defendant (De Witt) was therefore remanded to the jail of Clinton County. At May term (May 12), 1817, of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, before the Hon. Ethan A. Brown and John McLean, Esqs., Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, the case was continued until May 9, 1818. At May term, 1818, the Prosecuting Attorney, William R. Cole, entered a nolle prosequi in the case."

[See Supreme Court Record, No. 2, Clinton County, for the foregoing facts, and for the proceedings on the trial of Samuel Batson on a similar charge. Pages 6 to 11 inclusive.]

"Samuel Batson, on November 23, 1815, executed his sealed note to Thomas Freeman for $200, payable in six months. [See Second Common Pleas Court Record, Clinton County, Ohio.]

"Peter Peyton was living in his own house when killed; he was forcibly taken to the woods, not far from his house, and there shot from behind by De Witt. He resisted capture to the last, but was overpowered and tied. The place of his death is still shown. His former residence was on a lot adjoining the farm of Peter Rude, on Stone Lick. Peyton's wife had no children. She was kidnaped by De Witt, Batson and others, the murderers of her husband, and then offered for sale; but, being somewhat old, a purchaser could not be readily found. At length she was offered for sale to a man whose wife suspected that all was not right. She inquired as to the kinds of work the old colored woman could do, and refused to buy without having an exposition of her skill. This was consented to. In the kitchen, the black woman was questioned closely, and thereupon told the sto y of the murder of her husband and the kidnaping of herself. De Witt was arrested, but, on his way to the jail, feigned to have a falling fit, and fell from his horse. This caused an abatement of the vigilance of his guard, so that he was able to escape; and he was never afterward arrested."

Following is a list of county officers since 1810:

JUDGES.

Francis Dunlavy, President Judge, 1810–17; Jesse Hughes, Associate Judge, 1810–38; Thomas Hinkson, Associate Judge, 1810–17; Peter Burr, Associate Judge, 1810; George McManis, Associate Judge, 1810–24; Aaron Sewell, Associate Judge, 1817–38; Joshua Collett, President Judge, 1817–29; James Dakin, Associate Judge, 1824–38; George Smith, President Judge, 1829; Morris R. Chew, Associate Judge, 1838–43; Abraham How, Associate Judge, 1838–43; Benjamin Hinkson, President Judge, 1836; George McManis, Jr., Associate Judge, 1838–43; Elijah Vance, President Judge, 1843; Jesse Hughes, Jr., Associate Judge, 1843 to February, 1851; David F. Walker, Associate Judge, 1843–51; Isaac Thornburg, Associate Judge, 1843–51; John Probasco, Jr., President Judge, 1849–51; Stephen Evans, Associate Judge, February, 1851; Isaac Collett, Associate Judge, February, 1851; T. D. Austin, Associate Judge, February, 1851; Ralph S. Hart, District Judge, 1852; W. A. Rogers, President Judge, 1851; W. H. Baldwin, President Judge, 1855;

James Clark, 1856; Robert B. Harlan, President Judge, 1855–57; William White, President Judge, 1857; George J. Smith, 1859; W. J. Gilmore, 1859; George Johnson, 1860; J. J. Winans, 1864; W. J. Gilmore, 1867; Leroy Pope, 1869–74; A. W. Doan, 1875–82.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Angus McKay, 1852–58; David S. King, 1858–61; Joseph H. West, 1861–67; John Matthews, 1867–82.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

In June, 1810, Joshua Collett was appointed to represent the State in the case of the State of Ohio versus Cornelius Quick. James Montgomery was the first regular Prosecuting Attorney for the county, having been appointed October 18, 1810, and holding until June, 1812. William R. Cole was elected to this office by the Court of Common Pleas October 5, 1812, and discharged the duties thereof until 1834 (second Tuesday in October), when the office became elective. Since then, the following persons have held the position: 1834–35, John Taaffe; 1835–39, Griffith Foos; 1839–43, Michael H. Johnson; 1843–45, Franklin Corwin; 1845–49, David Linton; 1849–51, Grafton B. White; 1851–53, William B. Fisher; 1853–55, Benajah W. Fuller; 1855–59, Azariah W. Doan; 1859–61, A. C. Diboll; 1861–63, I. B. Allen; 1863–65, Lewis C. Walker; 1867–71, John M. Kirk; 1871–73, Melville Hayes; 1873–75, Levi Mills; 1875–77, John M. Kirk; 1877–82, Edward J. West.

SHERIFFS.

1810–14, Jonathan Harlan; 1814–18, Joseph Roberds; 1818–20, James How; 1820–24, Joel Woodruff; 1824–28, Lewis Wright; 1828–30, Robert Reese; 1830–34, Carter B. Harlan; 1834–38, John Carman; 1838–42, George Fallis; 1842–46, John Carman; 1846–50, Alanson Jones; 1850–54, Jabez Harlan; 1854–58, Andrew Irvin; 1858–60, Samuel C. Kelly; 1860–62, James W. Linton; 1862–64, George F. Moore; 1864–66, James M. Johnson; 1866–70, Peter A. Stamats; 1870–74, James L. Hackney; 1874–76, Henry B. Crumly; 1876, George H. Smith (died in office); 1878–79, John G. Outcalt; 1879–82, William E. Kenrick.

CORONERS.

1810, David McMillan; 1814, Thomas Gaskill; 1815, John Hays; 1819, John Haws; 1825, George B. Moore; 1827, John Hempstead; 1829, Peter Borden; 1831, Isaac Pidgeon; 1835, William Woodruff; 1837, Levi Gustin; 1856, John G. Outcalt; 1859, C. F. Atkinson; 1860, W. W. Collins; 1866–78, John G. Outcalt; 1878–80, D. C. Moon; 1880–82, C. J. Ent.

TREASURERS.

1810–17, Robert Eachus; 1818, Joel Woodruff; 1819–23, James W. Magee; 1823–30, Daniel Radcliff; 1830–46, George D. Haworth; 1846–52, William Crumly; 1852–56, Albert Hockett; 1856–60, James M. Haworth; 1860–64, David Sanders; 1864–68, Amos Hockett; 1868–72, Amos Huffman; 1872–76, Sampson M. Babb; 1876–80, Thomas J. Garland; 1880, ——, Loammi D. Reed, still in office (1882).

RECORDERS.

1810–16, Robert Eachus; 1816–22, James Magee; 1822–28, John McManis; 1828–55, Amos T. Sewell; February to October, 1855, James E. Johnson; 1855–58, Joseph Woods; 1858 to January, 1859, Amos Hockett; 1859–64, C. F. Treusdell; January, 1864, to June, 1865, C. H. Hogan; June to August, 1865, William Crumly; August, 1865, to January, 1866, Chauncey F. Treus-

dell; 1866–72, W. Burris Britton; 1872-78, Michael J. Grady; 1878-82, W. O. Holloway.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

March to October, 1810—Warren Sabin, Clerk pro tem.; 1810–16, Peter Burr; 1817–37, Isaiah Morris; 1837–44, Lawrence Fitzhugh; 1844–50, Thomas L. Carothers; 1850–52, Abraham E. Strickle; 1852–58, Charles N. Osborn; 1858–64, Rodney Foos; 1864–70, John A. Smith; 1870–76, Loammi D. Reed; 1876–79, Isaac Newton Harlan; 1879–82, Marvin R. Higgens.

AUDITORS.

1821–26—(resigned in latter year), John McManis; 1826–28, Bebee Treusdell; October 18, 1828, to 1831, John Crihfield; 1831–37, Lawrence Fitzhugh; 1837–59, Bebee Treusdell; 1859–69, William Greer; 1869–75, Asa Jenkins; 1875–82, Augustus H. Hains.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

1812, Isaiah Morris; 1813, Samuel H. Hale; 1814, Isaiah Morris; 1815, William R. Cole; 1816–21, James Harris; 1822–23, Samuel H. Hale; 1824–25, Richard Fallis, 1826–27, Benjamin Hinkson; 1828, Thomas Hibben; 1829–30, Benjamin Hinkson; 1831–32, Eli Gaskill; 1833, Benjamin Hinkson; 1834–35, Carter B. Harlan; 1836, Amos T. Davis; district changed to include Clinton and Highland Counties. Representatives, 1837—George Collings, of Highland; 1838, Thomas Patterson, of Highland; 1839, Amos T. Davis, of Clinton; district again changed to include Brown, Clermont and Clinton Counties. Representatives, 1840—Robert B. Harlan, of Clinton; Gideon Dunnam, of Brown; Reader W. Clark, of Clermont; 1841, Stephen Evans, of Clinton; Reader W. Clark, of Clermont, Gideon Dunnam, of Brown; 1842, David Fisher, Thomas Ross, Moses Rees, John D. White; 1843, William Roudebush, of Brown; James F. Sargent of Clermont; John D. White, of Clinton; district changed to include Fayette and Clinton. Representatives, 1844, Robert Dobbins; 1845, Stephen Evans; 1846, Franklin Corwin; 1847, Samuel Crothers; 1848, Alanson Jones; 1849, John F. Patton; 1850, Robert B. Harlan. In 1851, the new constitution came in force, and members of the Legislature have since been elected to serve two years each, as follows: 1851–52, Joseph A. Mills; 1853–54, Thomas D. Austin; 1855–56, Addison P. Russell; 1857–58, David P. Quinn; 1859–60, Bebee Treusdell; 1861–62, John Q. Smith; 1863–64, Stephen Evans; 1865–66, Jesse N. Oren; 1867–68, Madison Betts; 1869–70, Thomas Geffs; 1871–74, (two terms). Jesse N. Oren; 1875–78 (two terms), Isaiah W. Quinby; 1879–80, David S. King; 1881–82, Nathan M. Linton.

THE STATE SENATORS.

The county of Clinton was first represented in the Eleventh General Assembly of Ohio, which body convened at Chillicothe December 7, 1812. The district was composed of Clinton and Greene Counties, and was represented by Jacob Smith in 1812–13; William Buckles, 1814–15; Assembly met at Columbus in 1816. Senators since then have been: 1816–17, Jacob Smith; 1818–21, William R. Cole; 1822–23, John Alexander; 1824–25, Samuel H. Hale; 1826–27, James B. Gardner; 1828–29, S. H. Hale; 1830-33, William Ellsberry; 1834–35, Joshua Yeo. District changed to include Highland and Clinton. Senators, 1836, Jacob Kirby; 1837–38, Isaiah Morris; 1839–40, Thomas Patterson. District changed to include Clermont, Brown and Clinton Counties. Senators, 1841, Griffith Foos, Jr.; 1842, James Loudon, took place of G. Foos resigned; 1843–44, William H. Baldwin and James Loudon. District changed to include Greene, Fayette and Clinton Counties. Senators,

1845-46, Burnham Martin; 1847–48, Franklin Corwin. District changed to include Warren, Greene and Clinton Counties. Senators, 1849-50, Aaron Harlan, resigned in 1850, and David Linton took his place. First Assembly after adoption of new constitution met at Columbus January 5, 1852. District composed of Greene, Clinton and Fayette Counties. Senators, 1852–53, John Fudge; 1854–55, Isaac S. Wright; 1856–57, Nelson Rush; 1858–59, James J. Winans; 1860–61, John Q. Smith; 1862–63, Mills Gardner; 1864–65, John T. Patton; 1866–67, Azariah W. Doan; 1868-69, Samuel N. Yeoman; 1870–71, Moses D. Gatch; 1872–73, John Q. Smith; 1874–75, Samuel N. Yeoman; 1876–77, A. Spangler; 1878–79, Thomas S. Jackson; 1880–81, A. R. Creamer; 1882, Coates Kinney.



L. G. Coulter

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT—STATISTICS.

THE list of Clerks and Commissioners and a large portion of the statistics found in this chapter, are from the Harlan notes. The first Commissioners for the county of Clinton were George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb. The date of their first meeting is April 6, 1810, when all were present. The business transacted was the subdivision of the county into the three townships of Richland, Chester and Vernon, as elsewhere described. Nothing else seems to have been done at that meeting, and they next convened on the 19th of the following May, when the bonds of the following county officers were accepted: Jonathan Harlan, Sheriff; David McMillan, Coroner. Robert Eachus was appointed County Treasurer, Samuel Cox, County Lister, and Warren Sabin, Clerk, for the Commissioners.

The third meeting was held June 4, 1810, at which time was read the petition of William Dakin and others, praying for an alteration of the State road, leading from Morgan Van Meter's through Waynesville. Commissioners were appointed to view said road and make a report at a subsequent meeting. The bond of Robert Eachus, County Treasurer, was accepted.

At the fourth meeting, held July 24, 1810, Samuel Cox was appointed Collector of State Revenue and county levy for the county of Clinton. He agreed to collect the same for $28 (State revenue at 6 per cent and county levy for $3.537, making all together said first-named amount of $28). Clinton County at that time could hardly have been immensely wealthy. It was then in an embryo state, and developments were but just beginning to be made.

At a meeting held June 5, 1811, the following entry was made: "Tavern licenses rated at $4.50 for the present year, anywhere within the county, commencing on the 3d day of June, 1811." The price of wolf scalps was fixed on the same date at $1 each for that year. In June of the previous year, it was agreed to pay $1.50 each for old panther or wolf scalps, and 75 cents each for the scalps of those animals under six months of age. The first order on record issued to pay for a wolf scalp was drawn September 8, 1810, in favor of David Hughes.

June 10, 1811, it was "*Ordered* by the Board of Commissioners, that the rates of personal property taxable be rated as follows: Horses, three years old and upward, 30 cents; neat cattle, three years old and upward, 10 cents." The county levy for 1881, as received by Robert Eachus, Treasurer, amounted to $104.75. In 1816, it had increased to $738.64, Samuel Harvey, Collector.

James Montgomery, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, resigned September 2, 1811, and Isaiah Morris was appointed in his place. The latter gentleman was an elegant penman, and the records kept by him appear to-day as clear and plain as copper-plate engraving. Dr. A. Jones, who subsequently discharged the duties of Deputy Auditor, patterned after Mr. Morris in his style of writing, and his records are also most excellent. In many counties, it is an extreme rarity to find the earliest records properly or even neatly kept, but in Clinton there appears to have been a class of well-educated men among the pioneers, capable of filling all positions to which they may have been chosen. This being the case, there is little wonder that her citizens of the present day, as a class, should possess all the attributes belonging to a refined and cultured people.

In 1812, tavern licenses were issued at $4.50 each for all in the county outside of Wilmington, while in the village $1 more was required, the amount being considerably increased in subsequent years.

Among the orders issued during the first years after the organization of the county were the following: June term, 1812, to Ferguson & Morris, $1.-74¼, which bill was mostly "for whisky furnished at sale of court house"—meaning the sale of the contract for building the first court house. February term, 1813, the sum of $11.12½ was allowed to Peter Burr for the use of his house for the term of the Court of Common Pleas for that month and for material furnished. To Nathaniel Cunningham, February term, 1814, $13.62½ for the use of his house and for fire-wood for Court of Common Pleas for that term. About that time also there was a run on the county treasury to pay for large numbers of wolf scalps which were brought in, and it is safe to infer that many persons made a fair living from the proceeds of wolf-hunting. It finally became necessary to reduce the bounty, and prices were kept down until the animals became quite scarce throughout the county. The eye of the pioneer was true and keen, his nerve was excellent and his rifle was not known to fail; consequently, when he "drew a bead" on a wolf or any other specimen of the wild brute creation, of which "the woods were full," death leaped responsive to the crack of the weapon and sped on leaden wings to its victim. We have been aware in later years of a practice known as "wolf farming" in some localities in the West, but in the days when the forests of Clinton County had hardly become acquainted with the sound of the woodman's ax, it could not have been necessary to resort to that scheme in order to get scalps, for the dismal howl of the wolf was borne on the shuddering air of night in all localities, and it was scarcely necessary to seek the gaunt animal in order to find him. The settler's pigs were apt to be quickly discovered by the numerous creatures, and "eternal vigilance" was in those days the price of pork.

Warren Sabin was the first Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, serving from April 6, 1810, to October of the same year. He was succeeded by James Montgomery, November 10 following; the latter resigned September 2, 1811, and Isaiah Morris was appointed in his place; re-appointed May 9, 1816, and resigned March 25, 1817. On the latter date, Dr. Loammi Rigdon was appointed, and held through successive re-appointments until 1820, in which an act was passed providing for County Auditors in the State, and the latter offices have since been *ex officio* clerks to the Commissioners.

During his early residence in Wilmington, Dr. A Jones, then a youth yet in his teens, had an experience which does not often fall to the lot of a person so young. For two or three years, he had been employed as clerk, or deputy, in the Auditor's office, and, during a protracted absence of his chief, was called upon to perform the entire duties of the office. New matters came up, and he at first was considerably puzzled, but finally came from the trial with colors flying. John McManis, the Auditor, resigned his position on the 4th of March, 1826, and young Jones, as the person best fitted to discharge the duties of the office in the emergency, was appointed to fill up the vacancy until the next ensuing election, when Bebee Treusdell was chosen. The latter gentleman served for many years in the office, being its occupant at two different periods. [See list of Auditors elsewhere; this information is furnished by Dr. Jones himself.]

The records of the proceedings of the Commissioners are complete from the date of their first meeting, in April, 1810, the first volume being a small one of something over eighty pages, in which the writing is as plain as when it was placed there nearly three-quarters of a century ago. When Isaiah Morris took the books, he, with not an unwarrantable pride, indulged in numerous

flourishes with his pen, and, though there was no particular arrangement in the manner of keeping the records then, they were made exceedingly neat and legible. The pages were not ruled, and it appeared difficult for the clerk to at all times write to the line; and occasionally the lines are in a form of a body of the "cornstalk militia" of the early days—somewhat wavy.

Upon turning to the records for the years in which the great rebellion existed, we find that the county of Clinton was lavish with her bounty in aid of the cause of freedom, and provided magnificently for those to whom the fortunes of war had brought sorrow and affliction. Beginning with September, 1861, and continuing through a period of six years, the Commissioners appropriated nearly or quite $60,000 in the way of relief funds, which was a remarkably large sum for a county with no greater population than had Clinton at that time, when a great number of her sons were risking their lives in defense of the principles of liberty and right.

The following figures are the footings from the county duplicate for 1863, and will give an idea of its affairs and condition at that time:

Total number of acres of land in county	258,645
Value of same	$ 7,401,438
Value of real estate in towns	475,854
Value of personal property	2,965,876
Total valuation	10,843,168

STATE TAX.

State debt or sinking fund		$ 15,180 43
War fund		3,795 10
Government revenue		10,843 16
State common school fund	$14,096 12	
Relief of families of volunteers	10,843 16	
Total State tax		$54,757 99
County and relief tax		7,027 50
Poor tax		2,514 28
Railroad tax		20,051 68
Township subdistrict schoolhouse tax		17,765 10
Township taxes		2,233 18
Corporation taxes		764 97
Delinquent taxes, 1862		1,507 32
Other special taxes		307 81
Total taxes, 1863		$106,993 07

The annexed table is from the duplicate for 1881, and we give it by townships. It does not include the delinquent and dog taxes. It will be seen that the county has increased largely in wealth in the eighteen years which have elapsed since the above taxes were levied:

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land.	Value of Lands.	Value of Real Estate in Cities, Towns and Villages.	Value of Chattel Property.	Total Valuation.	State Tax, 1881.	County Tax.	Poor Tax.
Union	37,214.94	$1,533,942		$564,504	$2,098,446			
Wilmington City			$692,985	689,916	1,382,901	$10,095 90	$7,310 83	$696 27
Chester	20,109.02	767,894	16,899	260,609	1,045,402	3,031 66	2,105 34	209 03
Greene	26,103.44	1,010,204	186,536	468,053	1,675,783	4,859 77	3,519 14	335 16
Richland	21,210.73	796,749	144,764	368,336	1,309,849	3,798 56	2,750 68	261 97
Liberty	15,556.80	502,704	4,232	216,239	812,175	2,353 21	1,707 67	162 63
Vernon	17,904.07	513,162	41,651	234,188	788,901	2,287 82	1,656 69	157 78
Clark	22,910.46	651,648	40,070	320,884	1,021,611	2,962 67	2,145 38	204 32
Marion	15,894.22	383,957	109,412	241,588	734,957	2,131 38	1,543 42	146 09
Washington	17,375.85	610,340	11,616	196,433	818,389	2,373 33	1,718 62	163 68
Wayne	19,932.34	741,166	9,789	219,428	970,383	2,814 11	2,037 80	194 08
Jefferson	14,504.27	316,684	16,881	167,017	500,582	1,451 69	1,051 22	100 12
Adams	13,826.77	472,033		148,733	620,766	1,800 22	1,303 61	124 15
Wilson	15,773.62	609,477	7,370	181,820	798,667	2,316 13	1,677 20	150 73
Totals	258,507.68	$9,010,050	$1,291,114	$4,278,648	$14,579,812	$42,281 45	$30,617 60	$2,915 96

TOWNSHIPS.	Bridge Tax.	Building Tax.	Road Tax.	Debts for which County is responsible. Pike repairs.	Township Tax.	Total Tax for School purposes.	Other Special Taxes.	City, Town and Village Taxes.	Total taxes for 1881, except delinquent and dog taxes.
Union						$4,616 58			
Wilmington C'y	$3,481 36	$1,392 53	$419 69	$6,962 69	$1,740 67	6,223 05	$1,965 49	$13,829 01	$58,734 07
Chester	1,045 92	418 16		2,090 80	940 86	2,874 86	3,693 63		16,502 81
Greene	1,675 78	670 32		3,351 57	469 23	7,240 09	2,739 61	980 64	25,841 31
Richland	1,309 85	523 94	109 45	2,619 70	523 94	4,910 66	450 20	1,507 65	18,766 60
Liberty	813 18	325 27	217 66	1,626 35	406 59	1,859 34	2,443 60	40 98	11,961 48
Vernon	788 90	315 56		1,577 80	1,577 80	3,295 88	1,797 39	480 24	13,935 86
Clark	1,021 62	408 64		2,043 22	510 81	4,326 70	3,325 23	423 34	17,372 03
Marion	734 96	293 98	159 37	1,469 91	514 47	3,872 38		1,202 04	12,068 90
Washington	818 39	327 35		1,636 78	450 11	4,051 02	1,599 05		13,138 33
Wayne	970 38	388 15		1,940 77	320 22	2,105 73			10,771 24
Jefferson	500 58	200 23	100 12	1,001 16	350 41	2,488 03	1,074 61		8,318 17
Adams	620 77	248 31		1,241 53	931 15	2,048 52	2,928 66		11,246 92
Wilson	798 67	319 47		1,597 33	1,198 00	1,836 94	1,146 64		11,050 11
Totals	$14,579 86	$5,831 91	$1,006 29	$29,159 61	$9,934 26	$51,749 88	$23.167 11	$18.463 90	$229,707 83

In 1854, the amounts of wheat and corn raised in the county, and the acroage, wore as follows:

Wheat, 15,567 acres; 179,906 bushels. Corn, 35,582 aeres; 924,010 bushels..

In 1855, the product of 18,701 acres of wheat was 282,585 bushels, while 1,965,069 bushels of corn were raised on 40,982 acres. For the latter year, the following shows the personal property, moneys and credits of the county:

	Number.	Value.	
Horses	7,999	$414,046	
Cattle	20,000	246,705	
Mules	89	5,397	
Sheep	67,186	84,388	
Hogs	39,459	76,074	
Carriages	3,043	140,100	
Personal property, 7th item	...	231,183	
Total value		$1,197,893	
Watches	738	$11,804	
Piano fortes	19	3,230	
Merchandise	..	138,699	
Manufacturing	..	36,310	
Private banking, brokerage, etc	..	19,485	
Moneys and credits	..	$1,263,090	
United States stocks	..	697	
Ohio stocks	..	125	
Foreign stocks	..	3,025	
Total	..	$1,476,465	
Total returned by Assessors	..		$2,674,385
Value new structures	..		36,422
			$2,710,807

Personal property, moneys and credits in Clinton County in 1856:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	7,870	$496,661
Cattle	18,823	286,803
Mules	89	5,535
Sheep	54,287	69,846
Hogs	36,195	105,483
Carriages	3,053	148,804
Property not enumerated, 7th item	...	269,326
Watches	810	13,669
Piano fortes	23	3,655
Merchandise	..	144,214
Manufacturing, etc	..	34,861

	Number.	Value.
Moneys and credits	..	863,938
Moneys invested in stocks, etc	..	11,601
Total	..	$2,454,396
New structures	..	31,371
Structures destroyed by fire, etc	..	991

Personal property, moneys and credits in Clinton County in 1857:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	8,269	$593,087
Cattle	31,956	327,693
Mules and asses	120	8,302
Sheep	43,224	81,928
Hogs	52,614	188,507
Carriages	3,265	160,256
Personal property, 7th item	...	319,233
Watches	939	14,765
Pianos	24	3,655
Merchandise, etc		168,305
Manufacturing		36,741
Moneys		334,724
Credits		579,140
U. S. stocks, etc		5,915
Bonds, stocks, etc,*		10,069
Total returned by Assessors,		$2,832,330

Value of new structures, $49,143. Wheat raised, 1856, 21,141 acres, 281, 302 bushels; corn raised, 1856, 42,838 acres, 1,648,543 bushels.

In the annual report of the Auditor of State for 1865 is found the following exhibit of the products of Clinton County for 1864:

Wheat, 24,684 acres sown	248,218 bushels produced.
Rye, 215 acres sown	2,590 bushels produced.
Barley, 483 acres sown	11,887 bushels produced.
Buckwheat, 197 acres sown	2,430 bushels produced.
Corn, 41,423 acres sown	1,344,467 bushels produced.
Oats, 5,661 acres sown	145,063 bushels produced.
Meadow, 12,005 tons	11,192 bushels produced.
Clover, 1,453 tons	575 bushels produced.
Flax, 621 bushels seed	5,134 bushels produced.
Potatoes, 558 bushels planted	35,612 bushels produced.
Tobacco, 66 pounds planted	44,555 pounds produced.
Butter, pounds produced	268,029
Cheese, pounds produced	13,859
Sorghum, 508 acres planted	48,352 gallons produced.
Maple sugar, pounds produced	106,758
Maple sirup, gallons produced	3,037
Dogs, number in county	2,470
Sheep, killed by dogs, 427, value	$ 2,083
Sheep, injured by dogs, 313; value	542
Horses in county, 9,620; value	653,593
Cattle in county, 13,674; value	325,931
Mules in county, 425; value	30,146
Sheep in county, 51,762; value	189,894
Hogs in county, 34,994; value	177,521

Personal property in Clinton County in 1867, as reported to the Auditor by the Township Assessors:

	No.	Value.
Horses	9,607	$ 686,082
Cattle	13,680	451,793
Mules	607	39,745
Sheep	58,375	161,472
Hogs	45,391	239,799
Dogs	1,103	3,561

*Bank and railroad stocks not included.

	Number.	Value.
Carriages	4,000	204,383
Watches	1,140	22,090
Pianos	76	15,105
Items not included in above	[illegible]	375,383
Average value of property not pertaining to merchandise	..	266,566
Average value of property pertaining to manufactures	..	17,851
Value of manufactured articles	..	50,825
Value of moneys	..	297,612
Value of book accounts	..	892,535
Value of bonds and stocks	..	150
Total		$3,724,936

CROPS OF 1866.

Wheat, 17,522 acres sown	30,859 bushels produced.
Rye, 304 acres sown	2,686 bushels produced.
Buckwheat, 1,110 acres sown	13,563 bushels produced.
Oats, 6,486 acres sown	176,221 bushels produced.
Barley, 525 acres sown	3,938 bushels produced.
Corn, 47,686 acres planted	1,944,612 bushels produced.
Meadow, 9,043 tons of hay	7,344 bushels of seed.
Potatoes, 535 bushels planted	23,179 bushels produced.
Butter, pounds made	314,734
Cheese, pounds made	17,793
Sorghum, 690 acres	75,613 gallons sirup.
Sorghum, pounds sugar	1,701
Maple sugar pounds	73,948
Maple sirup, gallons	8,153
Wool, pounds shorn	135,877
Sheep killed by dogs, 552; value	$1,980
Sheep injured by dogs, 567; value	615

The following is a list of the Commissioners of Clinton County from 1810 to 1882 inclusive:

April, 1810—George McManis (resigned, and James Wilson appointed to fill vacancy), James Birdsall, Henry Babb.

December 3, 1810—Joseph Doan, Henry Babb, James Mills.

December 2, 1811—Joseph Doan, Henry Babb, Mahlon Haworth.

November 30, 1812–15—Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth, Timothy Bennet.

November, 1815—Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Doan, James Birdsall.

November, 1816—Samuel Ruble, Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth.

November, 1817—Samuel Ruble, Joseph Doan, Richard Fallis.

December, 1818—Joseph Doan, Richard Fallis, William Hibben.

June, 1820—Richard Fallis, William Hibben, Joseph Roberds.

December, 1820—William Hibbon, Joseph Roberds, Mahlon Haworth.

December, 1821—Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Roberds, Eli Gaskill.

December, 1822—Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill, Elijah Lieurance.

November, 1823–24—Eli Gaskill, Elijah Lieurance, John A. Hays.

1825—William Stockdale, Elijah Lieurance, Eli Gaskill.

1826—Eli Gaskill, William Stockdale, William Hadley.

1828—William Hadley, William Stockdale, Joseph Roberds.

1829—William Stockdale, Joseph Roberds, John Lewis.

1830—Joseph Roberds, John Lewis, James Sherman.

1831—Peter P. Knickerbocker, James Sherman, David F. Walker.

March, 1834—James Sherman, David F. Walker, John B. Posey.

December, 1834–35—Asahel Tribbey, James Sherman, John B. Posey.

1837—John B. Posey, James Sherman, William Walker.

1838—John B. Posey, Ezekiel Haworth, William Walker.

1839—David F. Walker, Ezekiel Haworth, William Walker.

1840-42—Ezekiel Haworth, David F. Walker, Jesse Doan.
1843—Ezekiel Haworth, Jesse Doan, James Dakin.
1845—Ezekiel Haworth, Jesse Doan, Azel Walker.
1847—Joseph Hoskins, Jesse Doan, Azel Walker.
1849—Enos L. Lacy, Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker.
1850—Azel Walker, Enos L. Lacy, George Dunn.
1852—Elias Roberds, George Dunn, Azel Walker.
1853—Elias Roberds, Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker.
1854—Joseph Hoskins, Joseph R. Moon, Elias Roberds.
1855—Joseph Kelsey, Joseph R. Moon. Joseph Hoskins.
1856—Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Kelsey, Jephtha Perril.
1858—Jephtha Perril, Paul H. Vandervort, Jonathan Bailey.
1860—Paul H. Vandervort, Jonathan Bailey, Thomas Geffs.
1861—P. H. Vandervort, Thomas Geffs, Archibald Haynes.
1862-63—Aaron R. Sewell, Archibald Haynes, P. H. Vandervort.
1865—William B. Andrews, Archibald Haynes, P. H. Vandervort.
1866—William B. Andrews, Archibald Haynes, Cyrus Linton.
1867—William B. Andrews, Cyrus Linton, Lewis Hockett.
1868—Cyrus Linton, Lewis Hockett, Thompson Douglass.
1869—Thompson Douglass, Paul H. Vandervort, George D. Haworth, Jr.
1870—George D. Haworth, Jr., Thompson Douglass, Paul H. Vandervort.
1871-72—Samuel Lemar, Frank M. Moore, Paul H. Vandervort.
1873—74—Samuel Lemar, Carey Clark, Frank M. Moore.
1875-76—Carey Clark, Josiah M. Townsend, Samuel Lemar.
1877-78—Alfred McKay, Carey Clark, Josiah M. Townsend.
1879—John R. Moon, Alfred McKay, Carey Clark.
1880-82—Joseph W. Slack, Carey Clark, John R. Moon.

The following figures show the votes for Governor as cast in the county of Clinton at the various elections. The first Gubernatorial campaign in which the county took part was in October, 1810. She had no Representative in Congress until 1812. The votes are as follows:

1810—Thomas Worthington, 109; Return J. Meigs, Jr., 6; total, 115. Meigs elected.

1812—Return J. Meigs, Jr., 50; Thomas Scott, 162; total, 212. Meigs re-elected.

1814—Thomas Worthington, 134; Othniel Looker, 5; total, 139. Worthington elected.

1816—Thomas Worthington, 434; James Dunlap, 82; total, 516. Worthington re-elected.

1818—Ethan A. Brown, 408; James Dunlap, 86; total, 494. Brown elected.

1820—Ethan A. Brown, 284; Jeremiah Morrow, 322; total, 606. Brown re-elected.

1822—Jeremiah Morrow, 536; Allen Trimble, 266; W. W. Irvin, 32; total, 834. Morrow elected.

1824—Jeremiah Morrow, 820; Allen Trimble, 243; total, 1,063. Morrow re-elected.

1826—Allen Trimble, 549; John Bigger, 152; Alexander Campbell, 339; Benjamin Tappan, 113; total, 1,153. Trimble elected.

1828—Allen Trimble, 644; John W. Campbell, 646; total, 1,290. Trimble re-elected.

1830—Duncan McArthur, 590; Robert Lucas, 803; total, 1,393. McArthur elected.

1832—The vote for President this year was: Jackson, 897; Clay, 1,158;

total, 2,055. Jackson elected. This year Robert Lucas was elected Governor, the first Democratic Governor the State of Ohio ever had.

1834—For Governor, Robert Lucas, 823; James Findlay, 934; total, 1,757. Lucas re-elected.

1836—Vote for President: William Henry Harrison, 1,448, Martin Van Buren, 807. Van Buren elected. Whig majority in the county, 641. Joseph Vance (Whig) was elected Governor over Eli Baldwin (Democrat).

1838—Wilson Shannon, 939; Joseph Vance, 1,013. Shannon elected. Whig majority in the county, 74.

1840—Thomas Corwin, 1,846; Wilson Shannon, 1,080; total, 2,926. Corwin elected. Whig majority, 766.

1842—Thomas Corwin, 1,735; Wilson Shannon, 1,037. Shannon elected. Whig majority, 698.

1844—Mordecai Bartley, 1,588; David Tod, 1,165; Leicester King, 218. Bartley elected. Whig majority in county, 423.

1846—William Bebb, 1,295; David Tod, 928; Samuel Lewis, 392. Bebb elected. Lewis and King were Abolitionists.

1848—Seabury Ford, 1,949; John B. Weller, 1,108. Ford elected. Whig majority in the county, 841.

1850—Reuben Wood, 814; William Johnson, 1,387; Edward Smith, 350. Wood elected. Whig majority, 573. Smith, Abolitionist.

1851—Reuben Wood, 977; Samuel F. Vinton, 1,318; Samuel Lewis, 268. Wood elected; Lewis Abolitionist. Whig majority, 341.

1853—William Medill, 688; Nelson Barrier, 784; Samuel Lewis, 839; Medill elected. Abolition majority in the county, 55. The vote in the entire State that year was: Medill (Democrat), 147,663; Barrier (Whig), 85,857; Lewis (Abolitionist), 50,346.

1855—William Medill, 802; Allen Trimble (K. N.), 162; Salmon P. Chase, 1,640. Chase elected. Republican majority in the county, 838.

1857—Salmon P. Chase, 1,846; Henry B. Payne, 1,117. Chase elected. Republican majority, 729.

1859—William Dennison, 1,721; Rufus P. Ranney, 1,019. Dennison elected. Republican majority, 702.

1861—David Tod, 2,081; Hugh J. Jewett, 158. Tod elected. Republican majority, 1,923.

1863—John Brough, 3,169; Clement L. Vallandigham, 1,176. Brough elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,993.

1865—Jacob D. Cox, 2,328; George W. Morgan, 1,253. Cox elected. Republican majority, 1,075.

1867—Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,634; Allen G. Thurman, 1,628. Hayes elected. Republican majority, 1,006.

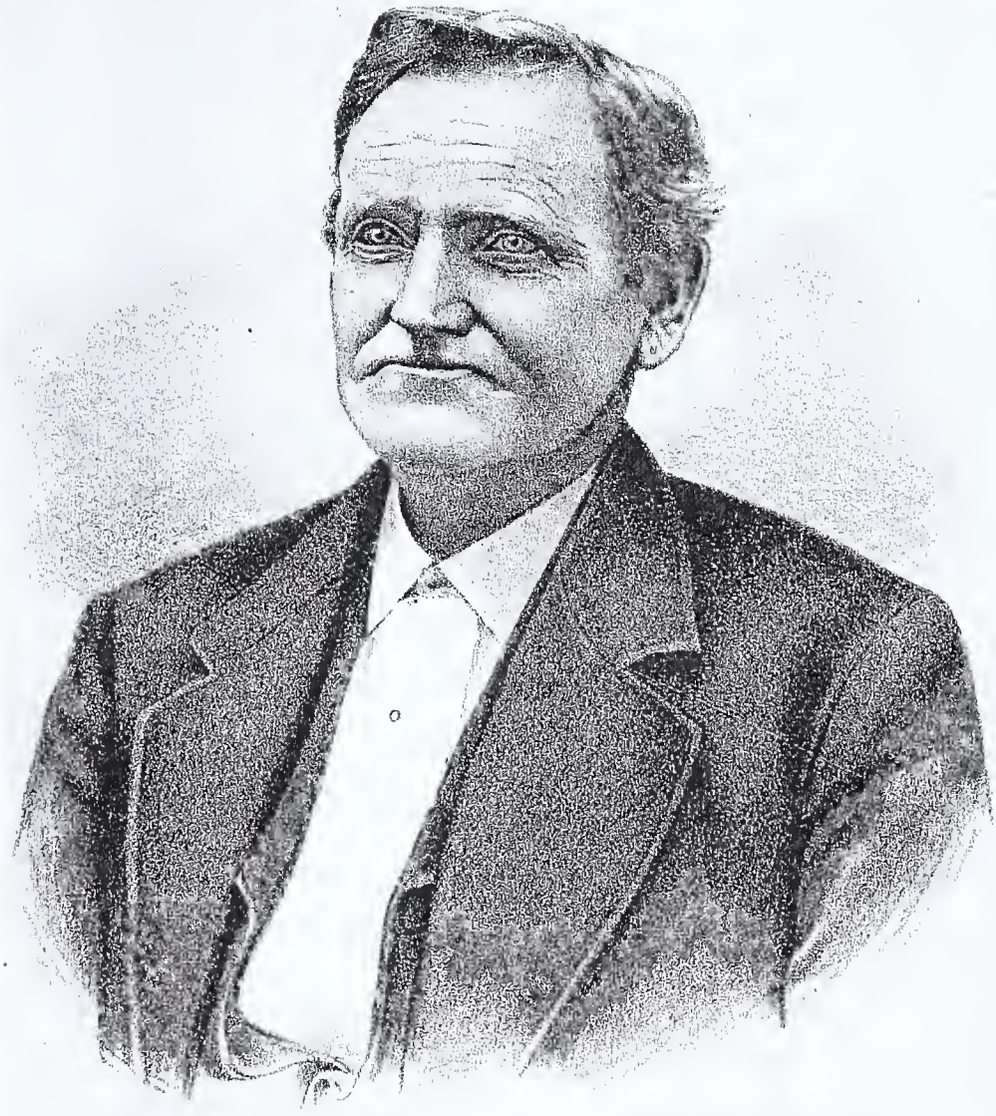
1869—Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,556; George H. Pendleton, 1,474. Hayes re-elected. Republican majority, 1,082.

1871—Edward F. Noyes, 2,546; George W. McCook, 1,387; Gideon T. Stewart, 39. Noyes elected. Republican majority, 1,159. Stewart, Prohibitionist.

1873—Edward F. Noyes, 2,283; William Allen, 1,342; Gideon T. Stewart, 296; Isaac Collins, 20. Allen elected. Republican majority, 941. Collins, Liberal Republican.

1875—Rutherford B. Hayes, 3,154; William Allen, 1,938; Jay Odell, 34. Hayes elected. Republican majority, 1,216. Odell, Prohibitionist.

1877—William H. West (Republican), 2,766; Richard M. Bishop (Democrat), 1,709; Henry A. Thompson, 88; Stephen Johnston, 18. Bishop elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,057.



Robert Skimming

1879—Charles Foster (Republican), 3,589; Thomas Ewing (Democrat), 2,051; Gideon T. Stewart, 68; A. Sanders Piatt, 4. Foster elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,538.

1881—Charles Foster (Republican), 3,179; John W. Bookwalter (Democrat), 1,762; Abraham R. Ludlow, 274; John Seitz, 3. Foster elected. Republican majority in the county, 1,417.

POPULATION.

In 1810, the total population of Clinton County, according to the figures of the United States census for that year, was 2,674. In 1820, it had increased to 8,085, including forty-six free colored persons, and, in 1830, the following shows the population by townships:

Wilmington Village	607
Balance of Union Township	2,160
Liberty Township	800
Greene	1,120
Richland	1,548
Chester	1,577
Marion	553
Vernon	1,042
Clark	1,885
Totals	11,292

This includes 110 free colored persons, of whom twenty-four were in Wilmington, twenty-five in the rest of Union Township, twenty-eight in Liberty, four in Richland, eight in Vernon and twenty-one in Clark.

The returns for 1840 and 1850 were as follows:

Townships.	1840.	1850.
Adams		869
Chester	1,784	1,600
Clark	1,297	1,654
Greene	1,833	2,026
Jefferson	474	810
Liberty	1,049	1,232
Marion	643	995
Richland	1,385	1,975
Union	3,284	2,320
Wilmington		1,238
Vernon	1,434	1,468
Washington	1,170	1,216
Wayne	1,366	1,435
Totals	15,719	18,838

For 1860 and 1870, the returns were as follows, giving the number of inhabitants in the villages separately:

Townships and Villages.	1860.	1870.
Adams	976	883
Chester	1,420	1,173
New Burlington (part of)	191	184
Clark	1,352	1,877
Martinsville	293	264
Greene	2,480	2,492
New Antioch	120	
New Vienna	580	573
Jefferson	1,080	1,445
Westboro	200	237
Liberty	1,205	1,184
Port William	212	184
Marion	1,674	1,592
Blanchester	553	513

Townships and Villages.	1860.	1870.
Richland	1,689	1,854
Sabina	255	
Union	3,709	4,227
Wilmington	915	2,023
Vernon	1,168	1,513
Clarksville		389
Washington	1,319	1,250
Cuba		76
Morrisville		39
Wayne	1,200	1,267
Centerville	120	
Wilson	1,109	1,157
Bloomington	114	119
Totals	21,461	21,914

The following, taken from the annual report of the Secretary of State for 1881, shows the population of Clinton County in 1880:

Adams Township	921
Chester Township	1,443
Clark Township	1,651
Village of Martinsville	355
Greene Township	1,961
Village of New Vienna	797
Jefferson Township	1,448
Liberty Township	1,201
Village of Port William	181
Marion Township	1,180
Village of Blanchester	776
Richland Township	1,581
Village of Sabina	757
Union Township	2,306
Village of Wilmington	2,745
Vernon Township	1,185
Village of Clarksville	367
Washington Township	1,294
Wayne Township	1,448
Wilson Township	1,159
Total,	24,756

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARLY ROADS.

WHEN white settlers first pushed through the wilderness to what is now Clinton County, the only roads found were Indian trails, narrow and well worn, and the traces of the armies which had passed through this region in expeditions against the hostile tribes of the Miamis and Mad River. The pioneers had for a time nothing more definite than neighborhood roads, winding through the woods in such directions as would accommodate all families, and not regularly laid out and reserved as public highways. It often happened afterward that when a survey of a road was made and its route fixed, there were persons left some distance from it who had previously found the track running past their doorways. The zigzag paths were partially straightened, and new building sites were chosen nearer the line of the highway. Prominent localities were certain to have the roads—as mills, taverns, etc.—and around them generally clustered small settlements.

After the organization of the county of Clinton, in 1810, the Commissioners found the greater part of their labor expended on road matters, and the early records are full of petitions, reports and orders, both on new highways and altorations in old ones. The following notes regarding the early roads of the county have been furnished by Mrs. Harlan, from the Judge's notes, taken originally from the Commissioners' records:

"The road from Wilmington to Lebanon was laid out by Daniel Cushing and Robert Eachus, under the act entitled 'An act making further appropriation of the 3 per cent fund, etc.,' passed February 20, 1812. (See 1 Com. Rec. 57.)

"The road commencing near Absalom Haworth's house, and running to Daniel Nordyke's, was laid out by John Wright's field, thence to Samuel Cox's mill, on Cowan's Creek, thence by Daniel Bailey's and John Routh's (William Betts') farm to Daniel Nordyke's farm.

"Road from Unthank's mill to Wilmington: Viewers, Thomas Babb, Sr., Stephen Mendenhall; John Woolman, Surveyor; length of road from the mill to south end of South street, seven miles and 180 poles. Established June 7, 1815.

"From Highland County line, near Richard Barnard's, through Centerville, to intersect the Urbana road, 200 poles south of James Gillespie's tavern. Established October 22, 1817. Viewers, John Wright, Leonard Morris and Joel Matthews; Hiram Madden, Surveyor. Distance, seven miles and 208 poles.

"The Kenton Trace.—This trace commenced on the bank of the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, and terminated at Urbana, Ohio. It was laid out by Gen. Simon Kenton, and passed through Williamsburg, New Market, Morgantown, by where Job R. Haynes now lives, crossing the prairie near where Thomas Stitt settled and lived, down the edge of the prairie, through the woods, for some distance, crossing the road leading from Wilmington to Washington, east of the bridge over Anderson's Fork, where the Perkinses, father and son, had in former times a pottery on the road (no house there now),

and crossing the route of the present Urbana road at or near the residence of William H. Polk. C. P. Gallaher, Esq., on July 27, 1877, said that, when a boy, he traveled this trace from the present Reesville to Morgantown, and passed the residence of John S. Frazier, a Quaker schoolmaster, from near Lebanon, whose school he had formerly attended.

"Old Miami Trace.—Esquire C. P. Gallaher further says that a tree on this old Miami trace, bearing marks corresponding with other trees marked for the line of this trace, stood between the front door of his present residence, in Sabina, and the northeast corner of his dooryard. It was cut down only a few years ago.

"Prairie road.—The petition for this road was presented to the Commissioners June 3, 1816. Its beginning was at the end of a street near the northeast corner of the town of Wilmington, thence to run the nearest and best way to Gideon Edwards' lane; thence through the said lane and the nearest and best way to the 'Lick' above the dwelling-house of the elder Mr. Haws; thence on the nearest and best way to the prairie, to strike a line between the lands of Thomas Hinkson, Esq., and John Coulter, and thence to run with the said line and intersect the Urbana road on the north of Kamoth Hawkins'. The fourth mile tree was at the ford between the Lick and Haws'; the eighth mile tree was between Hinkson and Coulter. Total length of road, nine miles and 211 poles. Road established June 14, 1816.

"Road from Hillsboro to Waynesville via Cox mill and Wilmington.—Meeting of Commissioners September 3, 1810. Present, George McManis and Henry Babb. A petition was presented by Walter Armstrong and others for a road leading in the following manner, to wit: At a road that runs from Hillsboro in a direction to Walter Armstrong's tavern, on the College Township road, and to continue on to said Armstrong's; from thence to John Cox's mill, thence to the seat of justice of Clinton County. Joseph Doan, William Adams and Daniel Moon, Viewers; Peter Burr, Esq., Surveyor. Return to be made the first Monday of December next (1810).

"Road from Van Meter's to Waynesville.—Meeting of Commissioners, present, George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb. The petition of William Dakin and others for an alteration of the State road, leading from Van Meter's through Waynesville, was read. James Birdsall and Henry Cox bound for the expense on conditions an alteration between Cæsar's Creek and the town of Oakland is thought improper by Benjamin Farquhar, Robert Eachus and Jacob Hale, who are appointed Viewers of the same. To make report on the third Monday of September next (1810); Joel Wright, Surveyor. The Viewers report that a certain alteration in said road between the town of Oakland and Cæsar's Creek would be of public utility; the same is hereby established as a public highway, and all that part of the former State road between the two points, as surveyed by Joel Wright, is hereby declared void and useless.

"Cincinnati via Lebanon to Chillicothe, almanac of 1818: Reading, ten miles; Price, eight miles; Lebanon, fourteen miles; Rue's (Little Miami), six miles; Armstrong's, eleven miles; Van Meter's, thirteen miles; Clifton, thirteen miles; Greenfield, nine miles; Davis, five miles; Wiley, seven miles; Rogers, five miles; Chillicothe, ten miles.

"From Preserved Dakin's to the east end of James Dakin's improvement, on the Waynesville road, and William Dakin's, to intersect the Bullskin road, at Anderson's Fork (now Burlington): Viewers, Jacob Hale, Benjamin Farquhar and Job Jeffries. Established June 7, 1815. Nathan Linton, Surveyor. Length of road, six miles and 166 poles.

"Drake's Path—Van Meter's Trace.—June 2, 1818. Present, Joseph

Roberds and Samuel Ruble. A petition for a new road was this day presented and read as follows: Beginning at the Clermont County line, at or near where Drake's path crosses the same line, running thence on a northwest course into the Van Meter trace, where a new road has been cut out, from Jonathan Baldwin's to said trace, running near or through said Baldwin's lane; thence to Isaac Burroughs', Warren, for the purpose of meeting a county road, laid out from Lebanon to the Xenia State road. Viewers appointed, Elijah Burge, William Johns and Freeman Smalley. Nathan Linton, Surveyor. Place appointed for meeting, the house of David Burroughs, on July 2, 1818. A survey of the above road was returned to the Commissioners July 8, 1818.

"From the center of Paris (now Cuba) and running the nearest and best way to the East Fork of Todd's Fork, at or near David Wright's; thence the nearest and best way to the head of the West Fork of Todd's, to or near John Starr's; thence to the county line to where the county line crosses the head of Sycamore, to meet a county road from Williamsburg to Wilmington. Established October 7, 1818. William Johns, David Wright and Thomas Johns, Viewers. Surveyor, N. Linton.

"From Center Meeting-House, thence through to Richard Fallis' mill, as far as Benjamin Farquhar's lane, by Eli Maden's, Jacob Hale's, Joshua Nickerson's, near John Haden's mill, to intersect the road leading down Todd's Fork, near William Harvey's. Viewers, Joseph Roberds, George Richards and William Butler. Nathan Linton, Surveyor. Established June 8, 1819. Length of road, six miles and eighty-seven poles.

"September 28, 1819, an alteration of road made by William Moore on his land across Lee's Creek, for the convenience of his farm. The old road is 127 poles, five feet and six inches in a through line. The new route is 137 poles. But said Moore agrees to make a bridge across the swamp of two rods and six feet of a hollow bridge, and cut a ditch through the swamp into the creek. He is given permission to turn the new road as proposed and have the old road vacated. Viewers, John Allen, Esq., Thomas Antram and Solomon Sharp.

"April 11, 1820, a road established beginning at the road from Wilmington to Paris (now Cuba), at John Shields' mill; thence to Joshua Moore's mill, and thence past Lytle's Creek Meeting-House and crossing the Lebanon State road to Richard Fallis' mill. Length of road, five miles and 310 poles. Viewers, Robert Eachus, Mahlon Haworth and John Lewis.

"Urbana road.*—This road was run by Nathan Linton, surveyor, under the direction of James Gallaher, Thomas How and James Sherman, about the last of September or first of October, 1820, and found that part which runs through Clinton County to be thirteen miles and 218 poles. (See Comrs. Min. 2. 1, 179.)

"State Road from Wilmington through Clarksville to the road through Cincinnati through Montgomery County. Surveyed by Nathan Linton August 18, 1820, under direction of Samuel Wilson, State Road Commissioner; begins at the center stone; total distance, ten miles, 157 poles, two poles of which were in Warren County.

"From David McMillan's barn by Enoch Wickersham's, by Nathan Schooley's barn on the left side, passing the lane between Samuel Stanton and Nathan Hines and crossing Dutch creek to a stone corner to Nathan Hines and Dr. John Greer; thence with Greer and Hur Hodgson's line, and passing through Greer's northeast corner to Hur Hodgson's northeast corner, crossing the Xenia road, passing Daniel Bailey's corner, thence through

*It seems this refers only to a resurvey of this road, the original having been laid out probably before Clinton County was organized. Nothing definite has been ascertained concerning it.

the lane between Daniel Bailey and Thomas Dillon to Amos Hodgson's corner, through Ezekiel Frazier's land, passing his house (and six-mile tree), passing Robert Lomax's house, on the south to Richard Lyons' corner, passing the three-mile tree to Adam Rynard's land; thence through his lane, passing the eight-mile tree, Isaac Johnson's well, thence to the Wilmington road five poles east of the five-mile tree. Total distance, eight miles and 147 poles. Viewers, Joseph Smith, Joseph Doan and William Walker; N. Linton, surveyor. Established December 3, 1822.

"From the east end of Martinsville to the College Township road, through John Moon's lane; distance, two and one-fourth miles and eighteen poles. Viewers, Henry Cowgill, Asa Brown and Amos Wright; Robert Grant, surveyor.

"Snow Hill to Locust Pond. Begins at Charles Harris', thence with the College Township road to the line between Lewis Giblet and said Harris; thence to Centerville (six miles and sixty poles from Snow Hill); thence to Locust Pond, four miles and 140 poles. Whole distance ten miles and 200 poles. Paul Huls, Joseph Rulan and Samuel Harvey, viewers; Hiram Maden, surveyor. Established June 7, 1825.

"Road from Wilmington to Dayton, by an act passed at the session of 1835, was laid out by Caleb Lucas, John Shelby and David W. Brown.

"From Wilmington to Burlington. Distance, as shown by surveyor's plat and field notes, is thirty miles and 268¾ poles. Distance through Clinton County is twelve miles and 105 poles; through Greene County, ten miles and 208 poles; around Montgomery County, seventeen miles and 215 poles.

"In a case of Hallam vs. Adams, James Curtis, a witness, speaks of a trace from the Troxel house, passing near where William Figgins lived (the Rogers farm), and going up the Long Arm Prairie into the Main Prairie, between the Woods Pond and Locust Pond, and crossing the prairie there, went in the direction of a cabin called Jackson's cabin on the big branch."

"The College Township road so often mentioned was established by the Legislature February 18, 1804, passing from Chillicothe through Lebanon to Oxford. A route was determined on the same day for a road passing from Chillicothe through Hopkinsville and Montgomery to Cincinnati, and the first appropriation made for laying out these roads. They follow the same route, viz., from Chillicothe to a point in Clinton County west of Cuba, and about a mile and a half southeast of Clarksville, where they diverge, the College Township road running via Smalley's and Fort Ancient to Lebanon, and the Montgomery road passing south of it to Miranda's and Hopkinsville, crossing Todd's Fork below Smalley's at the Cres farm (now Starfield's)."

TURNPIKES, PLANK ROADS, ETC.

March 22, 1837, the Goshen, Wilmington & Columbus Turnpike Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, the Clinton County members being Eli Hale, John Hadley, William Hadley, Nathan Linton, Isaiah Morris, David Stratton, Lawrence Fitzhugh and Joseph Reed. This road had been commenced some years before, and completed from Cincinnati to Goshen. The work as far as Wilmington was under contract in the spring of 1838, principally to parties residing in the latter place, but the pike was not completed thus far until 1840. Its cost was about $4,000 per mile. The company also graded and bridged the road between Wilmington and Sabina, which was afterward (spring of 1850) sought to be converted into a plank road, but the project failed to be successful.

A State road from Wilmington to Cincinnati was authorized by the Legislature in 1823, and another in 1835, from Wilmington. By reference to the

laws of Ohio it is found that the following turnpike companies, with portions of their lines in Clinton County, were incorporated by the Legislature in the years given: Goshen, Martinville & Leesburg, 1832; Clarksville, Cuba, Snow Hill, New Lexington & Leesburg, 1838; Wilmington, Jamestown & South Charleston, 1838; Wilmington & London, 1838; Waynesville & Wilmington, 1838; Dayton & Wilmington, 1839; Xenia & Wilmington, February 6, 1846; Circleville and the Port William, New Burlington & Adelphi, February 25, 1848. An act authorizing the construction of free turnpikes was passed in 1844, and in the next year plank road companies began to organize. Section 1 of an act passed March 20, 1849, is as follows: "That any company heretofore incorporated in this State for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road may construct said road, or any part thereof, by covering the same with plank not less than two and one-half inches thick, of sufficient width for the accommodation of teams, and in a good and substantial manner, instead of covering the same with stone or gravel: *Provided*, No company shall take any timber without the consent of the owner or owners thereof." Subsequent acts fully defined the powers and privileges of plank road companies. From a perusal of the legislative acts of Ohio, it appears that the following plank road companies were chartered, having members in Clinton County: Goshen, Blanchester & Martinsville, 1844; Leesburg & Blanchester, session of 1850–51; New Lexington & Wilmington, session of 1850–51; Mount Pleasant & Martinsville, session of 1850–51; Blanchester & Wilmington, session of 1850–51; Martinsville, Westboro & Woodville, session of 1850–51; Port William & Wilmington, session of 1850–51. None of these roads were constructed, however, and but one plank road was ever laid in the county.

From the file of the *Clinton Republican* for 1850, it is learned that on the 16th of February, in that year, a meeting was held at Harveysburg, Warren County, to make arrangements for the organization of a company to construct a turnpike road from Waynesville to Wilmington, via Harveysburg, connecting at Waynesville with the Little Miami Railroad. The original charter had been granted at the Legislative session of 1838–39. Subscription books were opened at the three places April 1, 1850. A. Brooke was Secretary for the Commissioners who had the matter in charge, of whom Nathan Linton, of Clinton County, was one. A daily line of omnibuses was running over the road April 2, 1850, and a new coach was soon put on and a daily mail carried. E. Flood was agent of the omnibus line, with headquarters at Wilmington at the Buckeye House, on South street, Jacob Strickle, proprietor. The fare from Wilmington to Waynesville was 50 cents. April 27, 1850, the stockholders of the road met at Harveysburg to elect Directors, but no subsequent mention can be found of the persons chosen. The company was then known as the Waynesville & Wilmington Turnpike & Plank Road Company. The road was completed to Wilmington late in the fall of 1852, and about seven miles of the distance was planked, two miles between Wilmington and Todd's Fork, and five miles between Dutch Creek and Harveysburg. The whole route was finally covered with gravel and converted into an excellent turnpike, and toll was taken over it until the spring of 1881. The company at last became known as the Waynesville & Wilmington Turnpike Company, and still has an existence, as its business affairs are not settled, although it does not longer exercise care of the road. Cyrus Linton, of Wilmington, has been a Director of the company since about 1857—the only one at the eastern end of the road.

At its session of 1853–54, the Ohio Legislature enacted a free turnpike or road improvement law, providing that on the petition of three-fourths of all the resident landholders on each side of any State or county road, and within one mile of said road, to the Auditor, his duty should be to assess, in addition

to other taxes, 4 mills to the dollar on all the lands within a mile of the road, and on all personal property held in said boundaries by both freeholders and personal property holders, said tax to be applied to improving said road. Under this law, George Sanders and J. S. Leaming, about May, 1859, undertook to secure a free pike from Wilmington to the Washington Township line, about a mile south of Burtonville, along the line of the Wilmington and Martinsville road. Sixty-one names were procured on a petition. Jeff Hildebrant was employed as surveyor, Charles Jones, flagman, and Benjamin F. and Abner Lewis, chainmen, and in a few days the survey was made and the report, with the necessary calculations, returned to Auditor William Greer. Through some unforeseen wire-pulling, the project proved a failure, and Sanders and Leaming found themselves out $24.50 each and expenses. Laws since enacted by the Legislature require only a majority of the freeholders interested to sign the petition, and, as a result, free turnpikes are now numerous and excellent in the county. For free pikes the real and personal property for one mile on each side of the road is taxed and for what are termed road improvements, the tax is levied for two miles on both sides and at the ends of the road. "Road improvements" become free turnpikes when completed. About $1,000,000 have been expended on pikes in Clinton County, the total number of miles being about three hundred and seventy-five, included in sixty free pikes and forty road improvements.

RAILWAYS.

The idea of securing a railroad early presented itself to the citizens of Clinton County. On the 30th of June, 1827, a meeting was held at the court house in Wilmington for the purpose of making arrangements to act with parties at Chillicothe, where a meeting had already been held, to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to extend its line west of the Ohio River to some suitable point on the Great Miami. This scheme was not successful, but for many years every new project which promised a railroad was eagerly looked into by the people, and finally their efforts were successful.

*Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad**—In December, 1850, Hon. R. B. Harlan, the Representative of Clinton County in the Lower House of the Legislature, introduced a bill asking for this road, and the charter was granted February 4, 1851, the name of Wilmington being inserted out of respect to the county in which the bill originated. It was hoped that the road would be made a great through trunk line, but at the outset the mistake was made of connecting it with the Little Miami road at Morrow, and running its trains over the track of the latter company from that point to Cincinnati, and that fact interfered to a great extent with the success of the new road, which doubtless would have proved a better venture had its own track extended to Cincinnati. In November, 1850, surveys and estimates were completed from Morrow to Lancaster, ninety miles, and the contract for building that part of the road was awarded to A. De Graff. Clinton County subscribed $200,000 toward its construction. Work was commenced in December, 1851. In the *Clinton Republican* of November 26, 1852, it was stated that over two thousand tons of iron for this road had reached New Orleans, to be forwarded at once to Cincinnati, and track-laying was to begin as soon as the weather in the spring would permit. The citizens of Wilmington then expected to have a train of cars running to their place by June 1, 1853. In the latter part of March, 1853, track-laying was commenced at Morrow. Numerous difficult places along the route delayed the work to some extent, but in the early days of August, 1853, the road was completed to Wilmington, and on the 11th of

* Partly from the Harlan Notes; but mostly from newspapers of the time.



S. W. Quimby

that month a great celebration was held at said place in honor of the event. From 10,000 to 15,000 people were present, including about two thousand five hundred who arrived at 11:15 A. M. on a train of twenty cars. Five oxen and a number of sheep were barbecued, and everybody ate his fill, after which a supply for a regiment was left. The table, erected in the form of a square, was 1,200 feet long. People came in large numbers from adjoining counties, and a fine brass band was present from Cincinnati. Speeches were delivered by several prominent men, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed. The big train left at 3:30 P. M., and by 6 o'clock all was again quiet in the village. Trains began running regularly between Cincinnati and Wilmington, one a day each way, on the 15th of August, 1853; fare between the two points, $1.60. November 24, 1853, the company had completed the road to Washington, Fayette County, and began on that day to run its trains to that point, forty-one and one-fourth miles from Morrow, and seventy-seven and one-fourth miles from Cincinnati. In 1854, the road was finished to Lancaster, and the contract was let the same year for building the portion between Lancaster and Zanesville. Late in 1855, the line was completed to the latter place, and in 1856, trains were running uninterruptedly over the entire length of the road. Franklin Corwin was the first President of the company, from 1851 to 1856, a period of five and one-half years, and in July of the latter year was succeeded by Erasmus Gest, as President and Superintendent. The total receipts of the road to March, 1857, were $472,890.04, and its expenditures $492,508.81, the company, therefore, having sustained a loss of nearly $20,000, besides the depreciation in the value of its property. Consequently, at the last-named date, Mr. Gest was appointed receiver, holding the position twenty-six months, during which time a balance of over $80,000 was placed to the credit of the road and invested in rolling-stock and improvements. May 1, 1859, Mr. Gest was succeeded by Col. William Key Bond, who managed affairs four and a half years. In October, 1863, the road was sold at auction and purchased by Charles Moran, of New York, in trust for the first mortgage bondholders. In March, 1864, the property was transferred by him to a re-organized company, composed wholly of original stockholders and creditors, upon a capitalized or reduced basis. Business livened, and the annual surplus reached over $40,000, Mr. Gest having been elected President of the new company. The name was changed to the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Company. December 1, 1869, the road with all its franchises, real estate, machine shops, depot buildings, and rolling-stock was sold at auction at the door of the court house in Cincinnati, to Judge Thomas L. Jewett, President of the Pennsylvania Central Company, for the sum of $1,004,000. May 1, 1873, the road passed into the hands, by lease, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, by whom it is at present operated under the name of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad.

*Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.**—The original company was chartered March 8, 1845, under the name of the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and authorized to build a road from a point opposite Parkersburg, Va., or Harmar, in Washington County, Ohio, as a majority of the Commissioners should determine; thence by the most practicable route up the Hocking Valley, by way of Athens and Chillicothe, to some point on the Little Miami Railroad between Plainville, Hamilton County, and the mouth of O'Bannon Creek, in Clermont County. An amendment in March, 1850, authorized the company to construct its road to any point so as to connect with any railroad or other improvement constructed to the Ohio River on the Virginia side; and another amendment, in

* The sketch of this road is entirely from the Harlan Notes.

1851, authorized its completion to Cincinnati, with the privilege of connecting with or crossing the Little Miami or any other railroad. In March, 1851, the name was changed to Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Work was begun in the spring of 1851, and the line was opened from Harmar to Loveland, Clermont County, a distance of 173 miles, in 1857. The history of this road has been like that of too many of the early railroads—that of failure to meet financial obligations, and in 1857, it was placed in the hands of a receiver, who operated it until February 25, 1860, when the Trustees purchased it for the benefit of the stockholders. The sale was confirmed in May following. The Trustees operated the road until August, 1860, when they transferred it to the re-organized company, known thereafter as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company as re-organized. In 1864, the re-organized company commenced building the extension from Loveland to Cincinnati, a distance of twenty-four miles, and in February, 1866, it was completed to a point six miles from Cincinnati. From this point a connection was established with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad passes through the southern portion of Clinton County, with stations at New Vienna, Farmers, Martinsville, Clinton Valley and Blanchester. The Hillsboro Branch of the same road connects with the main line at Blanchester, and passes easterly through Westboro to Hillsboro. The road is now (1882) operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Company under a lease.

Columbus, Washington & Cincinnati Railroad.—This road, built on a narrow gauge, was chartered in 1876, and was originally intended to run from Cincinnati via Lebanon and Waynesville, by connection with other roads, to Columbus and the coal-fields in the eastern part of the State. Work was begun at Allentown, Fayette County, about August, 1877, and two months later cars were running to Port William, Clinton County, along the northern border of which the road extends. The road was completed through New Burlington in April, 1878, and made connection with the Little Miami Railroad in May following. A few months later—about September, 1878—it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and July 5, 1879, was sold for $10,000 to Jesse H. Kirk, John W. Marchant, Dr. J. M. Hussey, Alfred McKay and W. F. McKay. These gentlemen operated the road until March, 1881, when they sold it to E. L. Harper, of Cincinnati, for $65,000. It is now known as the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and is owned by E. L. Harper and others. When the road was completed to Port William (in October, 1877), the citizens of that place and vicinity held a grand jubilee meeting. The track has been recently changed to a standard gauge, the first train after said change passing over the road on the 13th of April, 1882.

Ripley, Wilmington & Dayton Railroad (proposed).—This road was chartered in the spring of 1878, with the following men as incorporators: M. M. Murphy, W. D. Young, of Ripley; Dr. L. B. Miles, of Georgetown; J. Fite, of New Hope; L S. Vance, of Mount Orab, all of Brown County; A. T. Moon, of Highland County; D. Gould, of Martinsville; L. M. Moore, Cyrus Linton, J. W. Denver, of Wilmington; S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati. Gen. J. W. Denver was the first President. The capital stock of the company is $200,000. The original plan was to build a road through from Ripley to Dayton, via Wilmington. The survey from Ripley to Wilmington was made in 1878, and extended no farther than the latter place. No work has been done further than this survey (made by Lawrence Woolson, of Cincinnati), although the company organization is continued and some effort has been made to build the road on a narrow gauge. The present officers of the company are: G. F. Early, President; Cyrus Linton, Vice President; E. C. Betts, Secretary; Harley F. Walker, Treasurer; Frank Moore, S. Q. Fulton, John Outcalt, Cyrus

Linton, of Wilmington; William Turner, John Turner, ——— Walker, of Martinsville; Alva Moon, near Mount Orab; Judge Loudon, of Georgetown; G. F. Early and Ephriam Flougher, of Ripley, Directors. In 1879, a charter was given the company to construct a branch from Aberdeen to a point on the main line near Buford, Highland County, and of this branch company Jeff Hildebrant was President and Cyrus Linton Vice President, both of Wilmington.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

THE JACKSON CAMPAIGN—THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN—LOG-CABIN RAISINGS AND CELEBRATIONS—ACCIDENT AT WILMINGTON—SONGS OF 1840—LATER POLITICS OF THE COUNTY—ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING, ETC.

DURING the political campaigns which occurred in the early history of the county of Clinton, there was little excitement and the heat of battle was not reached until 1823, early in the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824. On one occasion—in April or May, 1823—a scene occurred, which is thus described by A. H. Dunlevy, of Warren County: "As court was in session, the friends of Henry Clay embraced the opportunity of calling a public meeting. For some cause, this was done by merely ringing the court house bell after court had adjourned and tea was over. The matter was probably understood among the Clay men, and hence the tap of the bell was sufficient to call them together. There were a good many Friend-Quakers in and about Wilmington, and they were generally the friends of Adams, and not wanted at the Clay meeting. So it was whispered at the time—how truly I know not. Old Judge Dunlavy, as he then was called, was also an Adams man, and it was said it was best to let him retire to bed before the bell was sounded, as he might come to advocate the claims of Adams, and thus interrupt the meeting. Such, at least, was the rumor next day. The bell was rung; the meeting organized by calling Samuel H. Hale to the chair, and appointing Benjamin Hinkson Secretary. Such is now (1875) my impression, though I may be mistaken in the clerk. Both Mr. Hale and Mr. Hinkson were then advocates of Henry Clay, though afterward both took up Gen. Jackson, as many others did when they saw his great popularity. I have no fault to find with them in that matter, but I mention it since at this meeting they were both Clay men, according to my recollection. At this meeting a resolution was offered, I think by Isaiah Morris, favoring Henry Clay for the coming Presidential election; but just then old Judge Dunlavy made his appearance in night-gown and slippers. He had retired to bed, but, hearing the bell, suspected what was going on and hastened to be present. The Clay resolution having been read and seconded, it was open to debate or amendment, and Judge Dunlavy immediately moved to strike out the name of Henry Clay and insert that of John Quincy Adams in its place, and that meeting a second, he went on to give a sketch of the public life of Messrs. Adams and Clay, and attempted to show that of the two men, however eminent Mr. Clay deservedly was, yet Mr. Adams was better fitted for the Chief Magistrate of the United States. His speech was pretty long, and whether on account of the lateness of the hour, or from fear of the issue, it was adjourned without any vote. This is my recollection now after more than fifty years, though I may be mistaken in some important facts. I mention this meeting, however, more on account of the number present from other counties, whose opinions on the Presidential question were then pretty generally expressed in some way, though not by any formal speech. Thomas R. Ross was there, the friend of W. H. Crawford, of Georgia, who had been nominated by the Republican Congressional Caucus. Benjamin Collett, a distinguished lawyer, was also there,

and expressed himself for Crawford. Thomas Corwin was present, too, and the avowed friend of Henry Clay. John Alexander, of Xenia, and W. R. Cole, of Wilmington, were likewise there, the friends of Mr. Clay. Gen. Jackson had been mentioned in a few places, the winter before, as a candidate, but as yet little interest seemed to exist in Ohio in his favor, though it soon began to manifest itself in great strength. One man, as I recollect to have heard the late Gov. Corwin say the next day, was at that meeting, and passing round was heard to exclaim in a low, suppressed voice, 'Hurrah for Jackson!' Whom he was I do not recollect, nor did I then know him personally; but he was the first man, it was said, who publicly avowed himself for Gen. Jackson in Clinton County."

In 1828, the date of Jackson's first election to the Presidency, political excitement ran high in the country, and in this county the battle was contested stubbornly by the opposing parties. The Whig ticket was headed "The People's Ticket," and bore the motto, "Agriculture, domestic manufactures, and internal improvements the road to wealth, independence and happiness." John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush were the candidates for President and Vice President on the Whig ticket, and the names of electors on the same for Ohio were Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County; Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga; William Ruffin, of Hamilton; James McBride, of Butler; Joseph C. Hawkins, of Preble; Benjamin Whiteman, of Greene; John Smith, of Highland; Duncan McArthur, of Ross; William Kendall, of Scioto; Ralph Osborn, of Franklin; Isaac Van Horn, of Muskingum; John Patterson, of Belmont; John McLaughlin, of Jefferson; William Fogel, of Stark; Aaron Wheeler, of Ashtabula; Ebenezer Lane, of Huron. At the head of the Democratic ticket were the names of Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, and the motto was, "This administration shall be put down, though it were as pure as the angels that minister at the right hand of God." The electors on this ticket were Ethan Allen Brown, of Hamilton County; George McCook, of Columbiana; William Piatt, of Hamilton; James Shields, of Butler; Henry Barrington, of Miami; Thomas Gillespie, of Greene; Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown; Valentine Kiefer, of Pickaway; Robert Lucas, of Lake; John McElvain, of Franklin; Samuel Herrick, of Muskingum; George Sharp, of Belmont; Walter M. Blake, of Tuscarawas; Benjamin Jones, of Wayne; William Raynes, of Trumbull; Hugh McFall, of Richland. Allen Trimble was elected Governor over John W. Campbell; Isaiah Morris was beaten for Congress by William Russell, in the Clinton District; Samuel H. Hale, of Wilmington, was elected to the State Senate, the opposing candidates being Isaac Collett, John Alexander and Jonathan Seamans; Thomas Hibben was chosen to the Legislature over Benjamin Hinkson and Eli Gaskill; Robert Reese was elected Sheriff of the county against Amos T. Sewell, William Millikan, John Hempstead and James Howe; Aquila Jones and John Crihfield were candidates for County Auditor, and the latter was successful; Israel Woodruff beat Peter Borden and James Craig for Coroner, and John Lewis was chosen County Commissioner as the opponent of Elisha Thomas. The Democrats carried the day. But one of the candidates on the tickets of that year is left, and that is Dr. A. Jones, still a resident of Wilmington; the others have all passed away from earth.

The next great political campaign was that of 1840, when Gen. W. H. Harrison was elected to the Presidency. Everybody was enthusiastic. It was the year of hard cider and log cabins and great political gatherings—the latter such as had never before been seen in the history of the county. "Coonskins" were stretched on the outer walls of the cabins, and occasionally a live raccoon was perched on the ridge. Appropriate mottoes were adopted, and songs for the times were written by every one who could make a rhyme. The

poetry in these songs was so deeply hidden that it could not be discerned, but many of them were exceedingly popular, the greatest favorite being the one entitled "The Log Cabin," called also "The Buckeye Log Cabin Song," written by Otway Curry, of Union County, Ohio, February 23, 1840. It was as follows, sung to the tune of "Highland Laddie:"

Oh, where, tell me where was your buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabin stands in the bonny Buckeye shade.

Oh what, tell me what is to be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the capitol and place it there elate,
For a token and a sign of the bonny Buckeye State.

Oh why, tell me why does your Buckeye cabin go?
It goes against the spoilsmen, for all its builders know
It was Harrison that fought for the cabin long ago.

Oh who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
He drove the savage legions and British armies, too,
At the Rapids and the Thames and Old Tippecanoe.

Oh what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?
He'll follow in the footsteps of Rice and Stewart, too,
While the log cabins ring again with Tippecanoe.

Another one began thus:

Oh, what has caused this great commotion—motion—motion
The country through?
It is the ball a-rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too;
And with them we'll beat little Van—
Oh, Van! a used-up man—
And with them we'll beat little Van.

Still another, entitled "Tippecanoe Raisin'," was as follows, and also very popular:

Come, all you log cabin boys, we're goin' to have a raisin';
We've got a job on hand that we think will be pleasin';
We'll turn out and build old Tip a new cabin,
And finish it off with chinkin' and daubin'.
We want all the log cabin boys in the nation
To be on the ground when we lay the foundation;
And we'll make all the office-holders think it amazin'
To see how we work at old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler,
A neat log cabin and a barrel of hard cider.

On the 30th day of next October
We'll take some hard cider, but we'll all keep sober;
We'll shoulder our axes and cut down the timber,
And have our cabin done by the 2d of December;
We'll have it well chinked, and we'll have on the cover
Of good sound clapboards, and the weight of poles over,
And a good wide chimney for the fire to blaze in;
So come on, boys, to old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

Ohio will find the house log timber,
And Old Virginia, as you'll remember,
Will find the timber for the clapboards and chinkin';
'Twill all be first-rate stuff, I'm thinkin'.
And when we want to daub it, it happens very lucky
That we have the best of Clay in Old Kentucky;
For there's no other State has such good Clay in
To make the mortar for old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Hurrah! Hurrah! etc.

For the hauling of the logs, we'll call on Pennsylvania,
For their Conestoga teams will pull as well as any;
And the Yankee States, and York State, and all of the others
Will come and help us lift, like so many brothers;
The Hoosiers and the Suckers and the Wolverine farmers—
They all know the right way to carry up the corners;
And every one's a good-enough carpenter and mason
To do a little work at Tippecanoe's raisin.'
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

We'll cut out a window and have a wide door in;
We'll lay a good loft and a first-rate floor in;
We'll fix it all complete for Old Tip to see his friends in,
And we know that the latch-string will never have its end in.
On the 4th of March, Old Tip will move in it,
And then little Martin will have to shin it.
So hurrah, boys, there's no two ways in
The fun we'll have at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Then hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler,
A nice log cabin and a barrel of hard cider.

The glory won by the ambitious rhymers of 1840 would scarcely bring laurels to the brow of a genuine poet, but they were content to know that in a large measure the result of the campaign was due to the songs which their wearying labors had brought forth; and knowing that "the end crowns the work," they were happy. The Democrats endeavored to create enthusiasm by also writing campaign songs, but the rule in that case would work but one way, and they were in the end defeated overwhelmingly.

The great campaign of 1840 was more exciting, perhaps, than any other in the history of the country, and called forth more articles from the press of an exceedingly enthusiastic nature than had ever been known before. Slander, abuse and villification entered the arena and marshaled their forces for the fray, and in the course of the fight delivered many hard blows. A bitter dose of sarcasm was administered on both sides and the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in song, with generally little respect for rhyme or meter, to say nothing of grammar or elegance of diction. The Harrison ticket in Clinton County was headed: "The People's Ticket: The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." The principal names on the ticket were Gen. William H. Harrison, for President; John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President; Thomas Corwin, for Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow for Congress. The Baltimore *American*, a prominent Van Buren paper, in speaking of Harrison, said: "Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of $2,000 a year, and our word for it he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a log cabin." From this it is supposed originated the terms "log cabin" and "hard cider," used so often during the campaign. We append a few more of the songs that were sung, the first one being written in the measure of "Yankee Doodle."

Come, here's a health to Harrison,
The old log cabin farmer;
When he commands the Ship of State,
The Tories cannot harm her.

CHORUS:—Yankee Doodle, fill a mug,
A pewter mug of cider,
When he commands our gallant ship,
No evil can betide her.

Old Tip's the man, we guess, as how
The people all unite in;
He's "sarved" them true in council hall,
He's "sarved" them well in fightin'.
CHORUS.

When Washington sent Wayne out West
The war to put an end on't,
He took young William by the hand
And made him first "leftenant."
CHORUS.

And we old soldiers recollect,
When war clouds gathered o'er us,
He marched us on to victory
And always went before us.
CHORUS.

When Johnny Bull came to the Thames,
'Twas Harrison that met him;
And for his glorious fight that day
The people won't forget him.
CHORUS.

His patriotism no man doubts;
His principles are "starten"—
They were proclaimed at cannon's mouth
In Eighteen hundred thirteen.
CHORUS.

Our office holders laugh and sneer,
And say he's poor—'od rot 'em!
But we old farmers at the polls
Will vote for him next autumn.
CHORUS.

We know he's honest, upright, true,
And if he's poor, no wonder;
Unlike our present men in power,
He does not live by plunder.
CHORUS.

The public money in his hands
He always justly paid out,
And never took a cent for self
Like Billy Price or Swartwout.
CHORUS.

'Tis said he wears a homespun coat,
And smokes a shortish pipe, sir,
And when he takes you by the hand,
He gives you an honest grip, sir.
CHORUS.

Let Amos Kendall tell his lies;
Let British Tories reason;
The people all expect to see
Him President next season.
CHORUS.

The following, from the "Log Cabin song book," was sung to the tune of "Rosin the Bow."

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
To freedom have sworn to be true,
Prime up in a mug of hard cider,
And drink to old Tippecanoe.

On tap I've a pipe of as good, sir,
As man from the eoek ever drew;
No poison to thicken your blood, sir,
But liquor as pure as the dew.

No foreign potation I puff, sir,
In freedom the apple tree grew,
And its juice is exactly the stuff, sir,
To quaff to old Tippecanoe.



S. T. Shoon.

Let "Van" sport his coach and outriders,
In liveries flaunting and gay,
And sneer at log cabins and cider—
But woe for the reckoning day!

Following are two campaign songs, air "Bonnets of Blue," the former of which was composed by a deaf and dumb gentleman, who was a passenger on the canal boat "Robert Burns" during a trip from Columbus to Portsmouth.

TIPPECANOE SONG.

The voice of the nation has spoken;
The tyrants all shake in their shoes;
The scepter of Martin is broken—
He shrinks at the glorious news.

CHORUS:—All hail to the glorious West,
Log cabins and yeomen to you;
The land of the brave and the blest,
And home of old Tippecanoe.

The political valley of death
Surrounds his vile minions of power;
Their slanderous, pestilent breath
Is hushed like the storm of an hour.
CHORUS.

The cooks of the kitchen, aghast,
Hear their knell sound far from the West,
And fear that their dishes at last,
Will poison "the greatest and best."

CHORUS:—Then hail to the glorious West,
Log cabins and yeomen to you;
The land of the brave and the blest
And home of old Tippecanoe.

A SONG.

Here's a health to Tippecanoe!
Here's a shout to Tippecanoe!
And he that won't drink to the pride of North Bend
Is neither a wise one nor true;
It's good for the people to rule;
It's base to be led by a few;
It's good to stand up for the popular choice—
Then shout for old Tippecanoe!

Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!
Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!
It's good to cheer him who has often cheered us,
Then shout for old Tippecanoe!
Here's a health to Tippecanoe!
Here's a shout for Tippecanoe!
Here's a health to the chief who was never yet beat,
Three rounds for the honest and true!

Here's luck to the hand that will toil!
Here's luck to the seed that is sown!
Who's a poor man himself is a friend of the poor,
And values their rights as his own.
Then shout for old Tippecanoe!
Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!
It's time to turn out all the profligate herd,
And put in old Tippecanoe.

Saturday, May 9, 1840, was a day long to be remembered in Wilmington. In various parts of the county enthusiastic Whig meetings had been held (and they were continued throughout the campaign) and it finally occurred that the

followers of Harrison determined to have a log-cabin raising and a grand time at the county seat. The *Clinton Republican* of May 16, 1840, says: "Saturday last was a glorious day for Clinton. Although the morning of the day was unfavorable, considerable rain having fallen, and the clouds betokening a storm from their rapid moving, yet, notwithstanding all this, the people came in from all quarters to assist in raising a cabin in honor of the man who has been taunted and ridiculed by demagogues and silk-stocking aristocrats. The immense gathering, the soul-stirring patriotism, and the outbreaking enthusiasm took all by surprise. It confounded our opponents, and plainly demonstrated the firm hold the 'log cabin' candidate has upon the hearts of the people. We wished that every voter in the county could have witnessed the exciting scene and participated in the joy of the vast multitude. One thousand people were present, and it was the largest gathering which had ever been seen in Wilmington. They would have caught a spark of the fire that seemed to burn in every bosom, for all was joy and hilarity."

A dinner of ham, corn dodgers and hard cider was served to the hungry ones at 2 o'clock P. M., and after it was over, Capt. Joseph Parrott, a Revolutionary soldier, and a subsequent member of Harrison's army, delivered an address as follows: "I served under Harrison, and was close by his side, and know that he was a brave General. I frequently hear Harrison called a coward, and that he was never in danger; this is not so. He was too brave for a General. He placed himself in the hottest of the battle, and in the most imminent danger, urging his men on with the eloquence of a Washington, for liberty. Gen. Harrison a coward! Sirs, I feel my blood boil when a charge so false is preferred against the man who protected our Northwestern frontier from an inveterate foe. Language is inadequate to express my opinions in regard to the men who are so lost to all reason and a sense of respect for an individual who rendered our country invaluable services, while those who now slander him were, in the days that called me to the battle-field, rocked in their cradles, and about whose bravery they know nothing. I have fought under Washington and Harrison. I knew the courage and bravery of the former, and I feel proud in saying that the latter was not his inferior in point of courage or bravery. But let these slanderers go on. The country knows his worth, and it is appreciated by every lover of liberty. The day is near at hand when an injured and insulted people will place him where his merits and claims and qualifications justly entitle him, a day I long to see; and I hope my Maker will prolong my existence to witness and assist in redeeming the country for which I spent my best days, and placed under the guidance of the soldier, statesman and the honest man—William Henry Harrison."

The speech is not entirely grammatical, and its construction is not indicative of the accomplished scholar, but it was undoubtedly earnest, and certainly went straight to the mark. Capt. Parrott was then a very old man.

Following the address of the Captain, which was loudly applauded, Eli Gaskill, a farmer and pioneer, spoke in the following strain: "I ampleased to see so many of the neighbors turn out to old Tip's raisin'. It is a good sign; it is a sign that he is willing to help his neighbors. A good neighbor will always have good neighbors. It was always the case with old Tip. I have been acquainted with the character of old Tip a long time—near thirty years. I recollect a great deal of work that he has done in the Western country. He once undertook a very large, difficult and dangerous job for Uncle Sam away out along the Northwestern frontier. There was a cabin to be raised at the rapids of the Maumee, and a great deal of hard work to be done. Many of us volunteered to help him. He accepted of the help of some; others he thanked and told them that he had not provisions and other means of using them well,

and that he could dispense with their services at that time. He, however, got through with the job very much to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his employer. It has been the case in all his undertakings. He is now about to undertake another and difficult job. We have every confidence in his skill, industry and perseverance. We feel grateful to him for what he has done, as well as the disposition to aid and encourage him for the future. For that purpose we have met together to raise him a cabin. The log cabin is emblematical of the humble simplicity of old Tip. It was lately introduced by a city dandy in derision of our Western candidate for the Presidency. Old Tip and his friends know how to turn it to account. They will build him a cabin

With legs at the end and logs at the side,
Just forty feet long and thirty feet wide;
With the corners all founded on blocks,
And they, like his principles, firm as the rocks.

"We will now proceed to the erection of the cabin."

The log cabin song beginning, "Oh, where, tell me where was your log cabin made," was then sung, and the cabin was at once begun. The many competent hands made the work fly, and by 4 o'clock a log cabin 40x35 feet was up and covered, and the township meeting was held in it upon its completion. The meeting then adjourned, and the assemblage dispersed on horse and foot and in wagons, singing as they went. The day had been pleasantly spent, and order had been preserved. The Wilmington *Democrat and Herald* of May 15, 1840, had also an account of the proceedings, written in a somewhat sarcastic vein, which compared the enthusiastic supporters of Harrison to the ancient Trojans, Jews, Egyptians and Romans, who erected walls, arches, or other monuments commemorating events in their history.

May 22, 1840, a large mass convention for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Highland, was held at Wilmington, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons were present. Local committees had been at work for several weeks before the convention, and when the day arrived the people flocked from every direction, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, in log cabins, and in immense canoes on wheels, drawn by six horses each. Banners, flags, coon-skins and kegs of hard cider were carried, campaign ballads were sung, and martial music aided to swell the noise. Warren County sent three large canoes and one log cabin. Nathaniel McLean, of that county, was President of the meeting, and Thomas Corwin was the orator of the occasion. Fifty delegates from each county were present for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and, having met, they agreed upon ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow to fill out the unexpired term of Thomas Corwin, and also for the ensuing full term, Corwin having been nominated for Governor. J. Milton Williams, of Warren County, had made a speech in Wilmington the night before the convention, and declined to be a candidate for Congress. A sad accident occurred at this convention. By the premature discharge of a cannon, two delegates from Highland County, named Philip Thurman and Eli Holeman, were killed, being struck by the rammer and terribly mangled. Thurman left a wife and four children; Holeman was unmarried. The accident was said to have been caused by the carelessness of the person loading the gun.

When the fight was at last over and the votes were counted, it was found that the hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames was successful, and his supporters rejoiced. The strain upon him had been too great, however, and he lived but a single month after the reins of the Government had been placed in his hands.

It is said that in 1847, when the Whigs were casting about for Presidential

timber, there were but six men in Wilmington who favored the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor. One of these men was Judge R. B. Harlan; the names of the others are not now recollected. Many members of the party looked upon the General only as a fighter, a Southerner, and a slaveholder, and one who had never, to a great extent, taken part in politics. He was nominated and elected, however, and nearly all, except the "immortal six," as they came to be known, were wonderfully surprised. As a partial coincidence, it is related that in 1860, upon the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the Democratic Convention, there were six Democrats in Wilmington who declared Douglas to be a bogus Democrat, refused to support him, and said that John C. Breckenridge was the true representative of the National Democracy. In the light of subsequent events it is possible these men were willing to retract that statement.

The great campaign of 1860 was stubbornly contested and we find in the papers of that year notes of warning from men who believed the South was only awaiting the defeat of the Democratic nominees to throw down the gauntlet of war and plunge the country into a state of anarchy. The election determined the choice of Lincoln and Hamlin. In the midst of dangers they were inaugurated, and a little over a month after the latter event, the sullen boom of the guns of the Rebellion which had been trained against Fort Sumter awoke the Nation to a startled realization of the true condition of affairs. The earnest admonitions of the far seeing ones had been proven not founded upon idle fears, and war was upon the land. Happily, the country was plucked as a brand from the burning, and after four years of war, "Peace spread her wings 'neath the banner of stars." Clinton County had become strongly Republican in her political sentiments, and that condition of things remains unchanged to the present. The Republican majority in the county, on a full vote, is about fifteen hundred, although it varies according to the importance of the campaign and the enthusiasm of the people.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

Through very many years the feeling against slavery grew more intense in the region north of the Ohio River, and by 1840 this feeling was almost universal in all civilized countries. In that year, the first "World's Anti-slavery Convention" was held in London, and James G. Birney, subsequently candidate on the Liberty ticket for President of the United States, was one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention. The agitation extended throughout Clinton County, which lay so close to the slaveholder's territory, and lines of the famous Underground Railroad passed through it from South to North. Wagons were made with tops and curtains, the latter buttoning down closely, and in these vehicles people attended the numerous anti-slavery conventions and carried fugitive slaves away in them whenever occasion offered. An organization was formed known as the "Clinton County Anti-slavery Society," and in the *Clinton Republican* for December 10, 1842, is an account of one of its quarterly meetings when Wright Haynes was President, and James Linton, Secretary. Resolutions were offered and speeches made by B. C. Gilbert, A. Brooke, J. O. Wattles and S. Brooke, which were all published at length. In February, 1842, an Anti-slavery Convention had been held in Wilmington, of which Perry Dakin was President. A Central Committee was organized for Clinton County, and among those elected to serve upon it was Eli McGregor. In the same year, the Abolition or Anti-slavery party nominated a State ticket, on which Leicester King was the candidate for Governor. The candidates on this ticket received sixty-seven votes in Clinton County. King was nominated again in 1844, and the county gave him 218 votes. In 1846, Samuel Lewis,

for the same position, received 392 votes in Clinton, and in 1848, it is thought the Liberty party did not nominate a separate ticket. In 1850, however, a ticket was put in the field, upon which the name of Edward Smith appeared as candidate for Governor, and Clinton County gave him 350 votes. Samuel Lewis was nominated in 1851 and 1853, receiving in the former year 268 and in the latter 839 votes from Clinton. The strength of the party steadily grew from this time until 1854, when the Republican party was organized, and in 1855 and 1857, Salmon P. Chase received respectively 1,640 and 1,848 votes from this county. In 1859, William Dennison received 1,721 votes, and in 1861, the Republican candidate received 2,081 votes. From a small beginning, the men who opposed slavery—men who were almost persecuted for their views—grow in power until they finally caused the overthrow of slavery in the United States and established the grand principles to which they had adhered when they were in a hopeless minority.

Isaac S. Morris, a former resident of this county, but now editor of the *Miami Helmet*, at Piqua, Ohio, has recently written a letter to Mrs. Judge Harlan, of Wilmington, in reply to a request to furnish information on the subject of Anti-slavery in Clinton County. The following is the letter:

PIQUA, OHIO, 5, 21, 1882.

MY DEAR FRIEND :—I have been trying ever since I received thy letter to look back over the years of the past more than thirty years ago, to my old county, and call up in response to thy request the men who labored in the anti-slavery cause, and the circumstances connected with that momentous period in our country's history. As I was not old enough to take part as a voter through but the closing part of that period, prior to the formation of the Free-Soil party, with Van Buren at its head, my memories are not so vivid as to enable me to write what would be reliable history of the rise and progress of the movement in my own township—Chester. Yet I do remember some men who were prominently connected with it, and whose names would form a part of any history of anti-slavery that might be written of Clinton County. My impression is that Clark Township, with Aaron Betts and Christopher Hiatt at the head, took the lead, perhaps, in the county. These belonged to Fairfield Quarterly Meeting of Friends, and the sentiment grew among this class of people very rapidly. Schooled in the doctrines of George Fox, William Penn, John Woolman and others to "bear a faithful testimony against slavery," it was a part of the religion of the Quakers to testify against this great evil. But nearly all of the men belonged to what was then known as the Whig party, and it took years to convince many of them that to "bear a faithful testimony" they must vote right—vote their principles. I well remember that when James G. Birney ran for President, the large majority of Friends in Chester, as well as all other anti-slavery men, said that to vote for Birney was to vote against the Whigs and elect the Democrats. This was the feeling when Harrison ran in 1840, Clay in 1844, and Taylor in 1848. But the seed had been sown, and through all these years, in Chester Township, was carefully nurtured by such men as Seth Linton, Dr. Abram Brooke, Abram Allen, John L. Thompson, John Hollin, Elihu Oren, Amos Davis, and others whom I do not now call to mind. Through no little obloquy and some persecution, these men, with others like them all over the country, led the forlorn hope that finally grew up into the great Republican party which, with Lincoln at its head, destroyed the great evil. I remember that at Abram Allen's and also at Dr. Brooke's the fugitive slave always found food and shelter and safety. And I think that either of these men, or either of their excellent wives, Katy Allen or Elizabeth Brooke, would have endured any hardship rather than to have betrayed the sable men and women who trusted them. They were of the same spirit as Levi Coffin in Cincinnati, Isaac F. Hopper in Philadelphia, Lydia Maria Child in New York, and William Lloyd Garrison in Boston. They were ready to be sacrificed for principle. They believed that the black men had an inalienable right to life and liberty, and they proposed by all their actions and teachings to uphold that right. How well I remember when they were jeered at as Abolitionists. How well I remember that there were men who were opposed to slavery in principle who scoffed at them and said they could never accomplish anything. But they believed that the right and the truth would triumph, and they imperiled their own name and fame in order to embrace these high principles, even though it was at the greatest personal sacrifice. Of course there were many others from 1850 on who joined in and helped to make the large vote for Fremont in 1856, and that helped to elect Lincoln in 1860, but in our own township it was these men whom I have mentioned who

led the way. As I come to think of it now, Thompson, Hollin and Linton did not live in Chester, but they acted in concert with those I have named, to build up and establish the great fundamental truths and doctrines that have so signally triumphed since.

While I feel, my dear friend, that I have not answered thy request as desired; yet, taking the part I did, I have given the best recollections I have; and if there should be any special question that it might be thought I could answer, I will yet be glad to do so if it is possible. Please accept this very imperfect scrap as the best I can give now, and believe me as ever thy friend, I. S. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris speaks of Abraham Allen as being a worker in the cause in Chester Township, which is erroneous in the latter respect, as he resided near Wilmington. He was an earnest and zealous supporter of the Anti-slavery movement, and his house was one of the numerous stations in the county on the Underground Railroad, over which so many fleeing fugitives passed on their way to freedom and happiness. Among his associates in the work were Jonathan Hadley, Thomas Hibben, Eli McGregor, Thomas Wraith, John Work, and many others. The excitement became so great that even religious societies were affected, and about 1843–44, a split occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which resulted in the organization of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a strong Anti-slavery denomination. The latter society purchased the old school building at Wilmington and fitted it up for a house of worship. Rev. Mr. Voucher was an early minister in this church, which continued its meetings until the results of the great civil war removed the cause of separation, when its members mostly returned to the parent church.

In Clark Township, Aaron Betts and Christopher Hiatt worked in harmony with David Sewell (of Vernon?), and encountered great opposition. It is related that on one occasion, when some traveling Anti-slavery speakers were stopping overnight at Mr. Hiatt's, the manes and tails of their horses were trimmed close by the pro-slavery citizens of the neighborhood. Such action certainly did not reflect credit upon the perpetrators, and helped to lessen any popularity their cause might ever have enjoyed.

In Chester Township, one of the strongest Abolitionists was John Grant, of New Burlington, who identified himself with the Liberty party upon its organization in this section. His right-hand supporters were Allen Linton and Amos Compton, Sr., and numerous good deeds are related as having been performed by these men. Dr. Brooke, of Oakland, was wonderfully zealous in the Anti-slavery cause, and on his land was erected a large building which received the name of Liberty Hall, in which enthusiastic conventions were held, and prominent men were speakers on numerous occasions. Oakland was one of the best known points during the years through which the controversy continued.

Elihu Oren was the principal Underground Railroad station keeper in Liberty Township, and his station was often full of refugees on their way to Canada. Hon. Jesse N. Oren, in his history of Liberty Township, when speaking of these refugees, says: "They usually took passage in Abram Allen's 'Liberator,' a large curtained carriage made for the purpose, and were driven by the light of the stars toward the land of promise." Other adherents of the cause in Liberty were Joseph Coat, Abel Beven and Dr. Watson, at Painterville, and Samuel Haines, D. S. King, Andrew Strickle, W. M. Waln, and others in other localities.

Thomas Woodmansee, a pioneer of Washington Township, was one of the original Anti-slavery men of Southern Ohio, and also enjoyed the privilege of keeping a station on the famous thoroughfare several times previously mentioned.

Anecdotes of the days of which we write could be multiplied to an almost unlimited extent, and volumes could be written, if necessity required, without

exaggeration. Many people who are living in Clinton County could relate tales which would be equal to those with which Harriet Beecher Stowe made Uncle Tom's Cabin interesting, and if space permitted, they might be incorporated here; but it is only aimed in this article to give a synopsis of the work performed.

As is often the case with other great movements, the Anti-slavery excitement gave many people who had a natural inclination toward fanaticism to inaugurate a singular custom. So intense was the feeling against slavery, that many became strongly opposed to using anything which had been produced by slave labor, and while some went only to a certain extent, others took advantage of the opportunity offered and went so far as to discard tea and coffee and restrict themselves to the use of Graham bread, made in the simplest manner. The change from the more luxurious mode of living was so great that it operated with fatal result in some instances, and one whole family in the neighborhood of Wilmington was nearly blotted out because of its adherence to the new regime. Fortunately for the county, the Grahamite mode of living did not continue long in favor, and the memory of it at this day gives rise to speculation upon the proceedings of those who adopted it in the days gone by.

Slavery has been blotted out from the American Republic. No longer are Underground Railroads necessary, and no more are anxious owners of human flesh continually crossing the border seeking for runaway property. The blighting curse has been eternally lifted, and the sun shines upon what the fathers of the land intended it should be but did not live to see it become so—a free country.



CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF CLINTON COUNTY.

A. H. DUNLEVY, of Warren County, Ohio, in a letter written in 1875, upon "Wilmington Sixty Years Ago," published in the Wilmington *Journal*, speaks thus of matters pertaining to the early courts and bar:

"The scenes which I witnessed at Wilmington in the spring of 1815, the first time I visited it, are all passed away. The few inhabitants then dwelling there are probably all gone, and a new people now occupy their places. Isaiah Morris, who then lived there, was Clerk of the Court, an office which he filled subsequently for over twenty years. Francis Dunlavy was Presiding Judge; Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson, if my recollection is correct, were the Associate Judges, and William R. Cole, who settled here in 1812, was Prosecuting Attorney. He was the successor in that office of James Montgomery, who came to Wilmington in 1810, and removed to Fayette County in 1813. He was the first member of the bar in Wilmington, Mr. Hale the second, and Mr. Cole the third. Court was held in a log house* near the site or on the same spot where the present court house stands. * * * Samuel H. Hale,† who purchased the *Western Star* in 1809 from Nathaniel McLean, sold out two years afterward and removed to Wilmington. Benjamin Hinkson commenced practice in 1820. * * * Wilmington was almost the only place where the Scioto and Miami bars met at the courts, and it being then customary for lawyers to ride the circuit almost as regularly as the Presiding Judges, it was an occasion of great interest to see members of both bars together, and frequently testing their legal knowledge and powers of advocacy before the same tribunal. The late William Creighton was one of the ablest of the Scioto bar, and Richard Douglass, or Dick Douglass, as usually called, was more noted for his ready wit than for his legal talent, though I believe a good lawyer. Both were from Chillicothe, and frequently in attendance upon the Wilmington courts, and there they met John Alexander, of Xenia, Thomas Corwin, Thomas R. Ross, and others of Lebanon, and in early times Thomas Morris and O. T. Fishback, of Williamsburg, then the county seat of Clermont. William R. Cole came to the Wilmington bar, as near as I can now recollect, about 1812, and remained over twenty years."

Judge Francis Dunlavy (spelled by other members of the family Dunlevy), the first President Judge of the district which included what is now Clinton County, resided in Warren County, near Lebanon. Judge Harlan said of him: "He was born near Winchester, Va., about 1761 or 1762. He entered the army of the Revolution as a substitute for a man with a large family, at the age of fourteen years. He served in several campaigns, mostly against the Indians. In the summer of 1778, he assisted in building Fort McIntosh, on the bank of the Ohio River, a few miles below Pittsburgh.‡ This was the first American fort northwest of the Ohio River. In May, 1782, he was

* Refers to the first court house, for which see description in another chapter.

† Mr. Hale lived to be the oldest member of the Miami or Scioto bar.

‡ Fort McIntosh stood on the present site of the town of Beaver, Penn., and was built by Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, preparatory to an expedition under his command against the Indians northwest of the Ohio. It was a regular stockaded work, with four bastions, and was defended by six guns. Gen. McIntosh, for whom it was named, had been ordered to Fort Pitt by Congress during the early part of 1778, with portions of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Virginia Regiments of the Continental army. He succeeded Maj. Neville in the command of Fort Pitt on his arrival there. The latter fort, as is well known, was situated at the "forks of the Ohio," where Pittsburgh now stands.



John Clevinger

with the unfortunate expedition from the Ohio and Washington County, Penn., under command of Col. Crawford, to destroy the Delaware and Wyandot towns on the Saudusky River. Mr. Dunlavy and two others escaped from the field of the defeat and made their way through the woods safely to Fort Pitt. Without having studied the law or having been called to the bar, he was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio, at its first session, in December, 1803, President Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Ohio; yet he held the office for fourteen years, or until 1817. He rose by the successive steps of schoolmaster, member of the Territorial Legislature, and member of the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio, to this important position. He was forty-one years of age when elected Judge. Strictly honest, he had no motive to do wrong, and every motive to do right. He had a quick perception, a clear and logical understanding. He must on the bench, at least at first, have keenly felt his want of legal study and the technical knowledge of proceedings in a court of justice. With these he never became very familiar, but must have overcome the defect to some extent. We have slender means of knowing how he performed his judicial duties, but we may infer from his great good sense and love of justice among men that he was able to arrive at the justice of the case brought before him. In qualifying himself for the discharge of his judicial duties, he was greatly aided by excellent education. Immediately after his election, he began earnestly to study the law. Being of quick and solid parts, he soon acquired a fair amount of legal learning, which turned to good account, enabling him to decide debated points with general accuracy and to detect the sophistry of attorneys who had given their days and nights to the study of Bacon, Blackstone and Coke. The system of slavery he detested and opposed. He stood up for human right even irrespective of color. In the first Constitutional Convention, he opposed restricting the right of suffrage to white men. This proving an unpopular side of the question, lost him the political friendship of many who admired his integrity, his great good sense and high qualifications for public office. They would have willingly voted for the Judge, but not for his negroes. After his second term of office as Judge expired, he retired almost entirely from politics and devoted himself to the study and practice of law. At the May, 1816, term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting in Clinton County, Judges John McLean and Ethan Allen Brown holding the term, Judge Dunlavy was first admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law. Before his marriage, Mr. Dunlavy had been engaged in teaching classical schools, and after that he continued to teach select schools and give private instruction at home. After serving out his term in the army of the Revolution with fidelity, Mr. Dunlavy had, in 1783, entered Dickerson College, being at that time twenty-one years of age."

Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson were the first Associate Judges of Clinton County, elected in February, 1810. They took their seats on the bench on the 28th of March following. Soon after entering upon the discharge of their official duties, they settled among themselves the order of precedence to be observed by them while holding courts in the absence of the President Judge, it being that above given. From Judge Harlan's materials, the following account of these Judges, with succeeding ones, and the early lawyers of Clinton County, are taken:

"Peter Burr was the son of Peter Burr, who was born October 21, 1727, and died January 20, 1795, and of Mary, his wife, who was born August 17, 1730. Judge Burr was born August 4, 1767. He was married in Loudoun County, Va., February 19, 1790, to Hannah, only daughter of David Sewell, an immigrant to this country in 1798. His wife was born in 1769. Judge Burr was a Justice of the Peace in Warren County before the establishment

of Clinton County. He was one of the two members of the House of Representatives from Warren County in the fourth and fifth sessions of the General Assembly, serving with Matthias Corwin on each occasion. After serving in the capacity of Associate Judge in Clinton County about three months, a vacancy occurred in the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, and he was appointed to fill it, first by a pro tem. appointment, June 21, 1810, and afterward for the full term of seven years, June 4, 1811. In 1814, he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court. He died holding both these offices. Judge Burr had not the qualification for the office of Clerk. He wrote a poor hand, and was wholly unacquainted with the substance and forms of the simplest legal entry. He was a surveyor, and was often appointed by the County Commissioners to survey the proposed routes for new roads. In 1811, he acquired an interest in Lot No. 28, northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in Wilmington. Out of this purchase grew a suit in court, which had not terminated at the time of his death. The names of his children were Hannah, Ezra, David, Elizabeth, Abigail and John, all of whom are now dead. Judge Burr died August 8, 1816.

"One of the three Associate Judges of Clinton County was Jesse Hughes, or, as he wrote his name later in life, Jesse Hughes, Sr. He was of Welsh descent, born near the Potomac River, in Berkeley County, Va., January 22, 1767. When but a small boy, he was taken by his parents to Chester County, Penn., and he continued to reside there until he was about seventeen years of age. In the year 1784, he was taken by an uncle, a brother to his father, to Jefferson County, Ky. His uncle was one of a considerable colony which emigrated in that year for the purpose of commencing a new settlement on some of the unappropriated lands of Kentucky. They descended the Ohio River in boats, and landed at the village (now city) of Louisville. After exploring the country to some extent, they made choice of a point for their settlement on the waters of Salt River, now included within the limits of Shelby County. The settlers proceeded at once to erect defenses against the Indians and shelter for their families. This, when completed, constituted what in that day was called a fort or station, and was composed of block-houses, stockades and cabins united so as to include an acre or so of ground. In this station young Hughes passed the remaining years of his minority. The station was called Hughes' Station, from the uncle of young Hughes. The location was not far from the Ohio River, then and for years afterward the acknowledged boundary of the Indian country. It lay directly in the usual route taken by the warriors from the Wabash, Eel River and Mississinewa towns on their marauding expeditions against the interior Kentucky settlements. Parties composed of several warriors would cross the river from the Indian side, and, after separating into squads of two or three, waylay paths, springs and fields where crops were being cultivated, and places where firewood or building material were procured, to capture prisoners or take scalps. In the midst of such dangers, every able-bodied man and every well grown boy became soldiers, subject to be called upon to perform duty as sentinels, to give alarms of danger, as an armed guard to resist attacks, or as minutemen, ready to pursue war parties whose depredations had been discovered in the neighborhood. Scant means are now possessed by the writer of this notice for giving an account of young Hughes' services in defense of the station and settlement. No record of them has been preserved; all that is now left of them is the dim and shadowy outline which tradition has handed down. From this source, we learn that he was ready and prompt in the discharge of all his duties as an inhabitant of the station. Of Indian warfare on a more extended scale, it is known that, at the age of nineteen years, he joined the last expedition of the celebrated Gen. George Rogers

Clark, in 1786, against the Indian towns on the Wabash and Vermilion. Early in life, the precise date not ascertained, young Hughes made a public profession of religion, and was received as a member into the Baptist Church, in which he remained until his death. In the year 1790, Mr. Hughes was married in Bullitt County, Ky., to Elizabeth Drake. This lady was of Dutch descent. She was born in New Jersey December 27, 1793, but emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. At the time of her marriage, she was a member of the Methodist Church, but shortly after her marriage united herself to the Baptist Church, and remained a most exemplary member until her death. She died September 27, 1835, in her sixty-second year. In 1803, Mr. Hughes emigrated with his family to the State of Ohio, and settled in the unbroken woods about two miles southeast from Wilmington. His route to Ohio was by Gen. Clark's old war road from the falls of the Ohio to the mouth of the Licking River, opposite Cincinnati, from Cincinnati to Deerfield, thence by the mouth of Todd's Fork, thence up Todd's Fork to Smalley's, adjoining where Clarksville now is. From Smalley's to this place of settlement there was neither road nor path of any kind, and a way had to be cut for the wagons to pass. Early in 1810, Clinton County was established and organized. Mr. Hughes and two others (Peter Burr and Thomas Hinkson), were elected by the General Assembly Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was re-elected to the same office at three successive elections. The term of office was seven years, so that the whole time he sat as Judge was twenty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had eleven children in all, of whom eight lived to maturity and became heads of families, three sons and five daughters. His eldest son and child, David, resided long on his farm adjoining Springfield, Ohio. Delilah married John Harper. Catharine married Joseph Rogers. Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Rogers both died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, several years ago. Jemima married Isma Harris, of Snow Hill; the wife and husband are both dead. Elizabeth married Judge Hugh Smart, of Greenfield, Highland County. The husband is dead; Mrs. Smart still living. Jesse was twice married. He served a term of seven years as one of the Associate Judges of Clinton County. He has been dead several years. Charles D. is our townsman of that name. The youngest of the family, Mary, married Robert Wood of the vicinity of Wilmington, and died in March, 1881. It is not to be supposed that Judge Hughes owed his elevation to the bench to his knowledge of the law; he made no pretentions to legal learning. He owed far more to his high moral character, good sense, and unimpeachable integrity. Indeed, knowedge of Coke and Blackstone was not regarded in that day as necessary qualification for the office of Associate Judge, or even for the office of President Judge of the Common Pleas. The President Judge of the First Circuit, which extended from the Scioto on the east to the Indian line on the west, and from the Ohio River on the south to the Greenville treaty line on the north, and included Cincinnati, Lebanon, Dayton, Springfield, etc., was not at the time of his election a lawyer, but a school-master, and was never admitted to practice law until after he served out his two terms, each of seven years, in that important office. (See biography of Judge Dunlavy.) Our sturdy settlers seem to have been of the opinion that good character, sound sense and judgment, and unimpeachable integrity were qualifications quite sufficient to enable a Judge to do justice between man and man in general; and if these were known to be possessed by the Judge, no others were deemed necessary. How far in error were they? The school-master, without a knowledge of technical law, generally found means to arrive at the justice of the case brought before him; and Judge Hughes, without previous study of the law, was seldom at a loss to find law to support the right, and was seldom able to see any to sustain the wrong. Judge Hughes

was friendly and affable with all. In the selection of his friends he was more discriminating and select. For his friends he made choice of those living good lives and holding good principles. He lived in times which many of this generation seem to regard as only one remove from utter barbarism. This is a great mistake. Where could be found men of better walk and conversation than Judge Hughes, Judge McManis and Judge Sewell? Or, ascending to a higher rank of Judges, examine the moral standing of Judge Dunlavy, of Judge Collett and of Judge McLean, resident all within twenty miles, and all well known to hundreds still living—every one a Christian gentleman. Judge Hughes died the death of a good man, at the old homestead, on the 9th day of August, 1853.

"Judge Thomas Hinkson, the third in order of precedence of the first Associate Judges of Clinton County, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1772. Westmoreland County in that day extended from the mountains to the Allegheny River, including the town of Pittsburgh, and all the country of the Kiskeminetas and the Youghiogheny. He was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and established a station near the junction of Hinkson and Stone Branches of Licking River.

"In 1790, he accompanied the expedition of Gen. Harmar. This was the beginning of a series of expeditions against the Indians in which Mr. Hinkson took a part. In 1794, he accompanied Gen. Wayne as a Lieutenant against the Indians on the Maumee. After the celebrated battle between Gen. Wayne's forces and the Indians near the rapids of the Maumee, Mr. Hinkson returned to Kentucky and was married. He continued to reside on the farm which he inherited from his father, until 1806. He then came to Ohio, and the following year settled on a farm about eight miles east of the present town of Wilmington, in what was then Highland County. [Now Wilson Township, Clinton County.] He was soon after elected Justice of the Peace in that county, in which office he continued until 1810, when the county of Clinton was established, and that part of Highland in which he resided was included in the new county. He was now chosen by the Legislature one of the Associate Judges for Clinton County, to serve with Peter Burr and Jesse Hughes. Like his associates, he was a farmer, but was also a storekeeper. In the war of 1812, he is said to have commanded a company of rangers whose duty it was to keep the army advised as to the condition and movements of the Indians, and afterward to have been appointed Colonel of a regiment. In 1821, Mr. Hinkson removed to Indiana, where he died not long after. On the 23d of August, 1776, the Executive Council of Virginia issued an order for conveying 500 pounds of gunpowder to Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1776, Gen. George Rogers Clark and Gabriel Jones, with seven boatmen, conveyed in a boat 500 pounds of gunpowder intended for the defense of Kentucky, from Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), to Limestone Creek, now Maysville, Ky. Here they hid their cargo in different places in the woods along the banks of the creek, at considerable distances apart, and, after turning their boat adrift, to deceive such bands of Indians as might be pursuing them, directed their steps to Harrodstown to procure an escort for the powder. 'On their way through the woods,' says Butler, 'the party came to the solitary cabin of Hinkson, on the West Fork of Licking Creek [River]. While resting here, some men who had been surveying happened at the same place, and informed them that as yet the Indians had not done much injury, and that Col. John Todd was in the neighborhood with a small body of men; that if they could be met with, there would be sufficient force to escort the powder to its destination. Clark, however, with his usual promptitude, after having waited for some time in vain for Col. Todd, set off for Harrodstown accompanied by two of the men, leaving the residue with Mr. Jones

to remain at Hinkson's. Soon after Clark had departed, Col. Todd arrived, and on being informed of the military stores left at the river, thinking his force was now sufficient to effect their removal, he marched with ten men for this purpose. When they reached the country about the Blue Licks, they met on the 25th of September with an Indian party, which was following the trail of Clark and his companions. They attacked the whites with such vigor as to route them entirely, having killed Jones and some others and taken some prisoners. Fortunately for Kentucky, the prisoners proved true to their countrymen and preserved the secret of the stores inviolate, while the party detached from Harrodsburg brought them safely to their overjoyed friends.' The dweller in that 'solitary cabin' was the father of Judge Thomas Hinkson." (Butler's Kentucky, pp. 41, 42.)

"George McManis, the first, was the successor to Judge Burr. He was elected in 1810, and took his seat on the bench September 10, in the same year. He was promoted to the Judgeship from the office of County Commissioner, to which he had been elected the spring before. James Wilson was appointed by the court to the place he vacated. He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 16th day of March, 1766. His parents were from Ireland, and he narrowly escaped being an Irishman himself, as he was born only an hour after the family landed on the shores of America. Judge McManis was taken to what afterward became Jefferson County, Ky., in the year 1799. The party of emigrants with which he went began the fourth settlement made in Kentucky, Harrod's, Boone's and Kenton's having preceded it. They descended the Ohio River in boats to near where the city of Louisville now is, and erected block-houses and stations as defenses against the Indians. Here, as soon as his age and strength would admit, he learned to be a hunter, woodsman and Indian fighter. He was frequently called out to pursue and destroy the bands of Indians who crossed the Ohio and fell upon the weak and exposed settlements to kill, scalp and plunder. These small affairs more effectually tried the courage and conduct of the parties engaged than the larger and more imposing expeditions, as every man was the keeper of his own scalp. I have no knowledge that Mr. McManis was engaged in more than one of the larger expeditions sent to a distance against the Indians. This was when the Indian towns on Mad River, in this State, were destroyed. On November 17,* he was married in Kentucky to Mary Steward, well known to many of our people. She was born in Virginia November 5, 1770. Mr. and Mrs. McManis had seven children, all born in Kentucky except the youngest, Martha. Margaret, the eldest, was born October 7, 1791, and was married to Warren Sabin on the 1st of April, 1811. Elizabeth, born September 8, 1795; was married to Dr. James W. Magee, for many years County Recorder and Clerk to the Commissioners, January 11, 1818. Mary, born January 5, 1797, married William R. Cole, Esq., the attorney, December 15, 1822. Rachel, born February 5, 1799, married Daniel Radcliff, first an attorney, then Justice of the Peace for nine years, and County Treasurer and Collector for eight years. They were married on the 29th of August, 1819. John, born January 5, 1802, was for many years County Recorder, and County Auditor from December 3, 1821, to the date of his resignation, October 19, 1824. He died August 5, 1831. George, born July 27, 1804, married Louisa McElwain November 24, 1825. He was also Associate Judge of Clinton County. He has long been a minister of the Gospel, and at this writing resides in Pottawattomie County, Kan., on the Union Pacific Railroad. Phebe, born December 31, 1806, married Perry Dakin on the 29th day of June, 1826. Martha,

* What year?

born March 30, 1810, married William Hibben June 30, 1829. Judge McManis came to what has since become Clinton County, in the spring of 1808. He served as Associate Judge from 1810 to 1824. He died March 16, 1826. His widow continued to reside on the old farm at the head of Indian Creek, Clinton County, until the fall of 1843, when she removed with her son George to Bureau County, Ill., where she died November 5, 1857. Judge McManis died on the anniversary of his birthday, at the precise age of sixty, and his aged widow at the precise age of eighty-seven, on the anniversary of her birthday.

"Aaron Sewell, better known to many of our people as Judge Sewell, an emigrant to that part of the Northwest Territory now known as the State of Ohio, was born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 27th day of August, 1774. His father was David Sewell, born in 1746, and his mother was Mary (Tullis) Sewell. He had one brother and one sister, both older than he. John Sewell, the brother, died a resident of Clinton County, in 1822. His sister, Hannah Burr, wife of Judge Peter Burr, for several years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Clinton County, also died in Clinton County years since. Timothy Sewell, brother to David, emigrated to what is now the State of Ohio at an early day, and settled west of Lebanon, near the dividing line between Butler and Warren Counties. His wife was a Tullis. Amos T. (Tullis) Sewell, of Wilmington, for twenty-five years Justice of the Peace, and for a still longer time County Recorder, was a son of this Timothy Sewell, and was named for his grandfather, Amos Tullis. Timothy Sewell, born and raised at Wilmington, now of Columbus, and son of the Recorder and Justice, was named for his grandfather. David Sewell, early in 1798, became the owner of one of the Archibald Campbell surveys, No. 2250, on the little East Fork, in what is now Clinton County, containing 1,200 acres, more or less, and made arrangements to move to it, with his sons and son-in-law and daughter, the sons to go at once and his son-in-law and daughter to follow at an early day afterward. Up to this time Aaron had remained a single man. In view of the long journey before the family, he deemed it best to take a wife to himself, and accordingly on the 5th day of April, 1798, in Frederick County, Va., where the family were living, he was married to Mary Hendricks, a sister to the wife of his brother John. And now, all arrangements being perfected, the party, consisting of the father and mother, John and his family, and Aaron and his family, set out on their journey, and in due time all arrived in safety at Bedell's Station, in what is now Warren County, one mile south of where Union Village (commonly called "Shaker Town") now is. The precise length of time the family remained at Bedell's Station is left in some obscurity. On one side it is insisted that the stay was short, about such as would be sufficient for travelers and their beasts to rest and recruit a little, and the party, at the end of this temporary halt, went immediately to and settled on their lands. On the other hand it is insisted that on their arrival at the station they could not find their land nor any one who could find it, in consequence of which they remained at the station until some time in 1801, or later. As the date of every settlement in the territory now within the limits of Clinton County as early as 1798, or indeed for some years afterward, assumes some importance when endeavoring to fix the date of the first settlement made within the limits of the county of Clinton, I will endeavor to state the facts so far as I have been able to collect them in regard to the time the Sewells, father and sons, settled on the Little East Fork. No great wonder that they were unable to find their lands or any one who could give them information concerning them when the condition of the country is considered. They came in 1798. Bedell's Station, acknowledged to be the first settlement in what is now Warren County, did not exist until

the fall of 1795. In 1796, a few settlers were located at Deerfield and Waynesville, or where they were subsequently laid out, as some claim. Lebanon was not laid out for five years after the arrival of the Sewells. What would settlers so recently arrived in the country, having houses to build and lands not to clear, but to prepare for a crop by deadening the large trees and cutting away the saplings, while living on wild game, know of lands lying twenty miles away to the east, on streams not yet named, three miles at least from the nearest settler, himself at least ten miles from his nearest neighbor? The family tradition states that they, having heard of a surveyor at Xenia who could tell them how to find their lands, applied to him for assistance, and that he found their lands or gave them such information as enabled them to find them. But when was this? Xenia was not laid out until 1803, nor was there a settlement at or near its site before the town was laid out. There is, to my mind, a strong presumption, nearly approaching certainty, that the surveyor who aided the Sewells in finding their lands was James Galloway, Jr., afterward better know perhaps as Maj. Galloway. My reasons in part are, first, he was the first surveyor of Greene County, appointed in 1802; and second, he was, as I have reason to believe, the only deputy surveyor in that region of the county for Col. Richard C. Anderson, the principal surveyor, in whose office at Louisville, Ky., was kept the record of the entries and surveys in the Virginia military district of Ohio. Maj. Galloway had access to these surveys, and thereby could find the chain on which survey No. 2250 depended and abutted. He therefore could have readily led the Sewells to their lands, or without going have informed them of some survey corner well known to some settler from which a line could have been traced directly to some of the corners of the survey for which they were hunting. Besides, Maj. Galloway's father settled on the Little Miami River, about seven miles north of Xenia, in the same year that the Sewells came to Bedell's Station, and brought with him as a part of his family his son, James Galloway, Jr., then a young, single man. It is improbable to suppose that in the year of his arrival, and in all reasonable probability before he had learned to survey at all, that they should have heard of young Galloway, and equally improbable that he should have been able to tell where to find a survey lying in a locality at the time as wild as when Columbus discovered America, situated more than thirty miles from where he resided. (See history of Vernon Township.) The first born of Aaron Sewell and wife was their daughter Elizabeth. The family record shows that she was born July 24, 1799. She was married to Aaron Oxley, a resident of Clinton County, October 20, 1817. She is now deceased. Mr. Oxley had no personal knowledge of the place of Mrs. Oxley's birth, and his entire information on that subject was what his wife had said concerning it. His statement was that he always claimed Bedell's Station as the place where she was born. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell was Ezra Sewell, still living and residing on the original purchase. He was born March 14, 1801. He says that he always understood that he was born at Bedell's Station. I am informed by another who came to the Sewell neighborhood to reside in the latter part of 1803, that all of the three families were then living on their respective tracts of land, with improvements apparantly a year or so old, or less. From these statements and some corroborating facts and circumstances, I have concluded that the Sewells settled on the Little East Fork, in what is now Clinton County, not in 1798, but as late as 1801 at least, and maybe later. In 1817, Mr. Sewell was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio one of the Associate Judges of Clinton County to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the expiration of the term of Judge Thomas Hinkson. He was re-elected in 1824, and again in 1831; whole term, twenty-one years. In or about 1823, Judge

Sewell erected a grist-mill and saw-mill on the Little East Fork, about two miles above Clarksville. The improvement was one of great utility to the neighborhood. The stream which was depended upon to furnish the power was small, and in the dry seasons of the year would not run the mill. Steam-mills in time came into use, and water-mills on the small streams went out of use. The Sewell Mills shared the common fate. Decay seized upon the buildings, a freshet swept away the dam, and wash from the hillsides filled up the race. Judge Sewell was not a distinguished hunter; but out of two who are known to have killed an elk each, he was one. This feat was performed in early times not far from the mouth of Wilson's Branch. David Sewell settled near the College Township road, where Jacob Lair now resides. A part of his dwelling, a hewed log house, is now occupied by Mr. Lair as a dwelling. John settled on the farm now owned by Ira S. Taylor. His dwelling-house is still in use for the same purpose. Judge Sewell erected a temporary dwelling, but soon after erected a large, hewed-log house on the road which is still standing, where he lived many years. In 1814, Judge Sewell was elected Justice of the Peace for Vernon Township. The office was one of great dignity at that time, and was generally bestowed upon the most substantial citizens. Since then there has been some change in the bestowal of this really important office; now a commission as Justice of the Peace is not a patent for exalted worth. In person, Judge Sewell was tall, straight and spare. In general conversation, he was not a man of many words, but he expressed his ideas clearly, sensibly and candidly. His integrity was beyond question, and his moral character unblemished. He died about January, 1842.

"Benjamin Hinkson was born in Cynthiana, Ky., and came with his father, Judge Thomas Hinkson, to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1806. He was engaged in work upon the farm until 1816, when he became Deputy Clerk of the Court for Fayette County. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law in Wilmington in 1820, which he continued until elected Secretary of State for Ohio, in 1834. He served as member of the Legislature of Ohio from 1826 to 1834. In 1836, he was elected President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the judicial circuit composed of the counties of Clinton, Warren, Butler and Greene. At the close of his term of seven years as Judge, he resumed for a time the practice of the law, but his interests turned to the farm, to which, in 1852, he retired and engaged in stock-raising. Here he resided until the close of his long life of about eighty-three years. He died at his old home in Wilson Township March 14, 1877."

Of Judge Benjamin Hinkson, Dr. A. Jones, who knew him intimately, speaks as follows: "We remember his first appearance at the bar in Wilmington. It was near the close of the year 1821, when he appeared in court as attorney for Col. Thomas Gaddis, who made application for services rendered in the war of the Revolution. Hinkson was then nearly twenty-one years of age. Modest, courteous and gentlemanly, he aided the old Revolutionary soldier in getting his pension. * * * We have met but few men, perhaps none, who possessed a higher sense of honor, a greater veneration for truth, than did Judge Hinkson. Untruth and insincerity had no abiding-place in his mind or heart; benevolent, generous and kind, he was ever willing and ready to aid the needy. Judge Hinkson was one of the early settlers in Clinton County. He was born in the State of Kentucky in 1800, and in 1806 he with his father and family emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled on the border of a prairie through which a little stream known as Anderson's Fork passed. At the date of the arrival of the Hinkson family their pioneer home was in Ross County, Ohio, now Wilson Township, Clinton County. Judge Hinkson, when a boy, visited his father, who was then in command of a company of scouts in the



S. H. Hadley

northern part of the State, at or near Fort Meigs. Here young H. remained, doing duty for the term of eight months. After peace had been made, he went into the Clerk's office in Fayette County, where he served as Deputy for two years. In the years 1819 and 1820, he attended the Chillicothe Academy, reading law in the meantime with Judge Henry Brush. In the latter part of 1820, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Wilmington, where he continued to practice law until 1834. At the October election in 1826, he was elected to the Legislature, where he served through five terms. In the winter of 1834, he was elected Secretary of State for the three years. In 1836, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. He remained on the bench for the term of seven years. In 1843, at the expiration of his judicial term, he returned to the practice of law in Wilmington, where he remained until 1858. He then retired to his farm in Wilson Township, where he spent the remaining period of his life. While on his farm, he was the polite and courteous gentleman, fitly representing a class of men unfortunately now almost extinct. In March, 1877, Judge Hinkson died of paralysis, in the seventy-eighth year of his age."

The preceding were the early Judges of the district, all prominent as pioneers and members of the judiciary. It is impossible to give extended sketches of all the Judges who have sat on the bench at Wilmington, and it would not, perhaps, be wise to discriminate except in the cases of the earlier ones. Extended notes of Judges R. B. Harlan, W. H. Baldwin, A. W. Doan and others will be found in other parts of the volume. The attention of the reader is now called to notices of a few of the earlier members of the Clinton County bar.

"The first lawyer who settled in Clinton County was James Montgomery. He was licensed to practice law at Lebanon in 1803, at the first term of the Supreme Court held in Warren County. The time of his birth, his lineage and race have escaped my researches. He was a bachelor when he came here and when he went away. The precise time of his coming is undated by court records and general history. All that I have been able to ascertain with certainty is that he was here as early as the first sale of lots in the county seat, at which sale he purchased Lot No. 131 on Columbus street, now the site of Samuel Darbyshire's dwelling. His name appears on the records of our courts for the first time at the fall term of the Common Pleas October 18, 1810. On that day, the court appointed Mr. Montgomery to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county at a salary of $60 per year, payable in three installments at the close of each term of court. Of course he thanked the court for the honor they conferred, and quite as much, as a matter of course, he thought, if he did not say, that the salary was outrageously low for an office involving so much responsibility and requiring so much labor, vigilance and solicitude. During the entire time that Mr. Montgomery resided here he was without a rival, resident of the county; but he seems never to have secured more than a small part of the civil business in the courts, and such business as he did secure was not of the weightiest character. For this, two reasons might be assigned. Mr. Montgomery may not have been a lawyer of great legal talent or skill, while several of the non-resident members of the bar regularly attending the courts here were men of learning and ability. Among these I name John McLean, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and still later of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joshua Collett, afterward Judge of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts; John Alexander, William Ellsberry and Thomas Freeman. Others of less note also attended the courts here, but not so regularly. In May, 1811, Mr. Montgomery sold Town Lot No. 131, heretofore referred to, and Lot No. 130, alongside of it (which last was purchased at the second sale

of lots in the county seat) to George Green, for some small sum. There is evidence to show that Mr. Green did not purchase with a view to make money, but to secure himself for money paid or to be paid by him for Mr. Montgomery. In April, 1812, Mr. Montgomery brought suit for Jesse Lane and Elizabeth, his wife, against Robert Stanley, for slander of the wife, and took a note for his fee. The note was assigned, and it is inferred, assigned in due course of business, that is to pay a board bill. The suit was dismissed June 1, 1812. On the next day, Mr. Montgomery was paid $20 out of the county treasury for his services as Prosecuting Attorney. This was the last money paid him on that account, and in the entry made of it, Mr. Montgomery's name appeared for the last time in connection with his late office. At the next term (October, 1812), William R. Cole's name appeared on the roll of officers of court as Prosecuting Attorney. June 5, 1813, Mr. Lane filed an injunction bill against Mr. Montgomery and his assignee for relief. The bill complains of the action of Mr. Montgomery in the suit and about the note. (None of that, however, has anything to do with my present purpose.) And he stated that Mr. Montgomery, late a citizen of Clinton County, was then, June, 1813, a citizen of Fayette County. Conceding to Mr. Lane the utmost candor and accuracy in statement in regard to the residence at the time of Mr. Montgomery, and in the absence of contradictory evidence, we hold his statement as properly closing debate upon the subject. The trail left by Mr. Montgomery has been dim from the beginning. Here his last footsteps, as far as discernible by the writer, abruptly end."

A. H. Dunlevy, in the article before quoted, stated that Samuel H. Hale was the second lawyer who came to Wilmington, while Judge Harlan awarded that honor to William R. Cole. The evidence is that both came in the latter part of 1812, Mr. Cole, perhaps, having come a few days or weeks before Mr. Hale's arrival. Mr. Cole and his brother Samuel composed the family of Solomon Cole, which latter person located at Wilmington in 1813. Judge Harlan wrote thus of Mr. Cole:

"William R. Cole was born in the city of New York, in 1780; the precise date not ascertained. While quite a small boy, he was taken to Lexington, Ky., then little more than a cluster of block-houses, stockades, and settlers' cabins. There he was brought up and educated. In 1801, Mr. Cole attained full age. Of his history for the next ensuing nine years, there is no account whatever. I infer that he spent about two years of the nine in reading law, as a prerequisite to his admission to the bar. August 13, 1810, at Cleveland, Ohio, he was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court. Beyond this simple fact the inquirer is left to grope in the dark. Where he studied law, under whose instructions he read, or how he spent the time which he evidently did not employ in legal studies, are matters involved in very great darkness. The next appearance of Mr. Cole is in Greene County, in the region, I believe, of Bellbrook, or rather near where Bellbrook now is. The date was 1812. In that year he married Miss Susannah Elam, of that neighborhood. There is reason to believe that he had resided some time here before the marriage was consummated. If so, how was he employed? My impression is, in school-teaching. The fruits of his marriage were two daughters, Sarah Ann and Emeline, and one son, Alfred C., the youngest of the three. Sarah Ann was married to Rev. Aylette Raynes, now of Kentucky, July 4, 1833. Emeline died unmarried several years ago. Alfred died before his sister, also, I believe, unmarried. In October, 1812, Mr. Cole settled in Wilmington. On the 5th day of that month the Court of Common Pleas elected him to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county. This position he held until the second Tuesday in October, 1834, when the office became elective by the people.

Mr. Cole was not a candidate before the people for the office. His immediate successor was his friend John Taaffe, now the Rev. John Taaffe. Mr. Cole's father settled in Wilmington in 1813. On October 14 of that year, Asa Holcomb, the first merchant in Wilmington, conveyed to Solomon Cole the lot on which the first goods in Wilmington were sold. The number of the lot is 110, near the railroad, on which stands the dwelling long the residence of Robert B. Harlan and still occupied as such by members of his family and in which Mr. Cole resided for many years. The lot with other lots afterward purchased by the father were intended for the son, and on the death of the former in 1824, this intention was fully carried out by will. Of Mr. Cole from 1812 to 1818, little is known deserving particular mention. He had, no doubt of it, a large share of the legal business in the courts of the county, much of it important and lucrative, and he seems to have conducted it about in the usual way. In 1818, he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1820, for the counties of Clinton and Greene. Mr. Cole, in 1826, was a candidate for Representative in Congress in the district composed of the counties of Clinton, Highland, Brown and Adams, but failed of election. His successful competitor was William Russell, who was re-elected several times, and still later represented the Scioto District in the Lower House of Congress. In 1827, Mr. Cole lost his wife. On the 18th day of December, in the same year, he was married to Mary McManis, third daughter of Judge George McManis. In the fall of 1829, Mr. Cole united with the Christian Church at Wilmington, having a short time before been immersed at Dayton. In the month of April, 1837, he removed from Clinton County to Wilmington, the then county seat of Dearborn County, Ind., with the view to the practice of the law at that place. Another object, it may be, was to bring his son forward at the bar, he having been reading law for some time with the view to become a professional lawyer. How well he succeeded in business there we know nothing; perhaps not as well as he expected. His son died soon after, before attaining any great prominence at the bar. In 1843, Mr. Cole removed again. He left Indiana, and settled at Princeton, the county seat of Bureau County, Ill. His object, doubtless, was to obtain professional business and to be near the relatives of his wife. He was not there very long. On the 10th day of April, 1847, he died. For this event he seems to have been well prepared. A friend writing to me says: 'He died in the ripeness of his intellect, and fullness of his Christian faith and hope.'"

The following summary of the life and works of Samuel H. Hale is made up from an article published a few years since by Dr. A. Jones: "Mr. Hale was born February 14, 1787, in Randolph County, N. C. His parents were Jacob and Martha Hale, the former being by trade a wagon-maker, in whose shop the son served until he had reached the age of twenty years. Young Hale's time was taken up almost entirely by his work, and very little of it was spent in the schools which then existed in the neighborhood of his home, and which were poor at best. He, however, in the spare moments he had, stored his mind with historical and biographical facts, and, through the many years of his life, retained the knowledge he acquired in his younger days. In the fall of 1807, the Hale family emigrated to Ohio, and, in December of that year, located on Todd's Fork in Warren County. At their wilderness home Hale worked for two years. In this new and unimproved county, there being but little demand for wagons and carriages, he left home to find employment in some other vocation. In 1810, he settled at Lebanon and obtained employment as clerk in the store of one McCray. Here he had not sufficient employment. About this time he made the acquaintance of Hon. John McLean, and commenced the study of law with him." Mr. Hale always held his law in-

structor in the greatest respect and veneration. In 1811, according to Dr. Jones, and in 1809, according to A. H. Dunlevy, Mr. Hale was associated with McLean in the publication of the *Western Star*, at Lebanon, and the ability of the firm was unquestioned. Toward the close of 1812, Mr. Hale married Mary Ward, of North Carolina, and located at Lebanon, but before the close of the year removed to Wilmington, for the purpose of engaging in legal practice. Dr. Jones says: "The life of the advocate was too monotonous for his active temperament. Full of impulse and energy, he could not confine himself to the practice of the law. He could not remain quiet, and soon engaged in a multifarious trade. In the latter part of the year 1812, he opened a hotel in Wilmington, and invested capital in goods and groceries. With his industry and untiring devotion he attracted the notice of the pioneers of Clinton County, and they liberally gave to him their patronage. At this period he took an active interest in the administration of the State and General Governments. In 1813, he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio," and in December of that year, when the Legislature met at Chillicothe, he took his seat as Representative from Clinton County. He gave his vote for the full quota of men and the necessary funds to carry on the war with England, and took great interest in public affairs at that time. In 1815, after the close of the war, he resumed his business connections, and vigorously prosecuted his affairs. He added to his mercantile and hotel business a livery stable, a distillery, and other things, gave employment to a number of men and boys, showed himself possessed of a philanthropic spirit, and became interested in educational matters in his town and county. In 1816, he became a member of a library company which was organized in Wilmington, having at the same time a private library of several hundred volumes, the use of which he freely offered to those in search of information contained in them. Among his young friends and proteges at that time were Messrs. Way, Treusdell and Reynolds, who had worked their way through college at Athens, Ohio, and graduated with honors. Mr. Hale was again sent to the Legislature from Clinton County, and interested himself in the discussions on the banking system in 1822–25. He was an earnest and sound advocate of the value of producing more goods at home than were brought from abroad. As Representative in the Legislature, he donated one-third his wages per diem (only $3 in all) to the fund for building and improving the roads. He served with great credit also in the State Senate, and was always an advocate of internal improvement schemes. He became a warm supporter of Jackson, and on the eve of the latter's first inauguration as President, gave a party in honor of the event. During the evening (March 4, 1829), a fire broke out in the rear of his hotel, and soon consumed the building, together with nearly all its contents, including Mr. Hale's library, maps, globes, mathematical instruments, etc. He retired from public life after serving in the State Senate in 1828–29, and would not allow his name to be again used as that of a candidate for office. After a long period of prosperity, he at last met with reverses, and lost his fortune. His death occurred but a few years since, and, in 1880, his wife followed him to the shadowy "land beyond the river."

The following sketches of a few other of the early lawyers who practiced in the courts of Clinton County are from the notes left by Judge R. B. Harlan, himself for years at the head of this bar:

"Daniel Radcliffe was born on the South Branch of the Potomac River, in Maryland. His father was killed by the Indians two months before the birth of Daniel. When about two years of age, he was taken by his mother to Bourbon County, Ky. His mother was married the second time to Mr. Taaffe, one of Gen. Daniel Morgan's celebrated riflemen. By this marriage

she had a son, John Taaffe, first a lawyer, and afterward a minister of the Gospel for several years in Wilmington. Daniel Radcliffe was licensed to practice law in Kentucky in 1812, and two years later was licensed the second time in Ohio. He followed his profession for several years. He served as County Treasurer of Clinton County eight years, and as Justice of the Peace for Union Township from 1818 to 1829. He removed to Illinois in 1836, where he died at an advanced age.

"David Linton was admitted to the bar in 1841. He afterward removed to Kansas.

"Franklin Corwin removed to Wilmington from Lebanon in 1840. He was a fine speaker. His county sent him to the Ohio House of Representatives, and the district composed of Clinton, Greene and Fayette elected him to the Senate. He removed to Illinois, became a member of the Senate of that State, then Speaker of that body, and was subsequently elected to Congress in 1872. Mr. Corwin was the nephew of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon.

"Samuel Buck, an early lawyer of Wilmington, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 7, 1780. He came to Kentucky, Fayette County, near Lexington, in 1789. That same year he went into the Quartermaster's Department, and was stationed at the Chickasaw Bluffs, where Memphis now is, for about ten months. In 1799, he came to Ohio, near Chillicothe, which had at that time but three shingled roofed houses in it. Here he studied law under William Creighton, and was admitted to practice in Lancaster by Judges Irvin and Thomas Scott, in 1813. He located in 1814 at Washington, Fayette County. He was married at Lebanon in 1807, to Sarah Smith, daughter of Abner Smith. At the time of his marriage, he was a school teacher, and he continued teaching for several years. He lived at Hamilton, Butler County, and came from there to Wilmington in 1827. He died in Greene County October 27, 1862, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried in the cemetery at Cedarville, beside his wife, who died August 30, 1854.

"Carter B. Harlan was licensed to practice law about 183–. He was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Hinkson as member of the Legislature of Ohio from Clinton County, in 1834, and was afterward re-elected. He was elected Secretary of State for Ohio, and died during his term of office in 1840, while still a young man.

"Griffith Foos was a resident of Wilmington twenty-three years. He was at one time a printer, and in 1826–27 was engaged with W. H. P. Denny and Archibald Haynes as a printer in the office of the Wilmington *Argus*, published by J. B. Soamans. In 1829, he was at the Wilmington bar, and from 1835 to 1839 was Prosecuting Attorney for the county. At one time Mr. Foos and R. B. Harlan, when in the midst of the trial of a case, found that the deposition of a person in Augusta, Ky., was necessary to its success. Mr. Foos agreed to hold the attention of the jury while Mr. Harlan went on horseback to Augusta, procured the deposition, and returned. This he did successfully until Mr. Harlan appeared inside the door of the court room on his return, when Mr. Foos said: 'With these few remarks I close.' Mr. Foos represented in 1840 and 1841, in the State Senate, the district composed of Clinton, Brown and Clermont Counties. He died in Anamosa, Iowa, September 12, 1857."

The following is a list of lawyers admitted to practice at the Clinton County bar, with dates of admission, from 1810 to 1881. Those marked thus * are known to be deceased:

James Montgomery,* 1810; William R. Cole,* 1812; Samuel H. Hale, May term,* 1813; Daniel Radcliff,* May 6, 1814; Benjamin Hinkson,* 1820; Philip F. Crihfield,* 1827; John Taaffe,* 1828; Samuel Buck,* 1827; Thomas A. Armstrong,* 18—; John Myer,* 1832 (?); Griffith Foos,* 1829; Carter B.

Harlan,* 1834; Michael H. Johnson,* 1838; Noah S. Haines,* 1839; William Fuller,* ——; David Linton, now in Kansas, 1841; Franklin Corwin,* 1840; Robert B. Harlan,* admitted to practice at Chillicothe in 1837, and began professional duty at once at Wilmington; Frederick P. Lucas, 1843; Grafton B. White,* 1846; David Harlan, 1847, never practiced law; William H. Baldwin,* 1842 (see history of Marion Township); Isaac S. Wright,* 1845; Ruel S. Beeson,* 1844; Jehu Trimble,* 1848; William B. Fisher,* 1847, for many years editor of the *Clinton Republican*, at Wilmington; James W. Denver, 1844, practices in the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C.; Ethelbert C. Hibben,* 1849; Benajah W. Fuller,* 1851; Chilton A. White, 1849, now of Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio; William B. Telfair, 1851, now of Wilmington; Azariah W. Doan, 1853, present Judge of Court of Common Pleas; Daniel Collett,* 1855; James I. Collett,* 1856; Joseph McCray, of Clarksville; Christopher C. Harris,* 1855; Charles W. Blair, 1856, now in Kansas; J. O. Felton, 1850, was from New England and lived a few years at Wilmington; Robert E. Doan, 1857, now of Wilmington; Isaac B. Allen, 1855, now living in south part of county; Alonzo C. Diboll, 1854, now of Wilmington; Joseph H. West,* 1855; Henry S. Doan,* 18—; William T. Pierce, 1854; Jonathan D. Hines, 1858, never practiced; Leroy Pope, 1858, now of Wilmington, ex-Judge Court of Common Pleas; William P. Reid, 1861, publisher Wilmington *Watchman* for a time, not now in county; John M. Kirk, 18—, now of Wilmington; L. F. Austin,* 1861; Lewis C. Walker, 1861, now of Indianapolis, Ind.; Nathan M. Linton, 1862, now of Wilmington, and Representative in State Legislature; Angus McKay,* 1857; Thomas Thatcher, 1860; Samuel R. Nickerson, 18—, now of Morrow, Warren County, formerly publisher of papers at Blanchester and Sabina; William H. West, 1865, now of New Vienna; Levi Mills, 1868, now of Wilmington; Felix G. Slone, 1865, formerly practiced in Brown County, Ohio, where he was also engaged in mercantile business; John S. Savage, 1866, now of Wilmington; Isaiah W. Quinby, 1860, now of Wilmington; A. H. McVey, 1868, now of Toledo, Ohio; Lewis J. Walker, 1867, now of Wilmington; Calvin B. Walker, 186–, now in Pension Department, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Q. Hildebrant, 1865, now of Cincinnati, Ohio; C. A. Bosworth, 1880, of Wilmington, does not practice; Madison Betts, 1868, Cashier Clinton County National Bank, does not practice law; Melville Hayes, 1869, now of Wilmington; David T. White, 1870, now of Wilmington; Charles S. Jelly, 1871, now of Indiana; William W. Savage, 1871, now of Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio; Charles B. Dwiggins, 1872, now of Wilmington; Edward J. West, 1873, present Prosecuting Attorney for Clinton County; Charles W. Swaim, 1874, now of Wilmington; James E. Fitzhugh, 1871, never practiced here, now in the West; Lucius H. Baldwin, 1873, now of Wilmington; C. Perry Baldwin,* admitted 1870, came to Wilmington in 1874; Andrew J. Harlan, 1877, now of Marion, Ind.; born in Clinton County, practiced here but little; was elected to Congress from Indiana and Missouri, and sat on the bench in those States and Dakota; Alpheus H. Jones, 1876, now of Wilmington; James V. Ellis,* 1878; David B. Van Pelt, 1878, now of Wilmington; C. G. Haworth, 1878, of Wilmington, not in practice; Peter Clevenger, 1879, of Cuba, Clinton Co., Ohio; Frank B. Mills, 1879, now of Wilmington; A. E. Clevenger, 1879, now of Wilmington; William B. Telfair, Jr., 1879, now of Wilmington.

The following are distinguished members of the bar from other counties who practiced regularly or occasionally in the early courts of Clinton County:

Warren County—Francis Dunlavy, first President Judge; Thomas R. Ross, John McLean, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Corwin, Joshua Collett, A.

H. Dunlavy, Jacob D. Miller, Jonathan K. Wilds, Phineas Ross, Benjamin Collett, Jacoby Halleck, George J. Smith, J. Milton Williams.

Ross County—Judge Thomas Scott, Benjamin G. Leonard, Richard Douglass, William Creighton.

Highland County—Richard Collins, Moses H. Kirby, John H. Price, James H. Thompson.

Greene County—John Alexander, William Ellsberry, Aaron Harlan.

Clermont County—Judge Owen T. Fishback, Thomas Morris.

Fayette County—Wade Loofborough, Henry Phelps.

An Examining Committee, about 1828 or 1830, was composed of Judge William Irwin, of Lancaster, Judge Gustavus Swan, Judge Thomas Scott, Senator (afterward Governor) William Allen and Henry Stanberry. Mr. Allen was on the committee which examined Robert B. Harlan at Chillicothe, and the latter stated that the former asked most of the questions which were put to him at that time. It would be a pleasure to write extended sketches of all who have practiced in the Clinton County Courts since 1810, but even if this were possible to accomplish, the limit of this work would not admit of their insertion, for they would form a volume of themselves.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.*

THE first physician who located and began practice within the limits of Clinton County was Dr. Loammi Rigdon, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where his elementary and medical education had been received. He located in the village of Wilmington in the fall of 1812, and boarded at the hotel of Warren Sabin. During the ensuing summer, he was united in marriage with Miss Dunley, of Lebanon, and erected his log cabin on South street near the present residence of David Rudduck. For years, he was engaged in most laborious practice in the new county of Clinton, and received a very poor compensation for the services rendered. In the science of medicine and art of surgery, Dr. Rigdon equaled if not surpassed any of that profession who have since been local practitioners of the county. He was a noble specimen of man, being moral, upright, industrious and courteous to all. He was a worthy and earnest member of the Baptist Church, and possessed the good will and friendship of all who knew him. After following his profession in Wilmington and vicinity for thirteen years, without realizing a fair consideration for his labor, Mr. Rigdon removed from the county and located in the town of Hamilton, where from a large and voluntary patronage he amassed quite a fortune. In that locality he spent many years in the onerous duties of his profession, and died full of years and full of works.

Dr. James McGee located in Wilmington in 1814. On his arrival in the village, he made his home and had his office in Sabin's Hotel. In the year 1815, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Judge George McManis, Sr. He built his cabin on South street adjoining the residence of Dr. Rigdon. Mr. McGee, though a well-educated physician, had no love nor admiration for his profession, and did not engage in general practice. Not long after his marriage he was appointed Postmaster of the village, and also to fill the office of County Recorder. He performed the duties of these offices for a short time only, not having been permitted to remain long in office. In a few years after his marriage, the Doctor, while yet in early manhood, was called to final rest, leaving an only child. He was a modest and unassuming man, had no enemies, and lived in peace with his neighbors.

Dr. Uriah Farquhar, son of Benjamin Farquhar, who was one of the earliest settlers on Todd's Fork, then in Warren County, was educated for the medical profession and placed in the office of Dr. La Throp, of Waynesville, with whom he remained until the close of the war of 1812–15, when he had completed his studies. Soon thereafter he located in Wilmington and occupied as a residence and office the house now owned by Clum Marble. He was possessed of a strong nervous and sanguine temperament, was very credulous and easily imposed upon. In improving the rich and fertile soil of Clinton County, the atmosphere was filled with malarial poison, and diseases in this locality were very common in the summer and fall seasons, and the physicians had much to do. The Doctor devoted himself with unabated energy to relieving the people from their malarial complaints, and, after laboring for twenty years or more in Clinton County, he removed to Logansport, Ind., where

* The material contained in this chapter has been furnished entirely by Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, who deserves much credit for the work, which, it may be imagined, was laborious to a great degree.



J. W. Haws

he remained in the pursuit of his profession until he had completed his four-score years. The fullness of time had then arrived when he had to part with his much-beloved work, and his many friends and admirers. He was for many years a member of the Christian Church. He was ever ready to give attention to all who needed his services. With a kind heart and generous nature it was hard to amass wealth, and equally to retain it; hence, when he left Wilmington, he was not overburdened with currency or property.

Dr. Grier settled in Wilmington in 1817, opened an office, and began the practice of medicine. It was thought that he possessed too great a love for stimulants, which caused much opposition, resulting in charges being brought against him, which he could not successfully resist; and, therefore, after struggling for two or three years against the tide, he left for a locality of more hopeful prospects.

Dr. Turner Welch, a native of the State of North Carolina, came to Ohio and commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington in 1818. He occupied as an office a room in a building that stood on the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, on the lot now occupied by George Brindle. Soon after his removal to this locality, he was united in marriage with Hester, daughter of John Fallis. Dr. Welch was then induced by his father and father-in-law to remove from Wilmington to a farm near Oakland, now the Dr. Hormell residence. In 1825, Dr. Rigdon moved to Hamilton, and Dr. Welch at once occupied the opening caused by the removal. Here he continued to practice until 1836, when he moved to the Wea Plains, Ind. After remaining several years he became dissatisfied in that State, and again came to Ohio; but, not being contented, returned to Indiana. During his residence in Wilmington in 1826–27, he attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in medicine and surgery. In the war with England, Dr. Welch served as Assistant Surgeon. After the close of the war in 1815, he returned to his home in North Carolina, and remained with his preceptor until the time when he emigrated to Ohio. Toward the close of his life, the Doctor drew a pension from the Government for services rendered, which acknowledgment gave him more pleasure than all the money and property he possessed. At the advanced age of eighty-four years, more than sixty of which had been occupied in active practice, he laid down his scalpel and medicine case to join many of his long-absent friends. In the profession he sustained a good reputation and toward his competitors was courteous and kind. With this sketch of Dr. Welch ends the physicians who settled in Wilmington from the year 1810 to 1820.

Dr. S. Judkins, in 1825, located in Wilmington, and, for several years, was engaged in professional duties in and about the village; but, not meeting with the success he anticipated, he removed to Highland County, settling in Leesburg, where he had formerly practiced. Here he regained former patronage, and met with good success.

Dr. Amos Tiffin Davis began the practice of medicine in Clarksville, this county, in the year 1829, and, with the exception of eight or ten years of practice in Cincinnati, and at other points, has since been a resident of Clinton County, and continues in active practice, and to-day, though in his eightieth year, he is still administering to the wants of ailing and suffering humanity. Dr. Davis was born of parents Isaac and Mary (Tiffin) Davis, the latter being a sister of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ireland. The former settled in Ross County, in this State, in the year 1800, and was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was here born January 9, 1803, and reared amid agricultural pursuits, assisting his father on the farm until twenty years of age, when he went to

Chillicothe and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Pinkerton, with whom he remained two years. He then entered the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., remaining several months; then entered upon the practice of his profession, as above stated. April 20, 1826, he was united in marriage with Priscilla, daughter of James Birdsall, an early pioneer of Clinton County, where the daughter was born. To this union one child was born, Mary D., the widow of Rev. G. R. McMillan. In early life, Dr. Davis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been an earnest and faithful member for sixty years, and since his removal to Wilmington, soon after his location at Clarksville, in 1829, has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village. He has twice served the people of the county in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1836 and 1839. In politics, he has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, having been formerly an "Old-Line Whig."

Dr. Aquila Jones, now engaged in the active practice of medicine in Wilmington, and one of the pioneer physicians of this locality, was born at Bean Station, Granger Co., East Tenn., April 10, 1807. His parents were William and Deborah (McVeigh) Jones, who settled in what is now Union Township, Clinton County, in the spring of 1810. In 1823, our subject entered the office of Dr. Loammi Rigdon, and with him commenced the study of medicine. On the removal of Dr. Rigdon from Wilmington in 1825, Dr. Jones further prosecuted his studies under the instruction of Dr. Turner Welch, whom he assisted in practice in 1827, 1828 and 1829. Permit us, in this connection, to state that during the year 1829, the malarial or typhoid fever prevailed in the county as an epidemic, and for a portion of the year Dr. Jones was actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the eastern part of the county, where for a time he opened an office at Parris' Hotel, from which point he made his way over logs and through the mud and mire to the log cabins where many of the pioneers were prostrated with this fever. We will warrant that there was then no poetic fervor or amusement in the daily pursuit of such a profession. How arduous were the duties of the physicans of that day! They were few in number, and all located at the county seat. Patients were in all parts of the county, and the only mode of reaching them was by horseback, requiring journeys of from ten to fifteen miles, and in the sickly seasons of the year, their daily rides were often from forty to fifty miles; but, endowed with stout hearts and hardy constitutions, they adapted themselves to the times and surrounding circumstances, and overcame the difficulties, however great. At intervals in 1829–30, Dr. Jones attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, graduating in the early spring of the last-mentioned year. He then located at Washington Court House (now Fayette County), and remained one year. The following year he removed to Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio, and was there engaged in the pursuit of his profession until the winter of 1834–35, when he permanently located at Wilmington, where he has since been in daily practice. While at Washington Court House, the Doctor was united in marriage, on the 2d of November, to Caroline A. Dawson, a native of Virginia. In 1822, he was the assistant of a Mr. Treusdell, who was Principal of the schools of Wilmington, and three years later became by appointment the Auditor of the county, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of John McManis. In 1839, in connection with R. R. Lindsey, his brother-in-law, he published the *Clinton County Republican*. The Doctor, in 1836, commenced keeping a meteorological journal in which a daily account of the weather has been recorded up to the present date. A full sketch of Dr. Jones will be found elsewhere in this work.

Dr. William W. Woodruff, a son of Israel Woodruff, who kept a tavern

which stood on the north side of Main street, near south, where now stands the store of L. D. Sayer, read medicine in 1827–28 in the office of Drs. Welch and Jones, and, on finishing the prescribed course of reading, commenced practicing in the same village, in which he continued until 1834, when, in the midst of prosperity, with every evidence of success in his chosen profession, he fell a victim to that fatal disease, consumption. Dr. Woodruff was a native of Warren County.

Dr. Joseph K. Sparks, a native of South Carolina, and a graduate of the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., settled in Wilmington as a practitioner in the winter of 1830–31, he having come to this point from Cincinnati, where, for some years, he had been engaged in active practice. He finally left Wilmington and removed to a farm in that vicinity where he died from old age and dropsy of the chest. He was a sincere and devoted Christian, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Rockefeller Dakin, a native of the county, and a graduate of the Transylvania University, commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington about the year 1835, and engaged in the culture of the silk worm. In 1839, Dr. Dakin made a tour through Texas and the Southern States, and there contracted malarial fever, of which he died while en route for home. After the Doctor had graduated, he located in the State of New Jersey, from which State he returned to his native county.

Dr. William Fielding moved to Clinton County in the year 1836. He located in the village of Wilmington, but, after a residence of three years, seemed displeased with the locality as a point for practice, and returned to his former home in Shelby County, and was soon thereafter elected to the State Legislature from that county. In after years he did not give much attention to his profession, but was actively engaged in the political field.

Dr. Hugh White Baugh, of Clarksville, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, of the class of 1842, having formerly read medicine with Dr. W. Baugh, of New Market, and Dr. C. C. Samms, of Hillsboro. He located in the town of New Burlington soon after graduating, where he practiced for awhile, then removed to Hartford City, Ind., but returned to Clinton County settling in Clarksville in 1850, since which time he has there been established. His parents were George and Nancy (White) Baugh, natives the former of South Carolina and the latter of Virginia.

Dr. Henry Smith, of Blanchester, has been a practicing physician of the county since 1845. He is a native of this State, born January 9, 1829, of parents Joseph and Hannah (Hair) Smith. He read medicine at Perrintown, in Clermont County, with Dr. Columbus Spence, beginning in 1841. Three years later, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and, in 1845, located at Cuba, in this county, and there remained until 1856, when he settled in Blanchester.

Dr. Thomas McArthur, a native of Fayette County, located in Wilmington about the year 1845, and continued in active practice at that point until about the year 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of one of the Ohio regiments, and served until the close of the war.

About the same year (1845), Dr. A. Brooke located at Oakland, and remained a practitioner of the county probably ten years. He was born in this State, attended lectures, and graduated in the Medical College at Baltimore.

Dr. J. M. Rannells, of Wilmington, was born near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn, January 12, 1820, and eight years later came to Clinton County with his parents, Harvey and Elizabeth (Fleaming) Rannells, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm near New Antioch, and read medicine with Dr. Jonah Vandervort, of that vil-

lage. In 1846, he graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and at once commenced the practice of medicine in the village of New Antioch, where he remained nearly a third of a century. He was out of the county probably four years, two of which were spent in Illinois, and two in the city of Dayton. He located in Wilmington in 1881. In 1865, Dr. Rannells adopted homœopathy.

Dr. I. C. Williams located at Bloomington not far from the year 1846, and continued in practice in the county some twenty years, and removed to the State of Illinois, where he died. He was a native of Virginia, though reared in this county, and read medicine with Dr. Jones; subsequently attended lectures and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati.

Dr. W. W. Sheppard, a native of the county, was born in Wilmington March 20, 1821. His parents were Levi and Sarah Sheppard, by birth Virginians. Dr. Sheppard read medicine with Dr. Jones, beginning in 1845; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College in 1846–47, and received from the Censors of that College a certificate in the fall of 1847. The following year he located at Sligo, where he has since practiced with the exception of eighteen months passed in Mercer County, Ill.

Dr. Daniel B. Mory, of Wilmington, located in Centerville, this county, in the spring of 1847, and there began the practice of medicine. In August, 1878, having ministered to the sick of that locality for thirty-one years, he removed to Wilmington. He is the son of George W. Mory, a farmer of Schenectady County, N. Y., where the Doctor was born September 9, 1822. At the age of seventeen years, he came to Wilmington, and, through his own efforts, furthered his own education. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Davis, and in the fall of 1845, entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and subsequently graduated at that institution.

Dr. Thomas S. Garland, of Clarksville, read medicine with Dr. Davis in the village of Wilmington, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which institution he received a diploma, and about 1842 "hung out his shingle" in Clarksville, where he remained for a time, then settled in Wilmington, but again returned to Clarksville in 1848, and has since practiced at that place.

Dr. William G. Owens was a native of the State of Virginia. His parents were Tolivar and Priscilla Owen, likewise Virginians by birth. The Doctor located in Wilmington in 1848. On the 22d of June, 1852, while in attendance upon some of his patients who were prostrated with the cholera, he was taken with that disease and fell a victim to it the following day.

Dr. G. F. Birdsall commenced the practice of medicine in Clinton County about the year 1847 or 1848. He was a student of Drs. Watkins, of Greene County, and Brooke, of this county, and a graduate of one of the Medical Colleges of Cincinnati. He died some years ago at the village of Oakland.

Dr. S. S. Boyd, of Wilmington, settled in the practice of his profession in the county of Clinton in the year 1852, locating at Wilmington, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The Doctor belongs to the Eclectic school. He read medicine with Dr. B. Nubble, of Amelia, Clermont County, and there practiced before coming to Clinton County.

Dr. Marion Wilkerson, a resident of Bloomington, and for a number of years a physician of the county, is a native of the adjoining county of Warren. His parents were John and Elizabeth Wilkerson, natives of Kentucky, and at an early period emigrated to Warren County. Our subject read medicine in Lebanon with Drs. J. & E. Stevens and D. S. Dakin. He attended lectures in 1852–53, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In the late war, he

served as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. R. T. Trimble, of New Vienna, is a native of Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, where his early education was received in the public schools. He also read medicine in that village with Dr. W. W. Sheppard, and then attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and one at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated at an early age, and practiced one year with his preceptor in Hillsboro, Ohio, when he removed to New Vienna, and has ever since been there engaged in active practice.

Dr. M. J. Hormell, of Oakland, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, which institution he left in the year 1854. For several years, he practiced in Harveysburg, then removed to Oakland, and has since continued in his professional duties in that place. He is a native of Warren County, and read medicine in the office of Dr. A. T. Corlis, at Lebanon.

Dr Andrew Robb, who for the past twenty-three years has been an active practitioner of Clinton County, and located at Blanchester, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His early life was passed on a farm with his father. He received the usual training in the common branches of that period, and at the age of sixteen, entered the academy at New Richmond, and two years later commenced reading medicine with Dr. Alfred B. Noble, at Goshen. In 1837, he began practicing with his precepter, and continued until the fall of 1840; then attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1841. Dr. Robb has since this time been engaged in active practice.

Dr. S. B Moon, born at Martinsville, this county, May 11, 1835, is a son of Henry and Mary (Paxton) Moon. He read medicine with Dr. Davis, of Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, and attended lectures at Starling Medical College, and also at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He then returned to his native village, where he practiced two years, and removed to Cuba and remained six years. In 1879, Dr. Moon located in Wilmington, and has since been numbered with the physicians of the village.

Dr. J. W. Bennett, a practicing physician of Cuba, located there in 1858, and remained until 1870. This year he removed to Cherry Grove, Hamilton County, and there practiced medicine for five years, and returned to Cuba, of which place he has since been a resident. Dr. Bennett was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in the year 1833, read medicine with Dr. Bennett, attended lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and there graduated, and, in 1857, commenced practicing at Woodville, in his native county.

Dr. Andrew F. Deniston located at Westboro February 1, 1858, and has since been a practitioner in that vicinity, with the exception of the time he was in the service of his country during the war of the rebellion. He read medicine in Lynchburg, Highland Co., Ohio, with Dr. Spees during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. His parents were James R. and Elizabeth R. Deniston.

Dr. A. T. Johnson, of New Vienna, is a native of Leesburg, Highland Co., Ohio, born June 1, 1829. His parents, Joseph W. and Rachel (Terrell) Johnson, were natives of Campbell County, Va. In 1859, Dr. Johnson graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and, in 1868, at the University of Pennsylvania. He began practicing in New Vienna in the spring of 1859. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained in this position until the summer of 1863, when, on account of disease, he was compelled to leave field duty and served in various hospitals until 1864, when he resumed practice in New Vienna, and continued in the active practice of medicine until

1875, when failing health necessitated his retiring in a great measure from active professional life.

Dr. George M. Telfair located as a physician in the village of Bloomington in the year 1862. He is the son of Dr. Isaac and Nancy A. (Boggs) Telfair, natives of the State of Virginia. He read medicine in the village where he is now engaged in practice in the office of Dr. Williams; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, graduating in 1860. Before locating in Bloomington, Dr. Telfair practiced two years with Dr. M. Lemon at Midway, Madison Co., Ohio.

Dr. A. T. Quinn, now practicing medicine in Wilmington, where he located in 1864, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born December 16, 1837, to parents Rev. Isaac Quinn, M. D., and Cynthia (Witten) Quinn, natives of Virginia. Our subject is a classical scholar, having graduated at the University at Athens, Ohio, in 1859. He then studied medicine and graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1862, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, where he served until 1864. Dr. W. S. Farabee, of New Antioch, located in that place in 1866. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and when nine years old came to Ohio. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery in 1865–66, and entered upon the practice of that science in Ross County, of this State, with a brother.

Dr. G. T. Ewbanks commenced the practice of medicine in the county at Port William in 1868. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of the city of Cincinnati, and has since practiced that system. At the breaking-out of the war, Dr. Ewbanks was a citizen of the State of Indiana, and from that State volunteered in the defense of the Union.

Dr. A. J. Gaskins, of Sabina, located in the village in the year 1868. He is the son of Dr. John Gaskins, who is now practicing in Clermont County, whither he emigrated at an early day. Our subject read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, graduating in 1869, one year after locating in Clinton County.

Dr. B. Farquhar, of New Burlington, is the son of Jonah and Elizabeth Farquhar, natives of Maryland, from whence they emigrated in 1814. Our subject's preparation for the medical profession extended over a period embracing the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. His preceptor was Dr. Loar, of this county, from whose office he entered the P. M. Institute of Cincinnati, and there graduated.

Dr. J. McKecknie, a native of Maine, settled in Ohio with his father in 1847, removing to Monroe, Butler County. The Doctor is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, having completed his course of lectures there in 1861. Eight years afterward, he located in this county, and began the practice of medicine at Wilmington, where he has since been engaged in the same profession. His grandfather was an Englishman, and by profession a surveyor. He emigrated to America and settled in Maine, and there became an extensive land-owner. Our subject married Julia Hadley, of Clinton County.

Dr. W. R. Morton, of Reesville, located as a practitioner of medicine in Centerville in the spring of 1870. He remained in that place until the fall of 1874, and removed to Reesville, where he has since been engaged in practice. He is a native of the county, read medicine at Centerville with Dr. D. B. Mory, and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College.

Dr. Z. Garland, son of T. S. Garland, M. D., whose sketch is given in connection with this chapter, was born in the county, read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, since which he has been engaged in active practice at Clarksville.

Dr. S. B. Lightner located at Sabina in 1871, and has since been a phy-

sician of the place. He is a native of Greene County, Penn., born May 4, 1839, of parents George and Mary (Woods) Lightner, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. E. H. Cary, of Nineveh, Penn., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1863. From February, 1864, until August, 1865, he served as Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. Before locating at Sabina, Dr. Lightner practiced one year at New Vienna, and three years in the city of Cincinnati.

Dr. R. Lytle, of Sabina, located at that point in December, 1871, and has since practiced medicine there. His father was Dr. James Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania, with whom the son read medicine. He then attended lectures, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and settled in Fayette County, this State, and was for three years attendant upon the inmates of the County Infirmary.

Dr. Nathan N. Sidwell, who located as a physician and surgeon in Wilmington in 1872, is a native of Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, where he was born October 18, 1840. His father was Dr. James Sidwell, a Kentuckian, and his mother was Lucinda (Newkirk) Sidwell, a native of Ohio. Our subject read medicine in his native village, and subsequently graduated at both the Eclectic Medical College and Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, at the former in the winter of 1860–61, and at the latter in the spring of 1871. In April, 1861, Dr. Sidwell enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in January, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, in which capacity he served until the summer of 1864. Before locating in this county, Dr. Sidwell practiced in Warren, Hamilton and other counties.

Dr. George M. Ireland, of Wilmington, located at that point and began the practice of medicine in 1876. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 1, 1850. His parents were David and Susan (Hoke) Ireland, natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ireland read medicine with Dr. E. M. Hall, of Frederickstown, and graduated in the school of Homœopathy at Cleveland, in the class of 1876.

Dr. G. W. Wire, since 1876 a practicing physician of Wilmington, was born in the State of Indiana, and educated at Asbury University; read medicine with Dr. S. E. Munford, of Princeton, Ind., and attended lectures at Miami Medical College, graduating in 1876, at the age of twenty-four years.

Dr. J. F. Bowers, a native of this county, was born in the village of New Vienna in the year 1842, where Squire C. C. Bowers, his father, settled about the year 1840, coming from New Jersey. The son read medicine with Dr. Johnson, of New Vienna, and completed his medical education at Miami Medical College, Ohio, graduating in 1867. From this period until 1876, Dr. Bowers was engaged in practice in various points in different States, when, during the last-named year, he located at Port William, where he has since remained. He served his country in its late trial.

Dr. John H. Stephens, of Centerville, located there in 1876. He is the son of Peter J. and Charlotte Stephens, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. He read medicine in Port William with Dr. Ewbanks, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati in 1876, and first located at Buena Vista, in Fayette County, Ohio.

Dr. T. J. Savage located at Centerville in 1879. His parents were James and Francis Savage, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. He read medicine with Dr. E. Judkins, of New Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio, attended lectures, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1879.

Dr. E. W. Brown located in the practice of medicine in the village of

New Vienna in June, 1879. He was born at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, October 21, 1856, of parents S. R. and Sarah (Duvall) Brown, natives of Ireland. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of Washington Court House, and subsequently graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. D. M. Barrere, of New Antioch, is a native of Highland County, Ohio; was a medical student of Dr. H. Whistler, and attended Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and there graduated in the spring of 1878. His first practice was at Sardinia, Brown Co., Ohio, from which place he came to Clinton County.

Dr. George B. Crawford, a physician and surgeon of Lumberton, settled in that village and began practicing his profession in 1880. He read medicine with Dr. Mitchel, and subsequently graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He practiced some time at Alpha, in Greene County, before settling in Clinton County.

Dr. C. Briggs located at Cuba in 1881. He read medicine in this county, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1881.

Dr. Nelson B. Vanwinkle located at Westboro in April, 1878. He read medicine in the office of Dr. H. Whistler, of New Market; then attended two fall courses of lectures at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, where, in the spring of 1878, he graduated.

Dr. Edward Stevens, of Clarksville, is the son of Dr. E. B. Stevens, of Lebanon, and the grandson of the late Dr. Joshua Stevens, of the same village. He was born in the city of Cincinnati; read medicine with his father, and subsequently attended lectures at the college of medicine, Syracuse University; also at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating at the latter in March, 1881, and locating in the above-named village in April of that year.

Dr. Daniel B. Mory, Jr., of Wilmington, a partner of Dr. Daniel B. Mory, Sr., is a native of the county; read medicine with his father, whose sketch is given in this chapter, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in March, 1882.

Drs. Herron and C. Cole, of Martinsville, have been engaged in practice in that locality for several years past; also are now practicing in Clinton County.

Dr. Creighton, of New Burlington, has been a practitioner for several years.

Drs. Simeon, and C. Watkins & Son, of Blanchester, are of the eclectic system. Dr. G. R. Conard, of New Vienna, a native of Indiana, who in that State was for several years engaged in active practice, and Dr. Thomas Quinn, now a physician of New Vienna, a graduate of Miami College, Cincinnati.

The following-named physicians have, at some period in the history o the county, practiced medicine here: John Quinn; J. C. Walker, a native of the county and a medical student of Dr. Jones, now engaged in practice in Indianapolis; R. T. Short; S. S. Bentley; H. B. Stevens, son of the late Dr. Joshua Stevens, of Lebanon; A. J. Martin, D. C. Harrison, A. L. Dryden, W. W. Canny, D. Gould.

CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In the early days of the medical profession in this locality, the physicians of the Fourth Congressional District formed themselves into a society and met for the discussion of medical and surgical questions, and to consider matters that would tend to elevate the profession, broaden and develop their capacities and make them the better qualified for usefulness in that field. In the absence of any records of this society, we are able to state that it existed only. From the Wilmington *Argus* of December, 1824, it appears that among



Jacob S. Peterson

prominent members at that time were Drs. Loammi Rigdon, Isaac Telfair, Samuel Price and Jacob Kirby.

The medical society (proper) of the county was not organized until the fall of 1851. At a meeting of physicians held November 1, 1851, A. T. Davis was appointed President pro tem., and G. W. Owens, Secretary. Drs. A. Brooke, I. C. Williams, T. W. McArthur and A. Jones were appointed a committeee to draft a constitution, which was presented, adopted and signed by the following-named persons:

A. Jones, A. Brooke, I. C. Williams, William G. Owens, A. T. Davis, T. W. McArthur, R. T. Short, G. F. Birdsall, I. C. Walker, W. W. Sheppard, L. A. Fairchild, J. K. Sparks, L. B. Welch (dentist), D. B. Mory, S. S. Bentley, H. B. Stevens and A. J. Martin. Officers as follows were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Aquila Jones; Vice President, A. Brooke; Secretary, I. C. Williams; Treasurer, L. W. McArthur. At this point we are compelled to plead our inability to furnish the officers of the society from 1851 to 1873, and from the latter period to 1877, owing to the non-existence of the records:

Officers for 1873: President, A. T. Davis; Vice President, D. B. Mory; Secretary, A. T. Johnson; Treasurer, S. B. Lightner.

Officers from 1877 to 1882 inclusive:

1877—President, A. T. Davis; Vice President, Aquila Jones; Secretary, S. B. Lightner; Treasurer, M. J. Hormell.

1878—President, W. W. Sheppard; Vice President, J. B. McKecknie; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, M. J. Hormell.

1879—President, W. W. Sheppard; Vice President, D. Gould; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, R. T. Trimble.

1880—President, Aquila Jones; Vice President, R. T. Trimble; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Wire. Board of Censors, A. T. Davis, G. R. Conard, D. M. Barrere.

1881—President, Aquila Jones; Vice President, R. T. Trimble; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Wire. Board of Censors, A. T. Davis, G. R. Conard, D. M. Barrere.

1882—President, R. T. Trimble; Vice President, E. S. Stevens; Secretary, N. H. Sidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Wire. Board of Censors, A. T. Davis, G. R. Conard, D. M. Barrere.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

IN Clinton County lives a man who has for a number of years taken great pains to gather into his possession copies of old newspapers and various other articles, and we believe he succeeded in mustering at least one number of every paper ever published in Wilmington, which has been the birthplace and the burial-place of many an aspiring sheet. This gentleman is Samuel Walker, who resides in the township of Union; and to him we are indebted for a nearly complete list of the papers of Wilmington, with the names of their publishers, taken from the papers themselves and given in the order in which their existence dawned on a waiting world. The items which appear under them have, with some exceptions, been taken by the writer from the numbers placed at his disposal by Mr. Walker.

The first paper established in the county was started at Wilmington, possibly in the winter of 1814–15, by Gaddis & Abrams, and was known as the *True American*. Mr. Gaddis is said by some to have removed to Wilmington in the spring* of 1814, and his press was shipped by way of the Ohio River, being a long time in reaching its destination. William Hale, who was keeping store for his brother Samuel, judged from recollection that the paper was started in the winter, and, as Mr. Walker found remnants of this paper bearing date of 1815, it is quite conclusive that if it began in the winter, it must have been established at the date first given. In one piece unearthed by Mr. Walker was found news from France to June 4, 1815, which stated that Bonaparte was still at Paris, and active hostilities were daily expected. This was a few days before the memorable battle of Waterloo. Another number contained news of the arrival of Bonaparte at St. Helena. Just how long this paper was published is not known.†

* Other authority places the date of the arrival of the family of Col. Thomas Gaddis, of which Rice Gaddis was a member, in September, 1814. They came down the Ohio in boats, the latter having his press and types along, and those materials were left at Manchester until the family had become located in a house belonging to Henry Babb, at Wilmington, when Col. Gaddis took his team and brought them to the latter place. There is an opinion existing that the *True American* was not established before March, 1815, and possibly later. The proceedings of the County Commissioners show that very soon subsequent to the first of June, 1815, the receipts and expenditures of the county were inserted in his paper and continued three weeks, and allowance No. 941 for $8 at the October term, 1815, was in payment for the use of said paper for the publication thereof. Mrs. Lettie Seaman related, some years since, that her husband, Ebenezer Seaman, a printer by trade, assisted in getting out the first number of the paper, which she thought must have been issued in March, 1815, fixing the date from the birth of her son, which occurred in that month. The Commissioners, on the 3d of May, 1817, rented of Henry Babb, for an office, at $2.50 per month, the frame house on Main street, "formerly occupied by Rice Gaddis, as a printing office." Mr. G. was born August 28, 1789, and died February 11, 1853. His partner, Israel Abrams, it is said, married a daughter of William Biggs, an early tavern-keeper and Justice. Abrams was connected with the paper until some time in 1816.

Since the above, with the accompanying note, was written, we have seen a perfect copy of the *True American*, bearing date August 15, 1816, and being the sixty-sixth issue of said publication. Figuring backward from this date would fix the time of the first issue at about the 20th of May, 1815, providing a paper was published each week. This is the best evidence now obtainable regarding the time at which this paper was established. At the date of said paper, Rice Gaddis was editing and publishing it alone. From this number we gather the following items: Michael Toderow, living on Cowan's Creek, offered a lot of property at auction; Gideon Edwards, of Union Township, had taken up a strawberry roan horse; John Linthank offered lots for sale in the village of West Liberty, which he had laid out on Anderson's Fork, "thirteen miles from Xenia, and eight from Wilmington, in Clinton County, on the road leading from Wilmington to Urbana, and on the road from Waynesville to Chillicothe. There is a good grist and saw mill adjoining the town, stone and timber in abundance, a high and healthy situation, a rich and flourishing settlement around it." Andrew Christy published a notice as administrator of the estate of Peter Peyton (colored), deceased. Peter Burr, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, had died August 8, 1816, aged forty-nine years. Thomas McCoy, living near Wilmington, wanted to purchase a good milch cow. Ferguson & Morris advertised "new goods just received" at their store in Wilmington. Eli Gaskill, J. P., on the 15th of August, 1816, had married Samuel Spray and Elizabeth Haworth, daughter of Absalom Haworth. The motto of the paper, which was issued every Thursday, at $2 a year in advance, was: "Where Liberty dwells, there is my country.—*Franklin.*"

† It is said that after this paper was discontinued, Mr. Gaddis removed the press to his home on Todd's Fork, where he did job work, and published a few original essays. In one scrap in Mr. Walker's possession, issued probably in December, 1815, is a part of a notice, as follows: "Taken up by Christopher Hiatt, a resident of Clinton County, Vernon Township, a sorrel horse ———."

The *Galaxy** was the second paper to make its appearance, the first number being issued October 29, 1821, by George Denny (father of W. H. P. Denny, who was afterward a publisher in Wilmington). The paper was issued weekly, at the rate of $2 per annum, and its publication was continued until some time in 1823. The first number contains information respecting the young Bonaparte, giving a description of his equipage. In the twelfth number, of date January 14, 1822, a notice is given of a meeting at the "schoolhouse of Mr. Arnold Treusdell," for the purpose of taking steps to build a permanent schoolhouse on the Lancasterian plan. Eli Gaskill was chosen President of the meeting, and S. H. Hale, Secretary, and Messrs. Hibben, Morris and Rigdon were appointed a Committee to estimate on size and expense of such a building. In the same paper was a notice of the dissolution of the firm of Gaskill & Smart, and the marriage of John Perkins and Julia Ann Eachus, at Center Meeting-House. Pork was then selling at Cincinnati at $1.75 to $2, and was expected to rise. In one number which we examined, was an advertisement dated "Clinton County, Chester Township, September 25, 1821," stating that James Brown had commenced the business of "fulling and dying" at his mill on a branch of Cæsar's Creek, where he was prepared to do work with neatness and dispatch. He said, also, that his mill was so fixed that he had at any time water enough, even in the driest seasons or in hard freezes, closing thus: "Cloth will be received by David Smart or James Fife, in Wilmington, and returned to the place it was received at, when dressed." The proprietor offered to take pay either in cash or in wheat, tallow, beeswax, sugar, feathers, flax, or tow linens, which articles appear to have been legal tender at that time for all debts. James W. Magee was then Postmaster at Wilmington, and had a long list of unclaimed letters advertised January 1, 1822. In the same number of the paper (January 14, 1822), David H. Birdsall offered to accept "good merchantable pork" in settlement of accounts with himself. William Munjar advertised that he had opened a shoe-shop in the house of Mr. Seaman, and Dr. Loammi Rigdon was seeking earnestly for money on account of services he had performed for suffering humanity. In the issue of this paper for June 24, 1822, appears the following:

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 11th inst., an indented girl named Matilda Hindman, about fourteen years of age, small of her age, hair and complexion light. Had on when she went away a striped linen dress, and had several other articles of clothing with her. All persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. Whosoever will return said girl shall have the above reward, but no charges. LOAMMI RIGDON.

WILMINGTON, June 17, 1822.

In October, 1822, it was advertised in the *Galaxy* that "Anna Anderson, late from Cincinnati," had opened the milliner's business in the front part of Mr. Thomas Hibben's house, while John Casada invited the attention of the public to his new grocery in the town of Wilmington, next door to the store of Samuel H. Hale. He promised to keep an orderly house and sell his goods cheap, and didn't want any disorderly persons around his establishment. Samuel H. Hale wanted 2,000 head of fat hogs, and 500 bushels of wheat, promising to pay the highest market price for pork, and 30 cents a bushel for wheat, if delivered at John Hadley's mill.

The Wilmington *Spectator* was the third paper in the village, commenced in December, 1823, by Jeremiah N. Reynolds, and conducted by him about eleven months, when its publication was suspended. Although not saying so directly, it is believed from the tone of Mr. Reynolds' paper that he was in favor of Henry Clay for President in 1824: Number 18, Volume I, of the *Spectator*, dated April 29, 1824, contains a notice that P. P. Price, a clock and

* This was an Anti-slavery paper, judging from the contents of a part of the first issue.

watch-maker, late from Cincinnati, had commenced business in Wilmington. George Bruce was then Postmaster.

The Western Argus.—The first number of this paper was issued November 11, 1824, by B. Hinkson and J. McManis, who continued to publish it until November 17, 1825, when they sold the press to John B. Seamans. That gentleman continued the paper uninterruptedly under the original title until some time in 1828, when he changed the name to the *Wilmington Argus.* Circumstances at length became so weighty that, after a hard struggle for existence, the *Argus* peacefully closed its eyes and gave up the ghost on the 26th of June, 1829.

From the files of this paper, we have made the following notes concerning Wilmington: The Fourth District Medical Society met in Wilmington on Tuesday, November 30, 1824, and Dr. Isaac Telfair was admitted to membership. Samuel Price, L. Rigdon and ——— Telfair were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws, and Jacob Kirby, M. D., was appointed to "read to the Society at its next meeting a desertation on some medical subject." That word probably demoralized the poor doctor, for we find nothing further about the article. Under date of December 16, 1824, the Wilmington Thespian Society advertised to give, on the 21st of that month, "the much-admired comedy, She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night." Admission, 12½ cents; children half price. December 23, 1824, Jones & Dinsmore announced that they had commenced the chair and wheel business in the shop formerly occupied by G. B. Moore, on South street. April 14, 1825, the account of the death of a child of James Reeves, of this county, was given. It occurred April 3, 1825, the little one, only two or three years old, being "killed by the fall of a gum full of ashes which had been placed upon a rail a short distance above ground, in Mr. Reeves' yard." In the same paper notice was given of the death of Hon. Return J. Meigs, late United States Postmaster General, and former Governor of Ohio. In the issue of May 26, 1825, over the signature "S.," was an article on card-playing, in which the writer asserted that several young gentlemen in Wilmington had become so infatuated with gambling that they were in the habit of resorting to the woods near by every Sunday for the purpose of indulging in their favorite pastime.

June 30, 1825, Andrew Welch announced that he had opened a tailor shop in the house opposite the court house, where William Millikan, Esq., had his office. The issue of July 14, 1825, contained an account of the Fourth of July celebration on the premises of Abraham How, in Richland Township. A considerable company was present, a bountiful dinner was partaken of, and numerous toasts were drank. October 13, 1825, Abel Martin, Captain of the "Wilmington Guards," ordered the company to parade at Wilmington on "Saturday, the 22d inst., to perform military duty according to law." A meeting was held December 29, 1825, to consider the project of building a steam grist-mill in Wilmington, such an institution being considered necessary. November 25, 1826, Charles Russell advertised a new machine for shelling corn, to be seen at his fulling-mill in Wilmington. This was undoubtedly a great novelty. It would, he said, shell a barrel of corn in four or five minutes, and a person could see at first sight that there was "no deception belonging to it." In the paper of the same date is this item: "An apple was lately picked from the orchard of Nathan Linton, of this vicinity, weighing twenty-nine ounces, and a pear weighing twenty-six ounces. A turnip was recently taken from the patch of Moses Hoskin, of this county, which weighed twelve pounds."

June 16, 1827, the following was published, showing the number of white male inhabitants in Clinton County, over the age of twenty-one years: Union

Township, 458; Chester, 324; Greene, 214; Richland, 229; Liberty, 127; Vernon, 309; Clark, 302; total, 1,963.

The 4th of July, 1827, was duly celebrated at Wilmington. On the 30th of the previous June, a large meeting had been held in the place, at the court house, for the purpose of making arrangements to act with parties at Chillicothe, where a meeting had already been held, to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to extend its road west of the Ohio River as far as some suitable point on the Great Miami River. Resolutions were adopted to be forwarded, and a Corresponding Committee was chosen, consisting of John McManis, Eli Gaskill, Isaiah Morris, William Hibben and Benjamin Hinkson. September 22, 1827, Joseph Farquhar advertised that he would have for sale on the 20th of the next month "thirty-five or forty Mérino sheep." December 12, 1827, William Smalley, one of the early settlers in Warren County, offered for sale his farm and plantation of 640 acres, lying on Todd's Fork, near the line between Clinton and Warren Counties. He then had 150 acres cleared, a good brick house and kitchen, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 150 acres of good bottom land, and two orchards on the premises. On the evening of March 4, 1829, the house of Samuel H. Hale, Esq., in Wilmington, was burned, entailing a loss of about $2,500. The fire originated in the kitchen, and spread from that to the dwelling, consuming both.

"The next paper published," says Mr. Walker, "was the *Clintonian*." Under this caption a newspaper was started at Wilmington in November, 1829, by W. H. P. Denny. April 4, 1830, he changed the name to the *Clintonian and Farmers' Repository*. In 1831, the title was changed again, and the paper was called the *Clintonian and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*. In January, 1831, Mr. Denny offered his establishment for sale, as he wished to engage in other business; and, during that year, the publication of the paper was suspended.

The *Constitutional Republican* was established in May, 1831, by John Crihfield, and continued six months.

In July, 1832, Samuel Pike and Thomas B. Palmer began the publication of a paper known as the *Democrat and Railroad Advocate*, which was continued about one year, when the career of the sheet closed.

The Democrat and Herald.—At this time there is no positive evidence who founded this paper. Its publication began in July, 1832. The oldest copy which has been found, bearing date April 19, 1833, was published by Pike & Camron. May 10, in the same year, Pike & McKibbin were the publishers, and June 7, following, William A. Camron had become editor and publisher. He continued until January 2, 1835, when it passed into the hands of J. & T. McKibbin. In 1841, this paper joined those which had gone before; the Harrison campaign had been too much for it, perhaps. The last issue was dated January 8, 1841.

In the issue of this paper for June 7, 1833, there was notice of an order by the Commissioners for a meeting to be held on the last Friday in June, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature February 25, 1833. June 14, 1833, a village ordinance was published warning persons not to ring the market bell, either in case of fire or on occasions of meetings of any kind, without first obtaining permission from the market clerk. Under date of June 6, 1833, is an advertisement of Doup & Grover, who had associated together in the drug and medicine business,* their store being on "Main Cross street, between Mr. Stratton's and Antrim's stores, and nearly opposite the market house." Dr. A. Grover, of this firm, was a practicing physician.

*This store had been established in December, 1832, as shown by the files of the paper here named.

In the issue of the *Democrat and Herald* for May 23, 1834, is given an account of a squirrel hunt, which took place on the Friday previous. Forty men took part in this hunt, the two parties being captained by J. B. Posey and Charles Hughes. Upon their return in the evening, the scalps of the slain animals were counted, when it was found that Capt. Posey's company had brought in 1,119, and Capt. Hughes' 1,100. Supper was eaten by the men at the hotel of E. S. Quinby, and the occasion appears to have been greatly enjoyed. Seven years before this (April 20 and 21, 1827), a squirrel hunt had taken place, the rendezvous being the residence of Jonathan Seaman, and, on that occasion, 1,333 squirrels bit the dust. Men knew the use of the rifle in those days, and the abundance of at least one kind of game is shown by the foregoing figures.

The paper for July 11, 1834, gave an account of the Fourth of July proceedings at Wilmington. The ceremonies commenced at the Methodist Church, from which an adjournment was had to the hotel of Richard Peirce, where the company ate a big dinner, drank numerous toasts, and felt patriotism's thrill in every nerve. In the same issue were published the Constitution and by-laws of the Wilmington Temperance Society, which had been organized February 3, 1834, and had, on the 29th of the following June, 127 members. The same paper also had a report of a meeting of the Clinton County Colonization Society, organized for the purpose of aiding in sending the negroes from the United States to colonies in Liberia, Africa. At this date, Isaiah Morris was President of the society; Jesse Hughes, Sr., Vice President; Amos T. Sewell, Treasurer; A. E. Strickle, Secretary; John Taaffe, Lewis Wright, James McElroy, John A. Holly, R. B. Harlan, Isaac Shepherd, C. B. Harlan, Alexander Roberts, John Carman and Dr. J. K. Sparks, Directors. At the meeting mentioned (held July 4, 1834), a number of ladies and gentlemen became members, and a series of resolutions was adopted, lauding the objects of the society, and thanking Dr. Sparks, Isaac Shepherd and R. B. Harlan for addresses delivered before the society that day.

October 3, 1834, an account was given of a slight fire which broke out on Sunday night previous, in the kitchen of D. C. Hinman, Esq., but which was extinguished after causing small damage. Exertions were then being made to organize a fire company in the village, and purchase an engine. November 6, 1835, M. Rombach and R. B. Harlan announced that they had purchased and brought from Kentucky a fine Durham bull, known as "Comet." May 13, 1836, came an account of a death in the jail, and of two runaways of teams, all occurring in Wilmington on Sunday, May 8, 1836. Several persons were injured by the runaways. In this number was the advertisement of the Wilmington Academy, W. H. Rogers, Principal, and an announcement that the Clinton County Teachers' Institute would hold its first regular meeting in the Christian Church, at Wilmington, on Saturday, May 14, 1836, W. H. Rogers, Secretary. The Institute met and elected Dr. T. Welch, President; Dr. A. Jones, Vice President; W. H. Rogers, Secretary; R. B. Harlan, Treasurer. It was resolved to ask teachers throughout the county to discontinue corporal punishment. April 7, 1837, a notice appeared of a meeting to be held April 20, of the Goshen, Wilmington & Columbus Turnpike Company. This company was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 22, 1837. The Clinton County members were Eli Hale, John Hadley, William Hadley, Nathan Linton, Isaiah Morris, David Strattan, Lawrence Fitzhugh and Josephus Reed. The road had been commenced years before, and completed from Cincinnati to Goshen. The work was under contract as far as Wilmington in the spring of 1838, mostly to Wilmington parties, but the pike was not completed to the latter place until 1840. Its cost was about $4,000 per mile. The Clinton

County Anti-slavery Society had an existence in 1839, and an account was published in the *Democrat and Herald* of a meeting held by it on the 22d of November, in that year.

In December, 1832, the first number of a paper called the *Farmers' Herald* was issued by Truesdell & McKibben; but Mr. Walker, after investigation, could not learn that more than three numbers were ever published.

The Western Whig.—It is not positively known by whom this paper was established, and there is a dispute upon the point. In the Clinton *Republican* of March 15, 1850, it is stated that the *Western Whig* was commenced in 1838 by Truesdell & Drake, and that R. B. Harlan subsequently took an interest and became the editor of the paper, which was continued under that name but one year. The paper was first issued in October, 1838, and Samuel P. Drake, in a letter to Samuel Walker, says his brother, Stephen P. Drake, was the founder and proprietor. Other authority states that Stephen P. Drake and John O. Truesdell first published it, and that Truesdell's name appeared as one of the proprietors, although he probably had no interest in the materials. He was a printer by trade.* Dr. A. Jones, of Wilmington, states that Drake certainly started it, but became embarrassed, and could not pay for the press and materials, and R. B. Harlan, attorney for the creditors, purchased the office in his own name, and for a short time published and edited the paper, disposing of it soon to R. R. Lindsey, who purchased it with capital furnished by Dr. Jones, the latter stating that for a time he assisted Mr. Lindsey, who was his brother-in-law, in editing it. Parker B. Osborn, who came to Wilmington in the fall of 1839, recollects that Mr. Drake was then editing this paper, and thinks he was its founder. John F. McGregor's recollection is that Drake & Truesdell established the paper at the date given (October, 1838), and that Truesdell's name appeared but a short time as a member of the firm. He thinks that R. B. Harlan, who had probably become responsible for the press, etc., finally took charge, issued three or four numbers in his own name, and then disposed of the establishment to R. R. Lindsey. Mr. McGregor worked in the cabinet-shop of his father, Eli McGregor, in the fall of 1838; and in his possession at present are his father's old books. Considerable work was done for the printing-office, and for the greater part of the year succeeding the establishment of the paper, charges are found against Drake for materials furnished, among other things being a type-case. Succeeding Drake, the charges are made against Lindsey. Mrs. Harlan is of the opinion that her husband, Robert Barclay Harlan, established this paper himself, and states that he had told her he did do so. It is very evident that he at one time conceived the idea of starting a Whig paper in Wilmington, for we have seen a time-worn piece of manuscript in his handwriting which was evidently intended as a prospectus to the paper he should found.† He said his paper should be different in politics from others before published, or those then in existence. "In a word," wrote he. "my paper will be Whig." He closes his prospectus thus: "With a full reliance on the liberality of the citizens of Clinton County, among whom I have lived the greater part of my life, I offer my proposals to the public, conscious that patronage will be extended in aid of my undertaking, if approved." Mrs. Harlan has also in her possession a note reading as follows: "For value received, we, or either of us, promise to pay W. Humphrey, or order, twelve months after date, $125. Witness our hands this 8th day of September, 1838." This note is signed by R. B. Har-

* Charles N. Osborn, who came to Wilmington in June, 1838, is positive that the paper was established by Drake alone, and that Truesdell was not then in the place, not coming until Lindsey had purchased the paper. Truesdell is said to have been nothing more than a vagabond printer, with no capital whatever; and, upon this point at least, all agree.

† There is no date upon this manuscript to show when it was written.

lan and Michael H. Johnson, and on the back are the following indorsements: "R. B. Harlan, M. H. Johnson, notes for press." "I assign the within to G. W. King, without recourse. William Humphrey." "Received pay of R. B. Harlan, September 27, 1839. J. W. King, for G. W. King." In a scrap-book filled by Judge Harlan's own hands, is an item cut from a newspaper* to the effect that the *Western Whig* was started by himself. Aside from Mrs. Harlan and her family, it is the opinion of most people who remember the paper in its infancy, that it was started by Drake & Truesdell; but their opinions are not more positive than are those of Mrs. Harlan and the supporters of the idea that Judge Harlan was the original proprietor. In the absence of conclusive evidence, the points bearing on the case from both directions are here given as found, and the writer's opinion or belief in the matter will have no weight perhaps either way; therefore, it is not expressed. It is known positively that R. R. Lindsey soon became proprietor, and since that time there is no obscurity to puzzle the seeker after historical facts, and the succeeding changes are now given. At some time between September 18 and December 13, 1839, Mr. Lindsey changed the name of the paper to the *Clinton Republican*. It was a stanch Whig journal, and, in the exciting campaign of 1840, ardently supported "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too." In 1846, David Fisher† succeeded R. R. Lindsey, and continued the publication of the paper until 1850, when William B. Fisher and Franklin Corwin became proprietors. August 6, 1852, Corwin sold his interest to Hon. A. P. Russell, and the firm of Russell & Fisher managed affairs until February 10, 1860, when Mr. Russell disposed of his interest. Mr. Fisher conducted it alone until July 19, 1866, when David L. Way became his partner. November 10, 1870, Fisher sold his share to Frank Browning, the new firm being known as Browning & Way. November 18, 1875, the establishment became the property of Browning Bros., who were also interested in the publishing business at Batavia, Clermont County. In August, 1878, Frank Browning died very suddenly, and his brother, C. N. Browning, then holding a clerkship at Washington, D. C., came on at once and took charge of affairs. In settling up matters, he disposed of the office at Batavia, and gave his whole attention to the one at Wilmington, of which he has since been the head. The *Clinton Republican* is now published by C. N. Browning & Co., Mr. B.'s sister being associated with him. The paper is ably conducted and prosperous.

The *Democratic Star* was a paper established at Wilmington in May, 1844, by J. & T. McKibbin, and was a campaign sheet, advocating the election of James K. Polk. It was continued only until the close of that year.

In May, 1847, about a year after he had disposed of the *Clinton Republican*, R. R. Lindsey began publishing a paper called the *People's Press*. It was neutral in politics and religion, and was continued but a short time.

The Wilmington *Banner* was commenced in August, 1848, by John W. Kees, with W. Fuller and J. W. Kees as editors. March 1, 1849, it appears from an old scrap that W. Fuller and W. Tillinghast were editors and proprietors.‡ The paper was only published about one year. It was in favor of Lewis Cass for President, in 1848.

January 2, 1850, W. T. Tillinghast began the publication of the *Empyrean*, and discontinued it September 13, 1851. Politically, this paper was radically Democratic; but it opposed the extension of slavery, and urged its aboli-

* *Clinton Republican* of November 14, 1867.

† David Fisher was elected to Congress from this district, and was a member of that body in 1848, at the time of the death of John Quincy Adams.

‡ The issue of this paper, dated Thureday, March 22, 1849, has the names of John W. Kees, publisher, and W. Fuller and J. W. Kees, editors. July 18, 1849, William Tillinghast was publisher and editor. It seems the paper changed hands quite often.



WILLIAM HOBLIT.
(DECEASED)

tion in the District of Columbia. Mr. Tillinghast had not long previously published a paper called the *Reveille* (or, as we have seen it spelled, *Revillee*), but we have failed to learn its exact time.

A new paper appeared in Wilmington October 31, 1851, published by J. W. Chaffin, and called the *Herald of Freedom*. August 5, 1853, J. Gibson and J. B. Dunn became its editors; continuing until February 24, 1854, at which time Gibson sold out, and Dunn continued until January 26, 1855. The following week no paper was issued, but on the 9th of February following, it appeared under the name of the Wilmington *Independent*, with J. W. Chaffin as publisher. November 16, 1855, its existence ended. It was a Free-Soil paper, having supported John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julian for Vice President, in 1852, under its original name.

In 1852, a paper was published in Wilmington for a short time by John Torry. It was known as the *Democratic Advocate*.

December 14, 1855, J. D. Thurston threw down his gauntlet in the publishers' field, and issued a paper which he called the *Independent Citizen*. The push was a bold one, but he backed water a little by announcing that he would not continue the paper until he could see prospects for its support. It is possible that the first number was the only one issued.

The publication of the *Wilmington Watchman* was begun January 26, 1856, by Bayham & Brodess. It was Republican in politics, and passed through many hands in its comparatively short career. February 20, 1857, Isaac S. Wright had it in charge. His successors were as follows: June 5, 1857, Tillinghast; October 16, 1857, R. E. & A. W. Doan; March 12, 1858, J. D. Hines and A. W. Doan; May 7, 1858, H. S. Doan & I. S. Whinery; August 27, 1858, H. S. Doan; April 23, 1859, W. H. Foos; January 5, 1860, C. B. Lindsey; October 14, 1860, H. S. Doan; January 2, 1862, W. P. Reid; May 1, 1862, James D. Thurston, which latter gentleman published it until September 24, 1863, when the last number was issued.

The *Clinton Democrat*—its politics apparent from its name—was published by B. F. Raleigh, twenty-four numbers being issued, the last under date of April 1, 1864.

Some time in 1864, the Garvin Bros. began the publication of a paper in the interests of Christianity and education, naming it the *Franklin College Monthly*. Just how long it was continued, we are unable to state; but in February, 1868, the same gentlemen established a monthly pamphlet known as the *Journal of Information*. This was the direct forerunner of the Wilmington *Journal*, which the Messrs. Garvin began to publish, in newspaper form, at the close of the year 1868. Garvin & Lowery were its proprietors May 5, 1869, and on the 11th of May, 1870, A. H. McVey & Co. had taken charge of it. October 20, 1871, W. H. P. Denny was editor and proprietor. April 12, 1877, John Tudor became proprietor, and James M. Vernon editor. February 15, 1880, Mr. Vernon purchased a half-interest, retaining the editorship. December 17, 1880, Mr. Tudor disposed of his remaining interest to Mr. Vernon, who continues the publication of the *Journal*, which is a neat, well-edited, and prosperous sheet. The office is, perhaps, the best fitted of all country offices in Southern Ohio. Steam power is used.

The *Aid to Progress* was commenced in 1868, by A. D. Rhonemus, and continued about three years. Mrs. Mary Jane Adams had charge of it for a few months previous to its final closing up. Politically, it was Republican.

In the fall of 1868, a small Republican campaign sheet called *Tanner and Typo* was issued for a short time by Melville Hayes.

The first number of the Wilmington *Weekly Gazette* was published October 6, 1870, by A. E. Routh. May 25, 1871, the paper passed into the hands

of William C. & James T. Gould. In October of that year the publishers stated they must either discontinue or get what was due them. Whether they received their dues or not is not stated; but the paper was finally discontinued. It supported Allen G. Thurman for President in 1872.

May 14, 1880, Thomas M. Proctor began at Wilmington the publication of the *Clinton County Democrat*, which he continued until September 6, 1881, when his wife, Mrs. Mary V. Proctor, became its editress and publisher, which position she continues to fill. The paper is Democratic in politics, has a good appearance, and appears to be receiving a fair share of patronage.

The journals mentioned in the foregoing pages have all been published at Wilmington, and the struggle to maintain a paper in the place was, for many years, attended with ill success, as seen from the many aspiring sheets which sprang into existence only to have their s ns set in a blaze of anything but glory, however worthy they may have been. But at last the day came when a paper could live, and those published in the county at the present time (1882) are excellent specimens of their kind, and creditable to proprietors and patrons. With the exception of the pamphlet which immediately preceded the Wilmington *Journal*, all the papers which are mentioned were issued in folio form—four pages. The dearth of local news in the publications of the earlier years is remarkable; and from them no possible idea of their abiding-place could be obtained were it not for the few local advertisements they contained. The early merchants spent considerable money in advertising that they must have what was owing them, or leave their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. Goods were purchased mostly in the far Eastern cities, and announcements of departures for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are frequent in the columns of the old Wilmington papers. When the merchants could not get money, they seemed willing to accept of almost any kind of produce. It was many years after the newspaper made its debut in Wilmington before the idea gained a place that local happenings should be chronicled, and it was but slowly accepted. Could the historian read of the events which transpired here away back in the twenties and thirties, he would have a rich fund from which to draw; but it is impossible, as they were never recorded in print.

At New Vienna, in 1870, Daniel Hill and J. M. Hussey, who had been engaged in mercantile trade at that place, established a well-furnished printing office for publishing the periodicals of the Orthodox Friends. Two years later, Mr. Hussey became sole manager, and continues the publication of three church papers, known as the *Christian Worker*, the *Olive Leaf*, and the *Bible Lesson Leaf*, besides a local paper known as the *New Vienna Record*. In addition to these, Mr. Hussey prints the *Messenger of Peace*, and a large amount of tract work for the "Peace Association of Friends," of which Daniel Hill is Secretary. The publishing-house is one of the best equipped in the region outside the large cities. The *New Vienna Record* is the successor of the *New Vienna Register*, which, in 1878–79, was published by James D. McClintock.

November 6, 1874, S. R. Nickerson, formerly proprietor of a paper at Blanchester, established at Sabina a sheet known as the *Sabina Telegram*, using the press and material he had brought from Blanchester. April 8, 1876, he sold the *Telegram* to E. L. Mann, and on the 29th of March, 1877, its successor, the *Sabina News*, was established by Ely & Sanders, being a seven-column folio. December 1, 1878, W. H. Sanders became sole proprietor, and in November, 1881, Z. R. Sanders became a member of the firm of Sanders & Son, now Z. R. & W. H. Sanders, who continue the publication of the paper, which has been enlarged to a seven-column quarto. The business of the office

is extensive, and the firm has started offices in adjoining towns. The paper is cut and pasted before being mailed to its patrons.

At Blanchester, March 24, 1870, S. R. Nickerson established the *Blanchester Herald*, which he sold eighteen months later to James S. Turk, who soon changed the name to the *Marion Independent*. The publication of the paper ceased about October 1, 1872. The present paper published at Blanchester, called the *Blanchester Star*, was established in 1875, by W. Nickerson; is Republican in politics, has a good circulation, and is now published by Fred A. Goulding.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

IT is but natural that the inhabitants of the county of Clinton, through all generations, should be possessed of patriotism and military ardor. Numbers of the pioneers had seen service under the lead of Washington, or had become acquainted with Indian warfare both in the East and the West, and the spirit which stirred the blood of the men of yore at sound of trump and drum was transmitted through the fleeting years to their sons and grandsons. The mothers of the land stood ready at every emergency to dedicate their husbands, sons and brothers to their country, and nobly have they always responded to the call. It is impossible, from the means at hand in this county, to give anything like a correct list of Revolutionary and "second war" veterans, whose homes were here, and regarding those who served in the latter war (1812–15) such information as has been gained will be found in their personal mention elsewhere. The following names have been given of Revolutionary pensioners who became residents of Clinton County:

Thomas Fugate, private, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, died September 11, 1833; William Spencer, private, Virginia Continental Line; William Venard, private, Tupper's Brigade; Daniel Redington, private, Massachusetts Continental Line; John Allen, private, Virginia State Troops; Jacob Beard, private, Virginia Militia; Asa Disbrow, private, Connecticut State Troops; Abraham Ellis, private, Pennsylvania State Troops; William Lloyd, private, Virginia Continental Line; Thomas Gaddis, Captain and Colonel, Virginia State Troops; Isaac Grant, private, Virginia Continental Line; John Hall, private, Virginia State Troops; David Hardwick, private in Virginia Cavalry; Thomas Hardin, private, Delaware Militia; John Jones, private, Pennsylvania Militia; Elijah Sabin, private, New York Militia; David Shields, James Spencer, John Wollard, privates, Virginia Militia; Gordon Howard, Dennis O'Laughlin, privates, Pennsylvania Continental Line; Alexander Strickland, Michael Wolf, privates, Virginia Continental Line; Abraham Westfall, New York Continental Line; Thomas Weekley, Connecticut Continental Line. Capt. Joseph Parrott, who was living in the county in 1840, and was then a very old man, claimed to have fought under Washington in the Revolution, and under Harrison in the war of 1812.

That numerous men from this county served in various capacities in the army of the Northwest under Harrison, in the second war with Great Britain, there is no doubt; but no lists have been preserved that are available, consequently the names cannot be given except in a few scattering instances. Clinton County had not then very many persons to send; therefore, it is presumed the ranks of the army were not perceptibly swelled by her recruits. In 1847, during the war with Mexico, R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington, raised a company, and prepared to depart with it to the seat of war; but the quota of the State was full without them, and they were therefore not needed. Gen. James W. Denver, now a resident of Wilmington, achieved distinction in the Mexican war as a volunteer from the State of Missouri.

Militia companies were organized throughout Ohio, both before and after the struggle with Mexico, and Judge R. B. Harlan, before mentioned, rose to

the rank of Major General of Ohio militia. The uniforms of the companies of those days were gorgeous with feathers and gilt trappings, and general musters, "trainings" and Fourth of July parades were witnessed by eager crowds who saw beneath the glitter the mettle which would be sure to show itself if danger should ever menace the country. The stormy times in the National Legislature during Buchanan's administration forboded war; and when the lightning beam of rebellion was hurled forth in April, 1861, it found the people not wholly unprepared for the event. The crash of hostile shells against the walls of Sumter echoed throughout the North, and the patriotic pulse throbbed fiercely at this angry summons to the fray. The tremendous uprising which followed will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it, and the history of the four years of strife from 1861 to 1865 must ever be intensely interesting to citizens of the Republic. The record of Clinton County during that war was magnificent.

The *Clinton Republican* of Friday, April 19, 1861, had the following article, headed "Popular Excitement:"

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter fell heavily upon our citizens on Sunday evening, as it flashed along the wires, and on Monday, when the daily papers arrived confirming the report, and bringing also the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, the excitement became intense. Preparations were immediately commenced for erecting a national flag on the top of the court house, whilst those of our citizens who happened to be possessed of national banners, immediately unfurled them to the breeze. About 1 o'clock, a large flag displaying thirty-four stars, was run up on the court house, accompanied by the cheers of the hundreds of people who lined the sidewalks and thronged the streets. A large meeting of the citizens then spontaneously assembled in the court house, which was organized by the appointment of William Fuller, Esq., Chairman, and Rodney Foos, Secretary. The meeting was spiritedly addressed by Messrs. William Fuller, J. Q. Smith, R. B. Harlan, A. W. Doan, I. B. Allen, Leroy Pope, A. C. Diboll, J. D. Hines and David Linton. An agreement was then presented to the meeting of volunteers to be subject to the call of the proper authorities, to march to the defense of the Union, whenever and wherever called, which was signed on the spot by the following-named citizens: R. B. Harlan, J. D. Hines, I. B. Allen, A. W. Doan, H. B. Crumly, C. B. Lindsey, William S. Foos, William Adams, Jesse Hines, D. C. Kearns, James D. Roak, C. H. Morgan, S. J. Reed, Ed. Foos, H. S. Doan, J. W. Campbell, Jonathan Doan, Jr., C. T. Atkinson, A. H. Chapman, W. J. Speers, Samuel Woodruff.

The following names have been added since: C. M. Robinson, Michael Heck, P. A. Stamats, James B. Ireland, Samuel S. Dunham, Eli Madden, Cyrus Hunt, Eden Andrew, Albert Harvey, S. T. Darbyshire, John Pennington, Stephen G. Job, Silas Page, Franklin Bayhan, John W. Shirey, Carey Johnson, John B. Abbott, W. B. Moore, G. P. Dunham, Elias Doan, G. D. Bendel, William H. Garrett, G. D. Smith, C. P. Penn, J. Parkerson, A. Arnold, J. F. Dakin, Frank S. Wheeler, J. N. Colvin, Rockey Osborn, Michael Long, John J. Harris, Amos T. Sewell, Miles Reeder, Joseph Smith, W. N. Wilkerson, E. S. Cline, G. M. McKinsey, John Fugate, James Garrison, Thomas P. Tyrrell, Thomas M. Pugh, C. S. Outcalt, George M. Zeigler, and several others whose names we have not learned.

Attention, Clinton County Volunteers! The volunteers of Clinton County will assemble in front of the court house in Wilmington to-day (Friday), at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of arranging to start to Washington on Monday next. Any suitable persons, desirous of joining the company, by attending at that time, may possibly have an opportunity to do so, but, as the number is limited, it would be safer to apply before. By order of the Captain. R. B. HARLAN.

Agreeably to the call of Capt. Harlan, the volunteers met at the court house at the time appointed, ready to organize and prepare to march. The paper states that "Judge R. B. Harlan was unanimously and enthusiastically chosen Captain by acclamation. The Captain was then called upon to address the assembled multitude, but the affectionate ardor of the men who thus placed themselves under his charge had so far overcome his feelings that he was unable at the moment to respond. He finally told them that he proposed thereafter to teach them how to fight, and not to entertain them with speeches. A. W. Doan was elected First Lieutenant, and J. D. Hines, Second Lieutenant. It was agreed that the non-commissioned officers should not be elected until they reached Columbus. After the election of officers, a subscription was pre-

sented to the meeting for the future aid of the volunteers, with $1,000 already subscribed upon it, which was immediately doubled by the gentlemen present, and which has since been largely increased. By Monday morning the number of applications for admission to the company had become so numerous that there were enough to form two full companies, which will probably be done at Columbus. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a beautiful flag was presented to the company by the ladies of Wilmington, and at 9:30 o'clock the company started on a special train for Columbus. At Columbus about sixty were dismissed from this company, owing to the great number of men offered in Ohio, and many returned home. Others joined other companies, leaving Capt. Harlan's company consisting of about one hundred men. The following non-commissioned officers were appointed: First Sergeant, Morris Harlan; Second Sergeant, C. B. Lindsey; Third Sergeant, A. H. Chapman; Fourth Sergeant, B. A. Hines; First Corporal, J. V. Drake; Second Corporal, E. G. Rizer; Third Corporal, Hiram McKay; Fourth Corporal, H. S. Doan."

The following is a list of the private soldiers of this company, as shown by the original roll: P. A. Arthur, John B. Abbott, Anderson Arnold, Isaac B. Allen, C. T. Atkinson, Abraham H. Anson, John W. Bardsley, George D. Bendel, John J. Barlow, John Brehlman, John Briant, Andrew J. Brown, Henry C. Brown, John C. Cline, Ephraim S. Cline, Harvey F. Conklin, Martin V. Crosson, James Crosson, Burlington Carlisle, Thomas Conway, Henry B. Crumley, Lewis Dunn, Samuel S. Dunham, Jonathan Doan, Jr., John F. Dakin, James W. Eaton, William Foos, Edward Foos, William R. Gillespie, Timothy Garner, Jesse Hines, Sock Harlan, John Harris, William Hartman, Michael Heck, James E. Harman, A. J. Hodson, J. A. Johnson, Carey Johnson, James Johnson, Stephen G. Job, De C. Kearns, Harrison Luddington, Michael Long, David Lyon, William H. McLean, Jacob Moon, Samuel Marks, G. B. Miller, William Miller, Thomas I. Mercer, William B. Moore, P. R. Osborn, John Owens, Charles P. Penn, Silas Page, A. J. Pennington, Seymour J. Reed, James D. Rake, John B. Roberts, Elias Roberts, J. G. Smithson, J. D. Smith, Orlando Smith, Joseph F. Smith, James R. Smith, James M. Speers, W. J. Speers, William H. Stroad, Henry Sands, P. A. Stamats, John Standard, Isaac Sewell, John S. Surfas, H. F. Stivins, John Talbert, James Todd, Thomas Tyrrell, F. M. Underwood, Isaiah Wilkerson, William N. Wilkerson, Ellis B. Wall, Jesse R. Williams, Joshua R. Walker, Silas Woodmansee, Frank S. Wheeler, George M. Zeigler. The company was assigned to the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received the distinctive letter "B." Term of enlistment, three months. Company called "Clinton County Guards."

A company known as "Clinton Guards, No. 2," was organized at Wilmington immediately after Capt. Harlan's company had gone forward, its officers being: D. Linton, Captain; Thomas Vantress, First Lieutenant; Thomas Thatcher, Second Lieutenant.* The Twelfth Regiment took up its quarters at Camp Dennison, near Milford, May 8, 1861. Lieut. J. D. Hines was subsequently made Adjutant of the regiment, and I. B. Allen was appointed Second Lieutenant in his place. Col. King, the commanding officer of the guard at Camp Jackson, Columbus, asserted that the "Clinton stavers" were worth any two companies of the regiment to preserve order and keep a good guard line.

By May 31, 1861, a fine company of Ellsworth Zouaves had been organized at Wilmington, through the efforts of some of the young men of the place, and fifty-two men were enrolled at that date. The organization was completed by the election of J. A. Farden as Captain, H. P. Jones, First Lieutenant,

* This company was offered to the State, but was not accepted, as the number of men from the county was so much greater than that called for. The company was therefore disbanded.

and Robert Dillon, Second Lieutenant. On the same date companies were organized and ready for service at the following points in Clinton County, viz.: Port William, Westboro, Sabina, Cuba, Reesville, New Vienna and Wilmington—making seven besides the one already at Camp Dennison. In June, Charles J. Ent had in training a company which he called the "Wilmington Lancers," composed of boys from ten to fifteen years of age. Besides these, a number of the citizens of Wilmington organized a rifle company, intending to uniform and equip themselves. They elected A. Koogle, Captain; John Rutherford, First Lieutenant; S. Rulon, Second Lieutenant; and L. B. Welch, Orderly Sergeant.

By direction of the State military authorities, Capt. Rodney Foos established a military camp on the fair ground at Wilmington early in May, 1861, for the temporary reception of soldiers. The first company assigned to it was that of Capt. Johnson, of Fayette County, which arrived previous to the 10th of the month, and began regular drilling.

In the issue of the *Clinton Republican* for May 10, 1861, is the following: "* * * We hereby agree to contribute the sums set opposite our names to aid and support the families of those volunteers who may be disabled or fall in defending the Federal Government against the assaults of traitors: James Fife, $200; W. C. Fife, $100; W. Hibben, $100; C. M Bosworth, $100; L. B. Welch, $100; T. L. Carothers, $100; Thomas Hibben, $50; R. B. Mory, $50; Samuel Smith, $50; T. R. Wraith, $50; William Preston, $50; Samuel Haines, $50; J. W. Farren, $50; Eli Hadley, $50; J. Perrell, $50; Henry Babb, $25; Mahlon Wall, $25; A. T. Wall, $25; David Sanders, $25; I. R. Moody, $25; Samuel Knowlton, $25; E. Doan, $25; R. E. Doan, $25; J. M. Haworth, $50; W. B. Fisher, $25; W. Greer, $25; C. F. Truesdell, $25; William Reed, $25; E. S. Davis, $25; J. H. West, $25; R. Foos, $25; H. D. Sayers, $25; Levi Sheppard, $25; David Fife, $25; Thomas Custis, $25; James Henry, $25; H. H. Hankins, $20; C. Blazier, $50; J. F. Masters, $30; Levi Bennett, $20; William Knox, $20; John Holly, $20; E. L. Lacy, $25; R. Wickersham, $25."

During the month of May, 1861, enlistments began for three years, and most of the members in the Clinton County company in the Twelfth Regiment signified their willingness to re-enlist for that period.* The correspondence of the volunteers during the first weeks of service in camp shows that many of them were dissatisfied with their fare and accommodations, having been used to better things at home, and not yet realizing that war brings with it a multitude of trials from the day the new recruit first finds himself in a military camp, to the close of his term of service. The citizens of Clinton County sent generous donations of home delicacies to the boys in camp, who welcomed them gratefully, and appreciated them as perhaps they had never done before; and when, during the hard campaigns they afterward experienced, their thoughts reverted to Camps Jackson and Dennison, the memory was doubtless far more pleasing than were the stern facts which stared them in the face at the front. There is a "green age" in the life of the soldier, and it is during the first few weeks subsequent to his sudden change from civil to military life; but, when once he becomes accustomed to the new order of things, the amount of endurance he is found to be possessed of is remarkable.

In June, 1861, five men from the vicinity of Port William enlisted in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being quartered for a short time at Camp Dennison. These men were Ezra Jones, J. Owens, W. Quigley,

* It happened, however, that a large proportion of the men returned to their homes, leaving but a small number who actually did enlist for three years. Lieut. A. W. Doan was elected Captain of the re-organized three years' company, which by the 21st of June had swelled to ninety-three men. The company retained its original letter, and remained in the Twelfth Regiment.

William Toy and James Williams. On the Fourth of July a grand celebration occurred at Wilmington, and one of the features of the day was the presentation of a handsome flag to the "Lancers," by the young misses of the village. A list of the men in Company B of the Twelfth Regiment, July 2, 1861, shows that of its 100 members at that time, but twenty-six were from Clinton County, while fifty-two were from Greene, eight from Butler, and fourteen from other points. During the week ending July 12, 1861, a fine company of three years' men was raised at Wilmington, with R. B. Harlan as Captain, Asa Higgins, of New Vienna, First Lieutenant; A. H. Chapman, of Wilmington, Second Lieutenant; and P. A. Arthur, of New Vienna, Orderly Sergeant. This company, which was recruited for the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left on its organization for Camp Dennison, where it received arms and equipments, and soon after joined the regiment in Western Virginia. The Twelfth had gone to the same point of operations on the 6th of the month, and in an engagement near Charleston on the 18th, was driven back by a superior force of rebels, with a loss of seven men killed and thirty-five wounded. None of the killed were from Clinton County.

Capt. R. B. Harlan, who was elected to command the company raised for the Eleventh Regiment, stayed with his men until their departure for Virginia, July 18, 1861, when he returned home, much to the regret of the members of the company; but his age was against him in the chances he must take in the field, and he afterward did good service in Ohio in the matter of raising troops, and performing other labors which fell to his lot.

The *Clinton Republican* of August 2, 1861, has these notes: "The Clinton Grays of this place have applied for and obtained a position in the Groesbeck regiment, now at Camp Dennison, and will take their position there in a few days. Capt. Farden's Zouave Company, of this place, has a position in Piatt's regiment, and will soon go to it. There is another company forming for the war at Westboro, but whether they have a place assigned them yet or not, we do not know." Thirty additional men were wanted for Capt. Farden's Company. Drs. Oliver W. Nixon and T. W. McArthur were in July appointed surgeons of the Groesbeck regiment, which was raised principally in Cincinnati. August 9, 1861, the *Republican* says: "Capt. Koogle left this place on last Monday, with a full company, for Camp Dennison, to join the Groesbeck regiment at that place. This is the second full company raised in Clinton County to serve during the war. Besides and before these, a portion of Capt. Doan's company (B), about twenty-five in the Kentucky regiments, together with quite a number in divers other companies, were furnished by Clinton County. Nearly all of the first company of three months' men have joined the various three years' companies above referred to, and are now in for the war."

Military displays and parades were at this period held often in the county, and served to arouse the spirit of the people, besides affording them pleasure.

The "Clinton Grays" and "Wilmington Lancers" were two fine companies which were conspicuous on such occasions. A note in the *Republican* of August 16, 1861, gives an account of Col. William J. Morgan, a former resident and business man of Wilmington, but who had for several years been residing in Chariton County, Mo., a hot-bed of secession. His life had been threatened because of his stanch Union principles, and he proceeded to raise a regiment of troops known as "Morgan's Missouri Rangers," of which he was elected Colonel. Its members, 1,000 in number, were deer hunters and other hardy men, who had been subjected to greater or less indignities by the rebels, and who sought revenge therefor. That they were firm supporters of the Union was not questioned. The Colonel's son, George Morgan, was a Lieutenant in the Chariton County "Yellow Creek Guards."



HEZEKIAH HIATT.
(DECEASED)



MRS. ANN HIATT.
(DECEASED)

Toward the last of August, 1861, Capt. George Vandergrift, a former resident of Wilmington, who had been a Lieutenant in the "Zouave Guards," Second Regiment, three months' men, came to the place to obtain recruits for a company in the same regiment for the three years' service, and Judge J. H. West was at the same time authorized to receive and forward recruits for a regiment of infantry under Col. Worthington. Any competent volunteer bringing thirty-five men was offered a Lieutenant's commission. August 30, 1861, it was announced that "Lafe" Johnson, a previous resident of Wilmington, was recruiting for an artillery regiment, which was to be raised in Ohio, with sixty guns. He wanted able-bodied men for his company, which was to have 100 members. Persons desirous of joining were requested to report to Capts. Harlan and Babb, or to James M. Haworth, at Wilmington. The county had in the service, by the 1st of September, about four hundred and ten men, with other companies being organized and nearly ready for departure. A company for Col. Worthington's regiment (the Forty-seventh), commanded by Capt. David Miller, was raised in the vicinity of Reesville, and left for Columbus September 3. On arriving at Columbus, it was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Moses B. Walker. Another company, raised at Westboro and vicinity, was then with Gen. Rosecrans, its officers being A. S. Bundy, Captain; A. F. Denniston, First Lieutenant; and C. J. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Farden's company of Zouaves left for Camp Dennison on the 6th of September. Capt. Frank Spencer raised a fine company in the early part of September, and Capts. Haworth and Vandergrift were at the same time recruiting in Wilmington. George Carter, a venerable member of the Society of Friends, in a discourse delivered at Wilmington September 8, 1863, said: "You all do know that the Friends are opposed to wars and bloodshed; but Friends, this Government is too good a one to be given up peaceably to traitors to be by them destroyed." The stanch old man but gave words to the sentiment which stirred the hearts of his people, and the uprising among the Quakers of Clinton County at the time of their country's peril was one of the brightest events in their history.

Capt. Frank Spencer's company left for Camp Dennison September 13, 1863, and on their arrival the men were assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment. A Zouave company left Blanchester for Camp Dennison the same day, and on Tuesday following Capt. J. M. Haworth, with C. J. Ent and John Barlow for Lieutenants, left for Camp Chase, near Columbus, in command of a splendid company, which had been raised in a very few days. Lieut. Vandergrift had by the 20th of the month enlisted some twenty-five or thirty men at Wilmington, and placed them in the Second Ohio Regiment, of Camp Dennison. Capt. Haworth's company was assigned to the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, soon after its arrival at Camp Chase. About the 1st of October, officers were appointed for a new regiment, to be numbered Fifty-nine. James A. Farden, of Wilmington, was given the position of Major in this command.

A Soldiers' Aid Society was organized in Wilmington October 4, 1861, at a meeting of the citizens held at the court house. R. B. Harlan was chosen President, Rodney Foos, Secretary, and Albert Hockett, Treasurer. The object of the society was to "relieve the wants of the families of those that have gone into the service of our country." A Board of Control was chosen, consisting of A. H. Jenkins, Justus Taylor, D. S. King, T. R. Wraith and Elisha Doan. A committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed, authorized to appoint a sub-committee in each school district of Union Township. A depot for the reception and disbursements of contributions was established at the store of T. R. Wraith. In the early part of October, the Congressional Committee appointed a military committee for Clinton County, which held a meet-

ing on the 14th of the month and completed its organization by electing R. B. Harlan, President; Rodney Foos, Secretary; and H. D. Sayres, Treasurer. The following were among the resolutions passed:

"*Resolved*, That this committee earnestly recommend to the women of this county to form circles for knitting socks and mittens, and making undergarments for the volunteers now in and soon to go into service, and report from time to time the results of their labors.

"*Resolved*, That the committee use such means as they can command to procure blankets and other clothing that may be needful for our volunteers * * *"

In October, 1861, Rev. S. A. Brewster, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilmington, was commissioned Chaplain of the Fortieth Ohio, then at Camp Chase, near Columbus, and was released by the official members of his charge in order that he might accept his new position, which he did. Capt. A. W. Doan, of the Twelfth Regiment, resigned and returned home in November, 1861, on account of ill health, but made a splendid record afterward as commander of the Seventy-ninth.

In December, 1861, a company raised in Richland Township and commanded by Capt. William Reed, left that township to join its regiment, the Seventy-fourth. Lieut. Col. Parker, of the Forty-eighth Ohio, encamped near Wilmington in the latter part of the month, for the purpose of securing recruits for his regiment, which a number from the vicinity joined. Near the end of January, 1862, John N. Fallis, of Wilmington, received a commission as Lieutenant and recruiting officer of the Fifty-second Ohio (Col. Sargent), and he at once opened a recruiting office on Main street. The companies raised for this regiment, however, at that time were distributed among other regiments, leaving its officers without a command, but it was finally fully organized and sent to the field. February 12, 1862, three trains from Zanesville, loaded with troops on their way to Kentucky, passed through Wilmington. In the month last named, there were two recruiting offices in the place. Capt. J. J. Ennis was recruiting for the Fifty-second, and enlisted about thirty men from Wilmington and Clarksville, who joined Company A, at Camp Dennison, on the 3d of March. In that month, W. P. Reid, editor of the Wilmington *Watchman*, was commissioned Lieutenant, and became recruiting officer for the Fifty-second Ohio, W. S. Foos in the meantime editing the paper temporarily. Mr. Reid had seen service in the Mexican war, and in April, 1862, he went to the front with his company. The ladies of Wilmington had organized an Aid Society in the fall of 1861, and in March, 1862, Mrs. Rhoda C. Morris was President, and Mrs. Caroline E. Harlan, Vice President. In the latter month, the society sent a large box filled with clothing, blankets, and various delicacies, by Lieut. Ent, to his company in the Fortieth Regiment. There was in the place at the same time a "School-girls' Soldiers' Aid Society," which was very industriously engaged in collecting articles and sending them to the front. Of this society, Lizzie Work was President, Louisa Strickle, Vice President, Angie Outcalt, Secretary, and Millie Hibben, Treasurer. Both these societies, with others,* which were formed during the war, performed nobly their self-imposed missions.

March 25, 1862, the Sugar Grove Cemetery Association met and passed a resolution that Lot No. 130, in Section 1, containing 2,030 square feet of ground, appraised at $203, "be and the same is hereby set apart and donated for the exclusive purpose of a place of interment for all volunteer soldiers from Clinton County who have fallen or may hereafter fall by disease or

* Other organizations were a "Ladies' Dime Circle," a "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society," and a relief society in each township in the county, authorized by the Commissioners, for the purpose of affording aid to the families of soldiers.

in battle." Monday evening, May 26, 1862, a great excitement was created in Wilmington on receipt of a telegram from Gov. Tod to the Clinton County Military Committee, asking for 100 more men from the county to join the forces which were to be sent to the defense of Washington, which was in imminent danger. Recruiting in response to this telegram did not progress very rapidly; but thirty men were secured in three days, while Fayette County sent her quota of 100 men to Columbus on the morning following the receipt of the dispatch. On the 3d of July, Gov. Tod called for more men from Ohio, in response to a call issued by President Lincoln. In the same month, numerous Clinton County men were sent with others to Kentucky for a three months' campaign against the rebel Gen. Morgan, who had frightened the people of Cincinnati and Southwestern Ohio by a threatened raid. In July, Gov. Tod made the following appointments for a new regiment—the Seventy-ninth—of which three companies were to be raised in Clinton County. Colonel, R. B. Hayes; Lieutenant Colonel, R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington; Adjutant, Rodney Foos, of Wilmington. Col. Hayes became Colonel of another regiment, and Lieut. Col. Harlan did not go to the field. Company officers were appointed as follows: First Company—I. B. Allen, of Wilmington, Captain; John A. Smith, of Wilmington, First Lieutenant; H. S. Doan, of Wilmington, Second Lieutenant. Second Company*—J. C. Moon, of Wilmington, Captain; John Harrison, of New Vienna, First Lieutenant; Bryant Robinson, of Westboro, Second Lieutenant. Third Company—G. B. Hicks, of Clarksville, Captain; A. H. Botkin, of Port William, First Lieutenant; John Reese, of Reesville, Second Lieutenant. Recruiting was begun immediately, and volunteers came in quite rapidly at Wilmington for Capt. Allen's company. War meetings were held in various parts of the county, and the citizens adopted active measures to escape a draft, which they feared might be made, and which a second call for 300,000 men soon after made them apprehend still more. Capt. Allen's company left for Camp Dennison August 11, 1862. A war meeting had been held the day previous at the fair ground to effect the organization of the company, where speeches were made by Judge West and A. W. Doan. A large number of people attended, including a considerable delegation from Martinsville. Capt. Spencer's company, recruited at Sabina, left August 12, 1862, for Camp Dennison, an enthusiastic crowd being present to witness its departure.

In the third week of August, 1862, the papers of Wilmington stated that nearly every train west for ten days had taken out volunteers from Clinton County. About that time Gov. Tod appointed R. E. Doan Commissioner to superintend the draft in the county, while Jeptha Perrill was appointed Provost Marshal, Dr. J. Walker, of Wilmington, Examining Surgeon, and Marion Wilkerson, of Clarksville, Assistant Surgeon. Stephen Evans was subsequently appointed Draft Commissioner, and September 16 was set as the day on which the draft should be made, with the apportionment as follows: Union Township, 63; Vernon, 17; Greene, 41; Wayne, 17; Washington, 12; Liberty, 17; Adams, 6; Richland, 27; Wilson, 23; Marion, 25; Jefferson, 26; Chester, 37; Clark, 23; total, 336. The draft was postponed until October 1, but was finally made, the following persons being drawn:

Adams Township—Nathan Newly, John T. Ward, Joseph Pennington, Henry M. Reese, Samuel Hutchinson, Archibald Jobe, Josiah Anderson—7.

Wilson Township—George Gray—1.

Wayne Township—John M. C. Wilson, David Rollison, Eli Mathew, John Hoblett, Edmund West, Henry F. Johnson, James M. Syfferd, Joseph

* The officers of this company were changed to the following: Ethan Allen Spencer, of Wilson Township, Captain; Daniel Giffin, of Richland Township, First Lieutenant; John Harrison, of Greene Township, Second Lieutenant.

Sweetman, Daniel Dragoo, John Q. Adams, Jr., John Savage, John Butterfield, Henry L. Lutterell, Isaac Runnells, Ryden Van Pelt—15.

Washington Township—James Skimmings, Armonia M. Hale, George King, Elijah G. Ford, William H. Florea—5.

Marion Township—Thomas T. Sever, Jacob Burroughs, Milton A. Craft —3.

Liberty Township—Joshua Pilcher, Allen Beal, Stephen Shafer, John A. Beal, William Almond, James Barton, Joseph Antram, Ira Scott, Thomas Linkhart, William S. Hoblett, Asa Oliphant, Calvin H. Antram, John Rankin, John Cline—14.

Greene Township—Washington Spears, Salathiel Harris, John W. Bean, Valentine Cox, Joel Sanderson, Michael Swingley, John R. Holmes, George W. Mory—8.

Chester Township—Lawson M. Lafetra, Robert Reeves, Washington Nagles, Nathan McKay, Amos Mills, William Q. Hurton, Richard Williams, Jeremiah Jeffries, Samuel P. Bailey, James Austin, Emory H. McMillan, Philip Mills, Edward Evans, John Mendenhall, James Jay, Amos Haines, William H. Ferguson, Joshua Lucas, James Mannon, William Lister, Robert Carr, Clarkson McMillan, Nathan Kirk—23.

Union Township—Michael O'Donnel, William J. Rouch, William Woods, Frederick Wegman, Thomas W. Gaskill, Eli Thompson, Alfred C. Antram, Jesse H. Stout, James C. Boyd, George L. Fallis, Jesse Woods, Jacob Thompson, John Davis, William Smith, John M. Kirk, John Mussetter, Alfred Wilson, John Conway, James Wilson, James Thompson, Nathan Starbuck, William Welch—22.

Numbers of the above procured substitutes, for which they paid sums ranging from $300 to $500 each. The drafted men left for Camp Dennison October 6, 1862. Many of them joined old regiments, while others entered new three years' regiments. Col. James Farden, of the Fifty-fourth, resigned on account of ill health, and returned to his home in Wilmington in December, 1862. Sergt. Landon S. Farquhar, a former citizen of Wilmington, but for some years a resident of Indiana, from which State he volunteered in the Ninth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, was killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862, by a cannon shot striking him in the left groin.

Most of the foregoing items were found in the file of the *Wilmington Watchman* for 1862; those which follow were gathered from the volumes of the *Clinton Republican* for that and the subsequent years of the war.

At Sabina, on the day after the receipt of the news of the great battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862, a meeting of the citizens was called, and a committee appointed to solicit contributions to send for the relief of those at the scene of the conflict. This committee was composed of E. Roberts, John Sillik and R. McGuire, and by evening of the same day they had collected $295.35, of which $74.50 had been raised at a meeting held at Reesville at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Dr. S. A. Christy, David Giffin, John Parkerson, Elias Roberts and Samuel Henry were sent with this money as nurses to the scene of suffering, a large box of delicacies and necessary articles having been made up and sent the same evening (April 10). Dr. Christy had been influential in calling the meeing at Sabina, of which O. P. Gallaher was Chairman, and J. Theobald, Secretary.

In June, 1862, a company of men was raised, mostly in Clinton County, for the Eighty-fifth Regiment (three months' men), and went out commanded by John C. Moon. After their time was out, Capt Moon at once began recruiting a company for the three years' service, half of his old company re-enlisting. Under calls for troops in the summer of 1862, five companies were raised in

Clinton County by Capts. George B. Hicks, I. B. Allen, Ethan A. Spencer, J. R. Stillwell and J. C. Moon. Sergt. J. B. Nickerson, of the Fortieth Infantry, left for his command September 1, 1862, with sixteen recruits whom he had enlisted at Wilmington. On the 9th of August, Capt. G. B. Hicks' company (D) for the Seventy-ninth Regiment was reported full, and the next morning he proceeded with it—a fine body of men—to Camp Dennison. Capt. Allen's and Capt. Spencer's companies soon followed, and Capt. Stillwell's company, which was raised in the neighborhood of Clarksville, went into camp on the 22d.

During the week ending September 11, 1862, there was great excitement at Wilmington and throughout the county. Rumors arrived on Wednesday evening, the 3d of the month, by telegraph, that Cincinnati was in imminent danger of attack from a large force of rebels who were marching upon it from the Kentucky side of the Ohio. The alarm spread rapidly. A meeting was called to be held at the court house, and soon the bell rang out in impatient tones to call the people together. Posters were printed and widely circulated, calling on the citizens of the county to assemble at Wilmington the following day, bringing with them all available kinds of fire-arms, for the purpose of organizing volunteer companies to go to the defense of Cincinnati. "Runners" were sent into the country to tell the news, calls to arms were issued by the newspapers, and, on the morning of the next day, an immense gathering of people assembled at the county seat, the men being armed with squirrel rifles, shot-guns, muskets, etc., and the boys of fourteen were as eager to be enrolled as were their elders, of all ages up to threescore and ten. It needed but this danger to thoroughly arouse the people, and the uprising in the county was greater than at any other time during the war. Volunteers were called for at the meeting held in the forenoon at the court house, and 405 men stepped forward immediately. A special train was provided by the railroad company, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the men embarked, having been formed into companies about an hour before. These companies were officered as follows: First Company—John Q. Smith, Captain; Leroy Pope, First Lieutenant; John A. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Second Company—David Brown, Captain; Elon B. Ward, First Lieutenant; John W. Custis, Second Lieutenant. Third Company—Mahlon Wall, Captain; William C. Wilson, First Lieutenant; Samuel Rulon, Second Lieutenant. Fourth Company—A. E. Steele, Captain; Christopher Rhonemus, First Lieutenant; M. P. Early, Second Lieutenant. These companies were all formed at Wilmington; a fifth, raised at Blanchester, had for its officers John K. Trickey, Captain; Joseph Kelsey, First Lieutenant. All proceeded to Cincinnati, and were formed into a battalion. They were sent to a position some miles south of the city, in Kentucky; but, after a few days, were sent home, the rebels, under Kirby Smith, failing to give them a chance to test their mettle and marksmanship. These volunteers became known as the "squirrel hunters," a name which has been recorded in history. Although they saw no fighting, heard not the roar of heavy guns nor the rattle of musketry, and had no chance to spill blood, yet they felt ready for anything, and had they been well armed, must have made ugly opponents for even a well organized army.

Lieut. Chapman, of Company G, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in Wilmington in September, 1862, recruiting for his regiment. The State was then under martial law, and persons leaving were required to first procure passes; none were necessary, however, in going from county to county within the State. Several military companies were formed in the county under a militia law, and those had regular drills. A recruiting officer came to Wilmington on the evening of May 15, 1863, seeking recruits for a Massachusetts

colored regiment, and on Monday morning following he left for Waynesville with eighteen of the colored citizens of Wilmington, who had enlisted under him. They were Erasmus Bennett, John Joels, James A. Rickman, David Adams, Nathaniel Stewart, O. S. Hightower, Levi Green, William Barber, William H. Thomas, Joseph Mace, A. Thomas, Jordan Robinson, Albert T. Felter, Seth C. Felter, Samuel Hill, Richard Jones, Simon Ratcliffe, Charles Chatman.

In June, 1863, in response to a call from the President, it became necessary to raise men in Ohio to serve six months, and steps were taken toward raising three companies in Clinton County. Ohio was asked to furnish, under this call, twenty-five regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, and in the same proportion according to the number volunteering. The Governor also urged the expediency of raising at least one colored regiment in the State during the thirty days following June 22, 1863. A new militia law in Ohio, in the summer of 1863, required that every able-bodied man in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years should either enroll himself in a militia company or pay a certain sum of money. Five years' service rendered each man exempt from further duty under that law. The townships were formed into military districts, and in Clinton County the following company officers were elected:

Union Township, First District—Morris Harlan, Captain; Lewis C. Walker, First Lieutenant; John Rutherford, Second Lieutenant. Second District—William Frazer, Captain; B. Leonard, First Lieutenant; William H. Reed, Second Lieutenant. Third District—Henry S. Doan, Captain; John K. Spencer, First Lieutenant; Joseph Doan, Second Lieutenant. Fourth District—R. H. Smith, Captain; C. W. Doan, First Lieutenant; S. Jones, Second Lieutenant. Fifth District—John M. Underwood, Captain; Lewis Boots, First Lieutenant; William E. Parker, Second Lieutenant.

Liberty Township, First District—James H. Hart, Captain; Reese Stephens, First Lieutenant; Cyrus Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Second District—Tilghman McKay, Captain; A. C. Hiatt, First Lieutenant; J. C. Cohagen, Second Lieutenant.

Chester Township, First District—Benjamin Collett, Captain; John Middleton, First Lieutenant; C. H. Van Tress, Second Lieutenant. Second District—H. C. Colvin, Captain; J. Blair, First Lieutenant; M. M. Collett, Second Lieutenant.

Adams Township, First District—J. M. Gorrelle, Captain; P. R. Osborn, First Lieutenant; S. Denney, Second Lieutenant.

Jefferson Township, First District—C. J. Cunningham, Captain; John T. Hammer, First Lieutenant; George Hudson, Second Lieutenant. Second District—J. D. Hodson, Captain; J. T. Jackson, First Lieutenant; G. R. Jackson, Second Lieutenant.

Clark Township, First District—Finley Moon, Captain; George R. Moon, First Lieutenant; J. P. Langden, Second Lieutenant.

Marion Township, First District—C. P. Baldwin, Captain; Joseph Garrison, First Lieutenant; S. G. Clark, Second Lieutenant. Second District—Henry C. Smith, Captain; Andrew J. Hodson, First Lieutenant; J. M. Gustin, Second Lieutenant.

Vernon Township, First District—Eli Hadley, Captain; David Mann, First Lieutenant; D. A. Kelley, Second Lieutenant. Second District—John M. Villars, Captain; T. H. Townsend, First Lieutenant; E. Cast, Second Lieutenant.

Washington Township, First District—Samuel Briggs, Captain; Daniel Stephenson, First Lieutenant; Frank Mitchel, Second Lieutenant. Second

District—William Clevenger, Captain; Philip Smith, First Lieutenant; Clark Brown, Second Lieutenant.

Wilson Township, First District—Ethan A. Spencer, Captain; M. P. Early, First Lieutenant; O. B. Carroll, Second Lieutenant. Second District—William Pope, Captain; I. C. Williams, First Lieutenant; B. B. Brewer, Second Lieutenant.

Richland Township, First District—H. H. Thorp, Captain; Thomas Glass, First Lieutenant; John Kenny, Second Lieutenant. Second District—C. Rhonemus, Captain; William Ross, First Lieutenant; Lewis Bigley, Second Lieutenant.

Wayne Township, First District—J. Stout, Captain; B. Davis, First Lieutenant; J. Runnels, Second Lieutenant. Second District—James E. Pidgeon, Captain; William H. Strode, First Lieutenant; James Babb, Second Lieutenant.

Greene Township, First District—Joshua Hussey, Captain; Granville Osborn, First Lieutenant; W. W. Barnes, Second Lieutenant. Second District—Thomas Elliott, Captain; Elijah Mathews, First Lieutenant; M. Swingley, Second Lieutenant. Third District—William C. Wilson, Captain; James V. Raynald, First Lieutenant; Newton Shoemaker, Second Lieutenant.

About the same time these officers were appointed for their respective districts (July, 1863), news arrived that the rebel Gen. John Morgan was pushing rapidly through Indiana toward Cincinnati on his famous raid. With the news came the proclamation of Gov. Tod calling out the militia, and on Monday morning July 13, they gathered at Wilmington about one thousand strong, ready to be transported to camp. Companies also took the cars at Sabina, Roesville and Sligo. One company, under command of Capt. Eli Hadley, had left Clarksville on the early morning train, and was captured by Morgan's men before reaching Camp Dennison, and before obtaining arms. The rebels had torn up the track, from which the train was thrown, killing the fireman and wounding the engineer. The prisoners were hastily paroled, and the raiders, after destroying the train, pushed eastward through Williamsburg to Georgetown. The other companies did not reach Camp Dennison until Wednesday; but on Tuesday, while they were waiting for transportation, a cavalry company was hastily organized and sent off southwestwardly on a scouting expedition. Men of all classes and callings came forward to offer their services at this time, for war in their very midst was something which had not been prepared for. The writer has heard men say, who were among the volunteers who joined in the pursuit of Morgan, that they were never anxious to overtake him, and were willing always to be twenty-four hours behind him, which they generally were. But however the case may be, the bold rebel found himself so hotly beset that he imagined that safety lay only in precipitate flight; consequently he retreated as rapidly as possible. But his pursuers at last entrapped him, and with some of his brother officers he spent some time in the penitentiary at Columbus, finally escaping to the South, and at length meeting the fate of a traitor.

In August, 1863, Rev. J. F. Spence, late Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in Wilmington recruiting for the Second Ohio Battery of heavy artillery. At that time, four companies of volunteer militia had been organized in the county, and formed by the Adjutant General of the State into a battalion called the Fifty-fifth. On the last day of August, H. H. Hankins, of Company A, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the battalion. The three militia regiments of the county elected their officers as follows:

First Regiment—H. S. Doan, Colonel; H. B. Crumly, Lieutenant Colonel; Alfred McKay, Major.

Second Regiment—A. F. Deniston, Colonel; David Mann, Lieutenant Colonel; Owen West, Major.

Third Regiment—E. A. Spencer, Colonel; James Pidgeon, Lieutenant Colonel; ——— Matthews, Major.

Maj. John F. Rucker, a notorious rebel bushwacker, grew to manhood in Clinton County, but a few years previous to the war removed to Missouri, and when the rebellion broke out he entered the Confederate service and became one of the most desperate of the guerrilla leaders. On the 8th of September, 1863, he was mortally wounded in an engagement with a detachment of Union troops under Capt. Williams, of Company A, Ninth Provisional Regiment, E. M. M., near St. Aubert, Calloway Co., Mo. He had paid a visit to Wilmington but a few weeks previously, but learned that the Deputy Provost Marshal was anxious to see him, and departed for more congenial territory.

On the 3d of March, 1863, the total number of Clinton County volunteers in actual service was 1,108, including 1,030 in various infantry regiments, 31 in the cavalry, and 47 miscellaneous—gun-boat service, etc. The different townships of the county were represented in numbers as follows:

Union, 186; Chester and Adams, 99; Liberty, 90; Vernon, Marion and Jefferson, 217; Clark and Washington, 171; Greene and Wayne, 188; Richland and Wilson, 157; total, 1,108. In October, 1863, P. H. Stamats, formerly of Company H, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (wounded in the hand at New Madrid), was appointed First Lieutenant in Capt. Charles Oren's Company (E), in the Fifth United States Colored Infantry. Capt. Oren, Assist. Surg. H. V. Noble, and one other man in the company besides Lieut. Stamats, were from Clinton County. Under the call of the President for 300,000 men in the fall of 1863, the quota of the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio was 1,624, of which Clinton County's quota was 284, apportioned as follows among the townships: Union, 51; Chester, 20; Liberty, 18; Vernon, 15; Marion, 18; Jefferson, 14; Clark, 27; Washington, 17; Greene, 36; Adams, 14; Wayne, 18; Richland, 21; Wilson, 15. Each new recruit was offered a bounty of $302 and premium, while veterans were entitled to $100 more. December 9, 1863, five recruits were sent from Clinton County to join a battalion of Ohio troops guarding prisoners at Johnson's Island, the battalion being raised to a regiment when sufficient recruits had been obtained. The five Clinton men were William E. Parker, Elisha Parker, Thomas Gaskill, Thomas Haws and George Bernlehr. The regiment as organized was numbered the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. In the month of December, 1863, Maj. Clement and Sergts. McMillan and Clifford, of the Seventy-ninth, were recruiting for their regiment in Clinton and adjoining counties.

Monday, January 11, 1864, about sixty cords of wood were brought by the farmers to Wilmington and contributed to the families of soldiers living in the place. Forty citizens who had no wood to contribute paid $1 each, and joined with the farmers in partaking of a bountiful dinner at Clinton Hall. In the same month (January, 1864), Capt. T. Q. Hildebrant, Capt. J. M. Underwood and Capt. Joshua Hussey, were appointed recruiting officers for Clinton County, and the time for receiving recruits was extended to the 1st of March, the bounties of $302 and $402 remaining the same. Any man who had served in the army not less than nine months was deemed a veteran, and became entitled to the larger bounty upon volunteering. About February 1, 1864, Lieut. Joseph J. Wakefield began recruiting a company in the county for the Twenty-seventh regiment United States Colored Troops. Early in March, Lieut.* J. M. Underwood sent forward twenty-four recruits from Wilmington and vicinity, to be assigned to new companies, and others had been

*Given also as Captain.



David Curl

recruited about the same time for veteran regiments. The *Clinton Republican* of March 18, 1864, stated that Capt. Williamson, of the Seventy-ninth, was in town recruiting sharpshooters for his company, while Lieut. J. M. Underwood was still seeking for men to join his company in the Sixtieth, at Camp Chase. The total quota of Clinton County under the calls aggregating 700,000 men, in the spring of 1864, was 487; and, after deducting the credits for veterans and new recruits up to the 2d of April, there remained yet to be raised 363. A draft was imminent if the townships did not raise the numbers expected of them. Adams was the first township in the county to fill her quota, and was congratulated upon the fact by the Provost Marshal. In the latter part of April, Gov. Brough (who had been elected the previous fall), called into active service for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, the militia companies of the State, which had been re-organized as the Ohio National Guard, under an act passed March 31, 1864. Of the 486 companies in the State, 443 responded to the call, including the four from Clinton County, constituting the Fifty-fifth battalion. The latter was consolidated with a battalion from Highland County, the two forming the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guards. The command left for Camp Dennison May 4, 1864, and chose West Virginia as their place of destination. At Columbus, Ohio, soon after, the Clinton County battalion was consolidated with one from Ross County, the two together being known as the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, 850 strong, commanded by Col. A. E. Brown. They were sent to Washington, saw severe service in Virginia, and returned home at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

A draft was made in Clinton County May 18, 1864, affecting all the townships except Adams, Chester and Liberty, which had furnished their respective quotas. The numbers from the other townships were: Union, 68; Vernon, 10; Marion, 3; Jefferson, 7; Clark, 25; Washington, 23; Wilson 26; Greene, 4, and numbers from other townships not given in the report from which this is taken. A second draft took place June 14, to supply the places of those persons who had been exempted by reason of disability, and at that time Union Township furnished 13, Wilson 6, Washington 4, Clark 2, and Vernon 2. In July, 1864, the time of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was out, and those who did not re-enlist as veterans returned to Ohio and were mustered out. Many of the Clinton County members remained in the service. On the 16th of July, a war meeting was held at Wilmington to devise means of raising volunteers for the army in order that another draft, then impending, should not be necessary in the county. It was resolved that the Trustees of the several townships should be requested to borrow sufficient money to enable them to pay $100 to each volunteer and levy a tax on the property in the township to liquidate the same. It was also resolved that the citizens of the respective townships be requested to hold meetings therein and solicit subscriptions for additional bounties. Capt. J. N. Fallis was appointed to recruit men in Union Township. President Lincoln, on the 18th of July, issued a call for 500,000 men, those who should be drafted to serve one year. Under this call, Ohio's quota was twenty-five regiments, and that of Clinton County about four hundred and fifty men. A draft to fill it took place on the 26th of September. Friday, November 11, the citizens of Wilmington and the farmers from the vicinity formed another "wood train" for the benefit of soldiers' families, and the net proceeds of the day were $55. Under the President's call for 300,000 men, dated December 19, 1864, the net quota of Clinton County was placed at 206.

It was now evident that the terrible war was drawing to a close; yet the last struggles of the monster Rebellion were fierce as the spring of the tiger upon his prey. The armies of the Confederacy were being surely encompassed

in the toils of the conquerors, and peace hovered in sight, awaiting the glad day when her welcome coming should bring joy to a land drenched for four years in blood. The people were weary of strife, and throughout the broad land there was mourning for the men who had met their death on the fiercely contested fields, by swift messengers from the foe, or in the prison pen or the hospital—all in the deadly struggle which had devastated homes and made firesides desolate. Billions of money had been expended, and the Government was saved. In Clinton County, aside from the money raised from all other sources, the Commissioners had appropriated about $60,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. Glad were the waiting hearts at home when the news came that Petersburg had fallen, that Richmond once again saw the stars and stripes waving upon her heights, and that the army of Lee had surrendered to the silent, modest man whose name was in the ears of all the people—Grant. Bells were rung, flags and banners were hung on the outer walls, guns were fired, men, women and children cheered until they were hoarse, and the demonstrations of joy were greater than were ever before seen. Suddenly, in the midst of rejoicing, came over the wires the dire announcement that President Lincoln had been foully assassinated just as he was at the zenith of his glory, just as he had enshrined himself in the grateful hearts of all men not devoid of humanity. Quickly was joy changed to mourning. The flags which had swelled upon the breeze at the news of the death throes of the rebellion were lowered to half-mast; black and somber drapery took the place of gay decorations; funeral services were held in the churches; bands played dead marches at the heads of long, silent, slowly-moving processions; a sorrowful gloom pervaded all communities, and sadness rested upon the faces of the people who had been granted a respite from strife at such a cost. The dastardly act of the assassin was a fitting finale to the record of the traitors and the leniency of the Government toward its erring children was never equaled in history.

Most of the volunteers from Clinton County returned to their homes in the summer of 1865, the Seventy-ninth Regiment arriving on the evening of June 17. The men were treated to a feast which had been prepared at the depot by the ladies, and hundreds of people met there to welcome them home. The two banners which had been carried to the field by the regiment thirty-four months before were brought back scarred and torn in battle, their colors dimmed—the evidence of stormy and deadly strife in the sacred tatters. Lewis C. Walker, Esq., on behalf of the citizens, welcomed the soldier boys home, and Col. A. W. Doan responded in an address giving an account of the scenes through which he and his men had passed. The regiment had gone into the field originally with 900 men, had received 400 recruits, and returned at the close of the war with but few over four hundred men. The Clinton County members of the Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiments returned in July.

The Fourth of July, 1865, was appropriately celebrated at Wilmington, the gathering being more of a general and joyous re-union in honor of the returned boys in blue than aught else, and a very large number of soldiers and citizens were present. After the exercises, speeches were delivered by J. Q. Smith, T. Q. Hildebrant, L. C. Walker, Robert Gray, H. S. Doan, Alonzo Hickson, M. M. Clinton, and Col. A. W. Doan. The latter told of life in "Dixie" —of the campaigns in which the gallant Seventy-ninth had been engaged, and of the varied experiences of its officers and men. He detailed the adventures of the two tattered banners they had brought back with them, and told how eight color-bearers had successively fallen in the duty of upholding them. The last one, Sergt. Hunter, was present beside the Colonel, having recovered from a wound through the lung received in one of the last engagements in

North Carolina. The drummer-boy of the Seventy-ninth, Gilbert Van Zant, was also present at the celebration. He was one of the youngest soldiers in the service, having been but ten years of age when he enlisted.

When at last the echoes of the bugle were silent, when the decimated ranks of the army had been mustered for the last time, when war had become a story of the past and the survivors of the conflict had been discharged and sent to their homes, they returned to peaceful pursuits again as if they had never marched thousands of miles, stood where death was present in most terrible shape, or slept beneath the stars upon the rough bed of the soldier. Those men made excellent citizens, despite the croaking of the unpatriotic, and the country is proud to-day of their splendid record. But many and many a brave heart was stilled in the strife, and the greedy Southern soil drank torrents of the best blood in the land. The misguided sons of the Southland fought long and well, and they too suffered terribly before the passage at arms was concluded. The trials of the country were great; but it rode safely through the storm and entered the harbor of peace with the splendid stripes and stars unfurled to the gaze of envious nations, and the great results of the purification as by fire evident to all who should choose to contemplate.

Decoration Day (May 30), has been fittingly observed in Clinton County for a number of years. From an account of the services on that day in 1869, it is learned that about two thousand persons were in the cemetery grounds during the ceremonies, conducted by the local Post of the G. A. R. The graves were decorated by little girls, under charge of several ladies, the following being the names of the soldiers whose last resting-place was thus honored: Claudius Morgan, Company D, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Enoch P. Arnott, Company B, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; John E. Lazenby, company and regiment not known; Capt. Richard L. Fallis, Company I, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; John Taylor, band, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Samuel Henry, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guard; James B. O'Neal, Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George M. O'Neal, same; Seymour J. Reed, same; John W. Morey, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Andrew W. Chapman, Company G, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Edward Bruce, company and regiment unknown; Lannes Irvin, Company I, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Frank Johns, wagon master; an unknown soldier, who died at Wilmington on his way home; Edward Miles, Company F, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Cyrus Vanpelt, Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; James L. Hinman, Company C, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; David H. Horseman, Company H, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Jacob Carroll, Company C, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; D. P. Carroll, same; Joseph Woodruff, Company I, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Warren Fuller, Company I, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Daniel Kelley, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; William Lang, band, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; A. E. Strickle, Commissary United States Army; Jesse Stout, Company G, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Charles Ashcraft, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Col. J. R. Parker, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HISTORY OF THE REGIMENTS.

It is deemed proper to insert a synopsis of the history of the regiments from Ohio during the rebellion, in which were representatives from the county of Clinton, so far as these organizations are known. The sketches following are taken principally from Whitelaw Reid's history of "Ohio in the War," a standard work in the State.

Clinton County furnished three general officers by brevet, namely, Azariah

W. Doan, John C. Moen, and George M. Zeigler. The first-named gentleman volunteered in the spring of 1861, in the Twelfth Ohio (three months') Infantry, and on the 12th of June in the same year was promoted to Captain. He resigned October 18, 1861, and on the 19th of August, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio. He served with great credit to the close of the war, and was promoted to Colonel July 8, 1865, but was mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel. After the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers to date from March 13, 1865. John C. Moon, in June, 1862, raised Company F, of the Eighty-fifth regiment, three months' men, that being the only company of the regiment containing men from Clinton County. September 24, 1862, Capt. Moon was commissioned Captain in the Eighty-eighth Ohio, and most of the men in his old company re-enlisted under him. They had originally gone out from Wilmington and vicinity. Capt. Moon was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Troops, in the fall of 1863, and was subsequently promoted to Colonel. He continued in the service until some time in 1866, and was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers, to date from November 21, 1865. He was the only one of the three from the county to have brevet rank conferred upon them who was still in the service when thus honored. George M. Zeigler* was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry August 28, 1861; was promoted to First Lieutenant December 6, 1861; to Captain December 28, 1862, and to Colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, December 22, 1864. His brevet rank as Brigadier General dates from March 13, 1865.

Sketches are given here only of the regiments which contained the greater numbers of men from the county, the others having but scattering detachments or single individuals. They fought in all branches of the service, and in all of the principal engagements of the war. A few Clinton County men were in the First and Second Ohio Infantry Regiments, but the first which called a considerable number was the

ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Of this regiment, Company G was raised in this county. The regiment was formed of men from the counties of Miami, Clinton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Columbiana, and was mustered into the service for three months, at Camp Dennison, in April, 1861. The regiment was re-organized and mustered into the service for three years on the 20th of June, 1861, and on the 7th of July was ordered to the Kanawha Valley, in Virginia. Arriving at Point Pleasant July 11, it was attached to the celebrated Kanawha Division, commanded by Gen. J. D. Cox. A movement up the river was begun July 26, but the rebels had burned the bridge over the Pocotaligo River, causing a delay of twenty-four hours, during which time Capt. Lane's company, of the Eleventh, composed principally of mechanics, rebuilt the bridge with no tools but a few axes and two or three augers, and the army moved on. Through the winter, the regiment was actively engaged only a portion of the time.

April 16, 1862, began another campaign, and during the maneuvers on the Kanawha, the men acquitted themselves with credit. "Floyd, on his retreat from Cotton Mountain, had completely blockaded the road from Shady Springs to Pack's Ferry, at New River, a distance of sixteen miles. Two companies (G and K), of the Eleventh, were detailed to open and guard the road. One-half of the men were under arms, while the other half were at work with spades and axes; and, after great labor, on the evening of the fifth day, they

* By the rolls at Columbus, it is seen that George M. Zeigler was First Sergeant of Company H, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as organized at Cincinnati, and that afterward he was transferred to Company C as Captain.

reached the ferry, having cleared the road and rendered it available for artillery and supply trains. In a short time, two boats were built out of the timber in a barn near by, with the use of one auger and a few axes; and, by joining the two boats, they formed a ferry-boat 140 feet long, and communication was thus opened between the two wings of the Kanawha army. In the latter part of July, the regiment returned to Gauley Bridge, and Company C was ordered to Summerville to re-enforce a detachment of the Ninth Virginia, stationed there, and remained until the regiment moved to Washington City."*

The regiment was ordered to Washington on the 18th of August, 1862; thence, on the 27th, to Manassas Junction to oppose a demonstration by a rebel force, and during the next few days was sharply engaged. September 12th, the rebel picket line was reached in the vicinity of Frederick City. Mr. Reid writes: "The rebels were posted on the banks of the Monocacy, holding the bridge across the stream. Three attacking columns were formed, with the Eleventh in the advance of the center, and advanced against the rebels. The center column gained the bridge and drove the enemy from it. A charge was ordered, but the line was thrown into some confusion, and the rebels rallied and captured two pieces of artillery. Gen. Cox called to Col. Coleman: 'Will the Eleventh recover those guns?' With a loud cheer, the regiment dashed at the rebels, drove them from the guns, and still pressed on, cheering and charging, advancing into the city, and only halting when the enemy was completely routed. That night the Kanawha Division bivouacked near the city; and by the evening of the next day, advanced to Catoctin Creek, near Middletown, the Eleventh being posted near the bridge."

The next day the regiment was fiercely engaged, being exposed to a galling fire from sharpshooters, and not only standing its ground, but driving the force in its front. Its survivors will long remember South Mountain, and their blood will stir at the recollection of Antietam, where their gallant Col. Coleman fell mortally wounded, while leading his men against a strong rebel position, which they carried after his fall.

In January, 1863, the command was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., and, after numerous minor expeditions, was, on the 27th of June, assigned to Gen. Reynolds' Third Division of Gen. George H. Thomas' Fourteenth Army Corps. It saw plenty of hard service henceforth, and, on the 18th and 19th of September, at Chickamauga, suffered severely. At Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, it distinguished itself greatly, and during the charge on the Ridge, captured one battle-flag and a quantity of artillery and small arms. "Sergt. Bull, who was carrying the colors of the Eleventh, was struck several times, but still pressed on until struck the seventh time, he was unable to rise. Lieut. Peck seized the colors, planted them on the rebel ramparts, and almost instantly fell mortally wounded." After pushing the enemy toward Ringgold, and engaging him at Ringgold Gap, the regiment returned to Chattanooga. February 17, 1864, the command was paraded in full view of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and presented by Chaplain Lyle with a stand of colors donated by the ladies of Troy, Ohio. In a charge at Buzzard's Roost, the regiment lost one-sixth of its men, and was compelled to fall back. The surviving veterans, about two hundred in number, returned to Ohio March 26, 1864, for the purpose of recruiting. The regiment was then engaged in doing garrison duty at Ringgold until the 10th of June, when it proceeded to Cincinnati and Camp Dennison, and was mustered out at the latter place June 21, 1864. Two companies, whose time had not yet expired, and the veterans of the regiment, were officially recognized as the Eleventh Ohio Detachment, and were assigned to Baird's Division of the Fourteenth Corps. They were commanded by Lieut.

* Reid.

Col. D. C. Stubbs, promoted from Sergeant Major of the old organization; accompanied Gen. Sherman in his great campaign, and were mustered out after the surrender of the rebel armies.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Ohio, May 3, 1861, under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three months' troops. It moved to Camp Dennison May 6, re-enlisted, and was re-organized and mustered into the United States service for three years on the 28th of June, 1861 The regiment left Camp Dennison July 6; arrived at Point Pleasant on the 9th, and on the 14th reached Pocotaligo River. July 17 it engaged the enemy for three hours at Scary Creek, and, after exhausting its ammunition, fell back in good order, having lost five men killed, thirty wounded, and four missing. On the 13th of August, eight companies were assigned to Gen. Benham's brigade, having marched to Clarksburg, W. Va. Moving south, the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Carnifex Ferry, September 18, where it suffered the loss of its gallant commander, Col. John W. Lowe, who was shot through the head and instantly killed. Col. Lowe was the first field officer from Ohio killed during the war.

After several skirmishes, the regiment was, on the 10th of December, 1861, transferred to Gen. Cox's brigade, and moved to Charleston, W. Va., where it went into winter quarters. May 3, 1862, it left that place and joined Scammon's brigade, at the mouth of East River. It was engaged in scouting until August 15, when it was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and arrived at Alexandria on the 24th. At Bull Run, on the 27th, it lost nine killed, sixty-eight wounded (six mortally), and twelve missing. In September it joined the advance into Maryland, and entered Frederick City on the 12th of that month, after a sharp skirmish at Monocacy. September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, it participated in three bayonet charges, captured three battle-flags, a large number of small arms, and over two hundred prisoners, with a loss of sixteen killed, ninety-one wounded and eight missing. At Antietam, on the 17th, the loss was six killed and twenty-nine wounded. After numerous movements, the regiment went into winter quarters at Fayette Court House, W. Va., December 4, and while there was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Army Corps. The brigade was engaged at Fayette Court House May 19, 1863, repulsing a rebel attack; and, on the 13th of July, the regiment made a demonstration against a force at Piney Creek, the rebels retreating. July 17, "the brigade was ordered to Ohio to assist in capturing John Morgan; and after proceeding up the Ohio as far as Blennerhassett's Island, and guarding fords for several days, it returned to Fayette Court House." During operations from that time until December, the regiment lost several men killed, wounded and missing, and went into winter quarters again at Fayette Court House. At Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864, it lost eleven killed and sixty-eight wounded, and Surgeon Graham and nineteen men, left on the field in charge of the wounded, were captured by the enemy. The regiment was subsequently engaged in several important skirmishes, losing eight men killed and eleven wounded at Quaker Church, near Lynchburg, June 17, 1864. In a long march via Catawba Valley, New Castle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur, Lewisburg and Gauley to Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha, where it arrived June 29; the regiment suffered severely from hunger and thirst. July 2, it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service July 11, 1864. "During its term of service, the regiment moved on foot, by rail and by water, a distance of 4,049 miles, and sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 455 men."

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company G, of this regiment, contained a number of Clinton County men, and operated first in Virginia as a three months' organization, having been formed in April, 1861. It was re-organized in the fall of that year and ordered to Kentucky, subsequently serving through campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864, and participated in Gen. Sherman's subsequent movements, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase June 28, 1861, and saw service first in Virginia, afterward in the Gettysburg campaign and the movements of the Eleventh Corps. Re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, and in April left Alexandria, Va., for Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 26th of that month. Its subsequent operations were in that region, and on the 18th of June, 1866, after five years of hard service, it was mustered out and discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The organization of this regiment was effected at Camp Chase, near Columbus, in August, 1861; left for St. Louis, Mo., on the 20th of that month, and saw service with the great Army of the West through all the seven campaigns of the latter. In July, 1865, it was discharged at Camp Dennison.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase between August 4 and September 7, 1861, and contained men in Company I from Clinton County. September 30, the regiment left Cincinnati and proceeded to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, where it was subjected to a thorough course of drill. Its campaigns were under Thomas, Buell and Sherman. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, after a varied experience, was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865, transferred immediately to Camp Chase, Ohio, paid and discharged.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

A few men from Clinton County were members of this regiment. It was organized at Hamilton, Ohio, in August and September, 1861, served its term of enlistment in the Western Army, lost very heavily, and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., in August, 1864.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment contained one company (H) from Clinton County, commanded by Capt. John V. Drake. The regiment was organized in July, 1861, at Camp Colerain, ten miles north of Cincinnati, and joined Gen. Fremont in Missouri in August, being the first Ohio regiment to enter that State. In the early part of 1862, it was assigned to the army under Gen. Pope; and, after that officer's achievement on the Mississippi, joined the army under Gen. Halleck, afterward commanded by Gen. Grant. December 27, 1863, 534 members of the regiment were mustered into the service as veteran volunteers, and after a furlough, the organization formed a part of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps. July 22, 1864, it lost one-third of its numbers in killed and wounded in the terrific engagements of that day near Atlanta, Ga. It accompanied Sherman in his subsequent marches and engagements, participated in the grand review at Washington on the 24th of May, 1865, and, after being transported to Louisville, Ky., was mustered out of the service July 9,

1865. It was transferred to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and there paid and discharged. It furnished more veterans than any other Ohio regiment, and in all of its engagements had the good fortune never to turn its back upon the enemy. Capt. Drake, who led out the Clinton County company, met his death on the field of battle.

THE FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Company B, of this regiment, commanded by Capt, James M. Haworth, was raised in Clinton County. The regimental organization was completed at Camp Chase December 7, 1861, and four days later the troops left for Kentucky. It saw service subsequently in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Capt. Haworth resigned February 7, 1863, and on the 7th of October, 1864, his company with Companies A, C and D, was mustered out. The remainder of the regiment shared the fortunes of the Fourth Corps in the maneuvers against the rebel Gen. Hood, and, in December, 1864, the veterans of the regiment were consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to Texas, and were finally mustered out December 3, 1865.

THE FOURTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The above regiment was organized near Springfield, Ohio, in the summer and autumn of 1861; the Forty-sixth, recruited at Washington, Franklin County, in September (organized October 16), 1861; and the Forty-seventh, organized near Cincinnati in the summer of 1861, all had members from Clinton County. The latter regiment was that in which George M. Zeigler volunteered as a private, and in which he was successively promoted until he had reached the rank of Captain, when he was promoted to Colonel of the Fifty-second United States Colored Troops, as elsewhere mentioned. These regiments all saw active service. There were men from this county also in the Forty-eighth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second, who found plenty to do during their terms of enlistment.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Organized in the fall of 1861, at Camp Dennison, this regiment was called the best drilled organization at that place of rendezvous in January, 1862, and saw hard service with the Western Army in the field. Lieut Col. James A. Farden, of this regiment, was from Clinton County. Dr. N. H. Fisher, of New Vienna, was Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and died at Helena, Ark., in February, 1863. The Fifty-ninth regiment had among its members several men from this county.

THE SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 23, 1862, Company E being commanded by Capt. John N. Fallis, of Wilmington. The regiment was first sent to the Potomac Army, participating in the second battle of Bull Run, and other engagements, including Chancellorsville, in the early part of May, 1863, and Gettysburg in July. In September, it was transported to the Army of the Cumberland, along with the Twelfth Corps, and reached Bridgeport, Ala., on the 1st of October. It engaged in the operations around Chattanooga, and in March, 1864, re-enlisted as veterans, and was ordered to Ohio on a thirty days' veteran furlough. It reached Chattanooga on its return on the 5th of May, and joined the main forces at Rocky Face Ridge on the 7th, when the Atlanta campaign began. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. Hooker. It took part in the various movements of the corps during the operations around Atlanta, and joined in the "march to the sea," afterward tramp-



Samuel Pyle

ing through the Carolinas and Virginia. At Goldsboro, N. C., the regiment was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio, the latter number being retained for the combined organization. The new body was finally discharged about the 1st of September, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, when but about sixty of the officers and men of the old Sixty-first remained to answer the final roll-call.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company K, of this regiment, was principally from Clinton County. It was organized in camp at Xenia, Ohio, in October, 1861, with seven companies. It proceeded to Camp Chase, at Columbus, February 24, 1862, where three full companies were added. The regiment then numbered 978 men, and was ordered to the field on the 20th of April, reporting at Nashville on the 24th. It was assigned to the Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in December, 1862, took part in the battle of Stone River, where, out of 380 men who went into the engagement, it lost 109 in killed and wounded, and 46 prisoners. On the re-organization of the army at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in February, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, and assisted in doing guard duty on the fortifications during the stay at that place. It took an active part in the subsequent operations around Chattanooga, and most of the men re-enlisted as veterans about the 1st of January, 1864. After the usual veteran furlough, the regiment returned to the front and participated in the great Atlanta campaign, the march through Georgia, the Carolina campaign, and the final march through Virginia to Washington. The command was then sent with the Western troops to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 10th of July, the men were mustered out.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment contained four companies from Clinton County, and made for itself a splendid record. It was organized under the call of July, 1862, in the military district composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Hamilton, and nine companies were mustered in at Camp Dennison by the 1st of September. The regiment was originally commanded by Col. Henry G. Kennett, who resigned August 1, 1864, when the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan, of Wilmington. Marching orders had been received September 3, 1862, and the organization crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky, the rebels at the time menacing Cincinnati. Soon after, the Seventy-ninth was ordered to Louisville, and upon its arrival there was assigned to Gen. W. T. Ward's brigade. It was then sent to Frankfort, thence in November to Bowling Green, where it reported to Gen. Rosecrans, commanding Gen. Buell's army. It suffered greatly during its marches in that region for want of water. It finally arrived at Gallatin, Tenn., after having marched 550 miles, generally in bad weather. From December 1, 1863, to February 24, 1864, the regiment was stationed at Gallatin, Buck's Lodge, Lavergne, Edgefield and Nashville, "engaged in guarding railroads, supplies, and breaking up bands of guerrillas on the Cumberland and Stone Rivers. At Nashville, Company F joined the regiment, having marched from Knoxville, Tenn., where it was acting as headquarters guard for Gen. Burnside. At Lavergne, Company K (sharpshooters) joined the command, armed with Spencer rifles, and was a great acquisition to the regiment. On the 24th day of February the Seventy-ninth having been transferred from the Army of the Cumberland to the Eleventh Army Corps, then stationed in Lookout Valley, marched over the Cumberland Mountains, in bad weather, over miserable roads, and reached the Valley on the 10th day of March, having lost but one man. Active measures were at once inaugurated

for the coming campaign, and all detailed men were ordered to rejoin the regiment. On the 2d of May, 1864, the regiment numbered 600 effective men; but the strength was reduced by detailing Company I to division headquarters, where it remained on duty until the close of the war. In the re-organization of the army previous to the Atlanta campaign, the Seventy-ninth was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under Gen. Hooker, an assignment that continued uninterrupted during the war."*

From this time the regiment saw the hottest kind of service. Mr. Reid continues as follows: "On the 2d day of May, the armies in Lookout Valley moved from their encampment on the enemy, concentrated in force at Dalton, Ga. The Seventy-ninth was not engaged in the demonstrations at Buzzard's Roost and Dug Gap, being in the reserve line; but after passing through Snake Creek Gap on the 13th and 14th, near Resaca, it skirmished with the enemy, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. On the 18th day of May, the Seventy-ninth was one of the five regiments that were ordered to assault a strong position held by the enemy on the road leading from Dalton to Resaca. The position was defended by artillery and infantry. The assaulting party was composed of about twenty-five hundred men, under Gen. W. T. Ward. It approached within 400 yards of the enemy's position under cover of a dense forest of pine. At a given signal the troops rushed forward, amid a storm of grape, canister and musket balls, and after hard fighting, carried the works, with the loss to the enemy of a number of prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and 1,500 stand of small arms. This was the introduction of the regiment to a hand-to-hand fight with the foe; and the dead and wounded that lay thick before the face of the enemy's works, on the parapet and within, indicated as landmarks where the regiment had struggled for victory. The loss in this engagement fell most severely on the enlisted men. There were no officers killed, but five were wounded. The enemy retreated during the night, and was found the next day at 'Gravelly Plateaux,' from which it was driven back early on Cassville. Here it made a more stubborn resistance, and again the Seventy-ninth was engaged, but with small loss. At Dallas, on the 25th of May, the enemy was brought to bay, and the whole Twentieth Corps was hurled, again and again, against the lines, until 1,600 men were lost by the corps. On the 27th day of May, an advance was ordered, and the Seventy-ninth was one of the first to march. The movement was a success, but cost the regiment many lives. On the 28th, the enemy opened on the position of the regiment with artillery. On the same night, an attack was made along the whole line, but was repulsed. The Twentieth Army Corps was moved to the enemy's flank, and an attack was made on the 3d day of June. This engagement was a severe test of firmness, as the regiment was exposed to the shell of the enemy in an open field without an opportunity of returning the fire. Another retreat by the enemy, and fighting was resumed at Pine Mountain. Skirmishing continued for some days, ascertaining the enemy's true position; and on the 15th an advance by the Twentieth Corps was ordered. On the evening of that day, the Seventy-ninth Ohio and the Seventieth Indiana were detached from the other troops, a swamp cutting off these two regiments from the main line. These regiments came upon the enemy, a desperate conflict ensued, and the enemy was driven at the point of the bayonet within seventy yards of its main works. These two regiments attempted to carry the works of the enemy, but failed; yet they held at heavy cost the advantage they had gained until night, when re-enforcements came to the rescue. All night was occupied in strengthening the position of the national army. The 16th day of June was occupied in an artillery duel and skirmishing. In the night the enemy retreated, and the following day was employed in skirmishing near Kenesaw Mountain."

* Reid.

The Seventy-ninth was part of an assaulting party on the 22d of June, and lost several men. After the evacuation by the enemy on the morning of July 3, the regiment was in the pursuing column, on the Marietta road, and was engaged with the rear guard of the rebels for about four miles. Skirmishing now occurred daily, until July 20. At Peach Tree Creek, the Seventy-ninth was in the front line, and was the second regiment engaged, losing half its men between 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock, and repulsing assault after assault made by the enemy. When the battle began, it had but four or five officers, and some of the companies were commanded by non-commissioned officers. Seven color-bearers were killed or wounded. After the battle, it was only a regiment in name, and not in numbers, having commenced the campaign with 600 men and numbering at the fall of Atlanta but 182. Its losses in 100 days were 425 men. It received sufficient recruits just before the march to the sea began to increase its strength to 400 men. In the march through South Carolina, the regiment suffered little loss. In North Carolina, its losses were severe at Averysboro and Bentonville. The men were mustered out June 9, 1865, after the arrival of the victorious army at Washington, and on the 17th of the same month they were paid off and discharged at Camp Dennison.

Clinton County furnished a few men for the Eightieth and Eighty-third regiments, and one company (F) for the Eighty-fourth, the latter in the three months' service, in Maryland. The Eighty-sixth, for three and six months, the Eighty-seventh, for three months, and Company B, of the Eighty-eighth, or "First Battalion of Governor's Guards, Ohio Volunteer Infantry," for three years, also contained representatives from Clinton. Capt. John C. Moon, of this regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel United States Colored Troops. Several men from the county enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, which was placed on duty guarding rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized and mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 8, 1864, and was composed of the Fifty-fifth Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Clinton County, and the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard, of Ross County. It was enlisted in the national service for 100 days, and left this State for Baltimore, Md., on the 11th of May, 1864. Upon arriving at its destination, it was assigned to duty at the various forts in and around the city, and remained there until the 29th of May, when it was ordered to the eastern shore of Maryland, and distributed at various points. "About the Fourth of July," says Whitelaw Reed, "the regiment was ordered to Monocacy Junction, and on the evening of the 8th it took position on the extreme right of Gen. Wallace's army, at the stone bridge, on the Baltimore & Frederick pike. Early in the forenoon of the 9th, the regiment's skirmish line was attacked, and the fight continued until late in the evening, when the regiment was compelled to fall back, though not until the left of the line had given way, and the regiment was nearly surrounded. When a retreat was ordered, Gen. Tyler, the brigade commander, directed the One Hundred and Forty-ninth to hold the bridge until the last extremity, in order to secure the safety of the army." Gen. Tyler himself thus wrote of the heroic efforts of the regiment on that occasion: "No officer did his duty better than did Col. Brown, and no troops could have done more than did the men under his command in that unequal combat. It seldom falls to the lot of veterans to be more severely tried than were the Ohio National Guard at the stone bridge, and none ever carried out trying and hazardous orders better or with a more determined spirit than did the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and the men as-

sociated with it." The regiment in this engagement suffered the loss of about thirty in killed and wounded, and over one hundred prisoners. Many of the latter were recaptured the next day by Gen. Hunter's federal cavalry, at Frederick, and some made their escape; but when the regiment was mustered out, sixty-seven of its men were in rebel prisons, and some of them died. After the battle of Monocacy, the regiment was brigaded with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio and Third Maryland, under command of Brig. Gen. Kelly, and took part (with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps) in the marches in Maryland and Virginia. Portions of two companies were with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio at Berryville, Va., August 13, 1864, when an attack was made by Mosby's guerrillas. On that occasion one man was wounded, and a few were captured. After having seen more hard service than usually fell to the lot of hundred days' troops, the regiment returned to Ohio August 20, 1864, and was mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized for one year at Camp Dennison, Ohio, October 11, 1864, and contained two companies from Clinton County, commanded by Capts. W. P. Wolf and A. F. Deniston. "The regiment was ordered to Columbia, Tenn., where it performed post and garrison duty in the town, and was also engaged in guarding the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad. In the advance of Hood, one of the regiment's outposts, south of Columbia, failing to receive orders, made a strong resistance, but was captured, while the remainder of the regiment fell back to Franklin. The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth was temporarily assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and was placed on the left of the center, in reserve. In one of the enemy's charges, a veteran regiment gave way in utter confusion, and though the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth had never been under fire, and never even on battalion drill, they fixed bayonets, advanced rapidly over an open field, drove the rebels back, gained the works and held them, repelling charge after charge. In this engagement the regiment suffered severely, losing 161 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, among them Capt. W. B. Logan, a man universally esteemed as a Christian patriot. That night and next day the regiment fell back to Nashville, and took position in Fort Negley, where it remained during the battle, and on the 25th of December was again ordered to Columbia, and engaged in the usual garrison duties, and in guarding the railroad bridges." The regiment arrived at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 3, 1865, and was finally discharged and paid July 13, 1865. When it entered the service it numbered 943 men; upon its return to Camp Dennison its strength was 582.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

The above regiment was recruited in the fall of 1864, for one year, and contained a number of men from Clinton County. The foregoing were all infantry regiments. In the same branch of the service men from this county were in the Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, and the Third Missouri Regiment of United States Colored Troops, in which latter were Lieuts. J. B. Nickerson and Ewing Wickersham. Of the cavalry regiments, the Second and Eighth Ohio and Fourth United States, had men in their ranks from this county, and others served in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery and the Second Heavy Artillery. A few were in the gunboat service on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. All acquitted themselves with credit, and the country will long remember their heroic deeds. Those who are living

share the honors bestowed upon the soldier who has done his duty; those who offered up their lives are remembered as martyrs in a glorious cause.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

CLINTON COUNTY EX-SOLDIERS.

In the preparation of the following list, great pains has been taken to make it as complete and correct as possible. The names were first copied from official rolls in the Adjutant General's office, Columbus, Ohio, and then, as a whole, submitted to Col. A. W. Doan, of Wilmington, who kindly volunteered assistance in the revision of the list herewith presented.

EXPLANATION.

k.....Killed in action
p.....Prisoner
w.....Wounded
pd.....Promoted
d.....Died in service
dd.....Deceased
m.....Missing
v. r.....Veteran Recruit

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out October 10, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Eighteenth Veteran Regiment, O. V. I., October 31, 1864.

Sergeant, James A. Suter.
Sergeant, Robert Baggat, p.

Antrim, John.
Carrol, Albert.
Enfield, Zenform.
Jennings, Levi W.
O'Conner, Thomas, k.
Shotwell, John, p.
Spark, Stephen L.
Sewall, William.
Stubbs, Noah.
Van Sky, Jacob.
Wood, David.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY, COMPANY A.

This company was mustered into service July 20, 1863, by Capt. Proctor, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service August 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Brown, George.
Brown, James.
Brown, Samuel W.
Black, Jonah.
Blair, John.
Bobbet, William.
Bernard, John.
Dewitt, John W.
Davis, J. D.
Dumcin, Theodore.
Fletcher, A. W.
Hilderbrant, Elisha.
Hughes, John W.
Hansel, Ephraim.
Hubbard, David.
Moon, John W.
McNeal, W. F.
Wickersham, James H.
William, Paul.
Villars, Hiram.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY, COMPANY D.

This company was in organization from May to September, 1863, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service August 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Sergeant, Enoch Morris.
Sergeant, Christian Cunny, d.

PRIVATES.

Barr, Robert.
Blizzard, Addison.
Burns, Thomas.
Beckett, Isaac.
Crawford, John.
Forendyce, James.
McKinney, Stephen J.
Nolder, George.

ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was organized at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, July 9, 1861; mustered into service at Camp Dennison July 15, 1861, for the term of three years, under command of Robert B. Harlan, Captain at the organization of the company. It was mustered out of service June 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, except veteran recruits, who were retained in service until June 11, 1865, then mustered out by order from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Robert B. Harlan.
First Lieutenant, Asa Higgins, pd Captain.
Second Lieutenant, A. H. Chapmans, pd Captain.
First Sergeant, P. A. Arthur, pd Captain.
Sergeant, Henry B. Crumley.
Sergeant, Phocion B. Way.
Sergeant, Michael Long, V. R.
Corporal, Elsworth G. Rizer, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Charles F. Atkinson, pd 1st Sergt.
Corporal, William R. Gillespie.
Corporal, John R. Dixson, d.
Corporal, John B. Roberts, d.
Corporal, Phillip R. Osborn.
Corporal, Ephraim S. Cline.
Corporal, Austin Hildebrant, pd 5th Sergt.
Musician, Dallas L. R. Hust.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Joshua R.
Alexander, Robert, pd 1st Corp.
Allison, Thomas G.
Branetrator, Andrew J.
Brown, Parnell B.
Bundy, Stephen F.
Channel, James H., d.
Crosson, James, V. R.
Conner, John.
Conklin, Harry F.
Collier, John, p.

Oonway Thomas.
Clark, Benjamin F. pd Corp.
Dunham, Samuel S.
Driscoll, Simon, V. R.
Devore, William B., V. R.
Eaton, James W., V. R.
Foos, Edward.
Harris, John J., pd Corp.
Harrison, James A., p.
Harlan, Morris.
Hicks, John D., m.
Hallam, Thomas F.
Huff, Levi H., p.
Harvey, John R., k.
Jacks, Daniel.
Jacks, William.
Johnson, Thomas E.
Johnson, John A.
Juvenilo, Joseph, V. R.
Keenan, Henry G., k.
Kellis, James W.
Killis, Willis M.
Leverton, George.
Long, Henry, V. R.
Love, David, w.
Lupton, Morgan, pd Corp.
Lyon, David, pd Corp.
Martin, Manasa, p.
Martin, Charles.
Martin, William H.
McDaniel, James M.
Moon, William M.
Moore, Richard S., pd Corp.
Morris, James K., p.
Marks, Samuel.
Nunn, James A., V. R.
Orr, Sampson M.
Phillips, Samuel, p.
Pennington, Amos J.
Rapp, Anthony.
Richards, John L., pd Oorp.
Richards, Samuel.
Rhonemus, Andrew O. pd. 1st Sergt.
Roberts, George H.
Roberts, Elias.
Remington, Andrew J.
Rone, Michael.
Richards, Charles.
Smith, Joseph.
Savage, Samuel A.
Sewell, Amos T.
Smithson, J. G., d.
Spencer, Silas.
Stivens, Harvey H.
Tillingburst, Francis M., w.
Underwood, Francis M., V. R.
Villars, Alfred J., p.
Wilkerson, Isaiah, pd Sergt.
Zettnor, John.

RECRUITS.

Hall, Solomon, p.
Smith, Joseph W.
Waln, Obed E., p.
Wright, William H.
Wallace, James, Co. C, 11th O. V. I.
Maln, John, Co. C, 11th O. V. I.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY, COMPANY H.

OFFICERS.

Oorporal, James W. Morris.
Corporal, Ezekiel East.
Corporal, Micajah Jones.
Corporal, John W. Vennard.

PRIVATES.

Dakin, John W.
Dennis, John F.
Recse, Elwood.
Roberts, Benjamin.
Shields, George.
Williams, Amos.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY I.

This company was organized by Capt. Ferdinand Gunckel June 25, 1861; mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to serve three years. It was mustered out July 11, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Infantry.

PRIVATES.

Adams, David F.
Abbott, John B.
Briggs, Abner.
Bryant, Jacob.
Breekman, John.
Conard, John.
Doan, Archibald S.
Harvey, Albert.
McMillan, John H.
Maddern, Eli.
Osborne, J. W.
Smith, Orlando.
Simonton, Franklin, w.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Major, Jonathan D. Hines, pd to Colonel.
Lieutenant Colonel, Hiram M. Kay, in National Guards, and k.

Jonathan McMillan, w. d.
Thomas Dunken.
Isaac Mathews, w.
A. J. Ahott.
Daniel Stevens.
Henry Long.
J. F. Bowers.
W. B. Moore, d.
Jonathan Howard.
Aaron Howard.
William Adams, w.
J. R. Walker.
B. A. Hines.
Jesse V. Hines.
A. J. Brown.
William Duncan.
Cary, Johnson, k.
M. V. Moyres.
J. R. Conard.
Frank Lapert.
Jonathan Cartwright.
I. C. Moore.
Buck Moore.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was mustered into service October 28, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. At the expiration of its term of service, all (except veterans) were mustered out of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 16, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

First Lieutenant, pd Lieut. Col., Franklin Spencer.
Second Lieutenant, pd Maj., transferred to F. and S., Thomas R. Thatcher.
Sergeant, pd 1st Lieut., Isaiah Whinery.
Sergeant, pd 2d Lieut., Oliver Kibbey.
Sergeant, Edward Champlain.
Corporal, Thomas B. Clark, dd.
Corporal, Isaac P. Jenks.
Corporal, George H. Smith.
Corporal, Adon Tomlin.

PRIVATES.

Albertson, Joshua.
Anson, Abraham H.
Anson, George H.
Andrew, Jacob, pd Corp.
Bolton, Richard.
Brewer, James.
Brown, George H.
Briggs, Frank., d. at Andersonville Prison November 19, 1864.
Bates, Hiram.
Brown, G. W.
Blizzard, Addison.
Clark, Samuel, d.
Conger, Morris.
Cottrell, John M., k.
Crewso, Peter.
Cotton, Noah F., dd.
Carlisle, Burling'n pd Sergt.
Falknor, Samuel, dd.
Foster, H., dd.
Foss, Benjamin.
Green, Leander, dd.
Green, Parker.
Gallaher, James M.
Hurt, Thomas J.
Jeffries, Nathan K.
Jeffries, George W.
Kelly, John R.
Kibby, William H.
Livecy, William.
Little, Daniel.
Murphy, Timothy.
Miller, John, dd.
Meon, Joseph.
Morey, John, dd.
McKibben, T. O.
Nolan, Thomas.
Nolan, Daniel.
Outcalt, Charles S., p. in Andersonville 19 months and 9 days.
Ragan, Daniel, d.
Ragan, Patrick.
Rambough, Isaac.
Smith, George W.
Smith, Joseph, pd. Sergt.
Schoo, George.
Shewalter, William M.
Whitaker, Steven I.
Wolfer, John O., pd. Oorp.
Whitaker, Joseph R., w.
Walter, David.
Wesley, John. dd.
Taylor, John.
Smith, John O.
Kibbey, John.
Osborn, Seth.
Crouse, John.
Levecy, Clark.
Riley, John.
Riley, C. B.
Shaw, James.

TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 4, 1863, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 24, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Campbell, Joseph.
Campbell, Jackson.
Elliott, William F.
Fenner, Wyatte.
Holladay, William.
Hunter, Henry O., pd Corp.
Hudson, Thomas F.
Hudson, Lewis.
Kelso, Peter.
Pegan, William L.

THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY I.

This company was organized at Reesville, Ohio, as Company E, and was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Ohio, September 19,

1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of vetcrans and recruits retained in service until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Captain, David H. Miller, resigned.
Sergeant, Elias Doan.
Sergeant, Joseph Taylor.
Corporal, Salathiel H. Johnson.
Corporal, Thomas Sutton.
Corporal, George Irwin d. in A.
Corporal, W. H. McClaine, pd Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Barber, Allen, pd Sergt.
Bragg, Joseph.
Burns, Francis J.
Bragg, John.
Cumely, Azel.
Casey, Thomas.
Cottroll, John D.
Church, George W.
Collins, Levi.
Fanoo, Levi.
Fink, Daniel.
Grooves, William H.
Griffio, Thomas.
Hallam, Matthew, pd Corp.
Hunter, William H.
Hallam, Marquis.
Henry, Nathan.
Irwin, David.
Jones, Benjamin F.
Johnson, John W.
Lesmon, Samuel.
Moore, Newton G.
Nnnn, William.
O'Donnell, James.
Parker, Daniel.
Richards, Wm. J., pd Corp.
Roblnet, Joseph.
Spencer, Elisha.
Sutton, John T.
Sutton, William.
Stringfellow, R.
Tyrrill, Jonathan T.
Underwood, James.
Underwood, William.
Workman, Joseph R.
Waln, O E.
Irvin, Lanes.
Irvin, Washington.

THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

This company was organized by Capt. Adam Koogle, at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, from the 3d to the 13th of August, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until July 9, 1865, when it was mustered out by order from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Adam Koogle, died in service.
First Sergeant, David Mann.
Sergeant, Daniel W. Chase.
Sergeant, Declifford Kearns.
Corporal, Peter A. Stamats, pd. 1st Lieut.
Corporal, Silas Page.
Corporal, Franklin Babb.
Corporal, Thomas P. Tyrrell. k
Corporal, David Sayers.
Corporal, Jervis Harlan.
Corporal, William Miller.
Corporal, Robert Babb, pd. 1st Lieut.

PRIVATES.

Brown, James E., d.
Butterfield, Joseph.
Bell, George M., pd Corp.
Brewer, John M.
Barrett, John R.
Burton, Willlam.
Babb, Marion.
Babb, Franklin.
Barrett, Samuel.
Collins, Francis M., d.
Carrell, Solon.
Cleaver, John.
Cree, John M.
Cadwalder, Benjamin.
Drake, John V., pd Capt.
Daugherty, Benj., pd Corp.
Dlilon, Robert.
Dunham, George P.
Dudley, William.
Deakin, John F.
Drake, James A.
Elders, Willlam.
Elders, George.
Ellis, G. H.
Finley, James.
Goodrich, Benjamin.
Garner, Milton, pd Corp.
Goriach, Matthias.
Gregory, Abealom.
Humphries, James.
Horseman, Amos.
Horseman, George W.
Hurley, H. J., pd Corp. d.
Harlan, Isaac H.
Harvey, John.
Harris. Samuel M.
Johns, Aaron, pd Sergt.
Kenney, Michael.
La Fetra, George H.
Mart, Asa.
Moon, Reuben.
Mast, Martin V., d.
Miller, G. B., pd 2d Lieut.
McKinzie, Edward.
Mooman, Joseph.
McKee, Sydnor.
Miller, William V.
Malone, F. M.
Merriweather, William.
Penington, John.
Penquite, James F.
Pfester, Michael.
Reece, Henry S.
Rannells, Thomas G.
Rix, James M.
Rulon, S. H., pd 1st Lieut.
Rockhill, Francis F.
Rudraw, J. H., pd Sergt.
Seal. Milton, pd Corp.
Stratton, James.
Smith, Joseph F., p.
Strode, Abram M.
Strode, William C.
Sayrs, Daniel H.
Shepherd, Louis C.
Shepherd, J. B., pd Sergt., d.
Shepherd, Edward W.
Shidaker, Warren, k.
Taylor, Henry.
Vanpelt, Joseph A.
Wall, Robert D.
Van Tress, Alfred, pd Corp.
Woolery, Henry.

FORTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

This company was organized at Wilmington, Cliuton Co., Ohio, from September to November, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out in October, November and December, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits, consolidated into a battalion which was transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, December 10, 1864.

OFFICERS.

Captain, James M. Haworth.
First Lieutenant, Charles J. Ent.
Second Lieutenant, John J. Barlow.
First Sergeant, James R. Nickerson.
Sergeant, Ewing M. Wickersham.
Sergeant, Thomas McVay.
Sergeant, Jerome Smith.
Sergeant, Lansing R. Moody.
Corporal, Daniel J. Collett.
Corporal, Jesse N. Oren.
Corporal, William M. Waln.
Corporal, Robert E. La Fetra.
Corporal, Porter Van Tress.
Corporal, Isaac Doan.
Corporal, Henry C. Cowgill.
Corporal, Jacob H. Allen.
Fifer, William H. Buntan.
Wagoner, Johnson Crawford.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Samuel J.
Beavins, Joshua.
Boring, Henry.
Barton, James M.
Babb, Alpheus.
Beckford, James E.
Barnes, James A.
Carter, Joseph M.
Carver, William R.
Conklin, David F.
Conklin, David.
Clark, Josiah.
Campbell, William.
Daniels, George W.
Daniels, Joseph B.
Dean, Joseph N.
Edwards, Archibald.
Ellis, Eli.
Elwood, Hale.
Ellis, John W.
Edward, Nathaniel.
Gutterg, Henry.
Griffith, Maron.
Hoover, Jacob A.
Haines, Jacob H.
Hodgson, George S.
Hart, Silas.
Hyatt, Marshall.
Hendershot, Jacob C.
Hunnicutt, Wm. H. H.
Holliway, Charles.
Hallam, John M.
Hang, Ferdinand.
Harlan, Elias.
Hawk, Silas P.
Hindershot, David W.
Jenkins, George.
Kizer, Isaiah.
Leavis, Evans J.
Lytle, Clarkson.
Leake, Stephen.
Lucky, Barney.
Morrow, Samuel J.
Morris, William H.
McFadden, Harrison W.
Miller, William H.
Middleton, Wm. H. H.
McGrudin, William Z.
Mills, John M.
Moony, Francis.
Mitchell, John F.
Mills, George W. D.
Mahan, Michael I.
Newman, Joseph M.
Owens, John.
O'Neal, George M.
O'Neal, James B.
Pugh, Edward N.
Peebles, Joshua B.
Robbinson, Robert K.
Railoy, Joseph C.
Rix, William.
Reeder, Miles.
Sheppard, Levi P.

Reed, Seymour.
Vandervoot, Paul C.
Wooley, Nathaniel.
Waln, J. B.
Wilson, William I.
Woolery, Calvin.
Waln, J. A.
Wood, Joshua.
Wall, Absolom.
Young, James L.
Young, John C.
Yeo, Joshua L.
Yeo, W. H.
Thatcher, L. M.
Vandervort, Alf.
Vestal, S. W.
Waln, W. M.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

This regiment, Company A included, was organized at Camp Andrews and various places in Ohio from September 28, 1861, to February 1, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of serviee, the original members (exeept veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 13, 1865, when it was mustered out by order from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Brown, Henry, m.
Brooks, Benjamin F., m.
Clarke, John S., m.
Hobbs, James, m.
Littleton, Charles A., m.
Madden, John.

FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY D.

This company was organized in the State of Ohio at large from September to December, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until January 17, 1865, when it was consolidated with the Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Infantry.

First Lieutenant, Joshua Hussey.
Orderly Sergeant, Joshua Burley.
Corporal, Albert West.
Corporal, Asa N. Ballard.
Corporal, Harrison Luttrell.
Corporal, John W. Canter.
Corporal, Elkanah Ayers.

PRIVATES.

Achor, George R.
Allison, Isaac R.
Alexander, Starr.
Balow, Joseph.
Burke, Thomas.
Baxln, William.
Bonecuttler, Martin.
Bernard, George.
Canter, David H., p
Clark, William I., w.
Cashatt, John W., pd Corp.
Cox, Joseph.
Cox, Henry.
Cox, Simeon, p.
Casperson, Adam M.
Craven, Peter.
Eaton, Levi.
Ellis, Jesse.
Gregory, John W.
Henderson, Thomas.
Henderson, William.
Henry, Elias M.
Kessinger, George W.
Kenworthy, William R.
Mower, Samuel.
McCune, Thomas I.
McDonald, Bushrod.
McKee, Francis M., p.
McElvain, John F.
Moses, Edward.
Milton, Kirby.
Robuck, James M.
Robuck, Thomas.
Railley, William I.
Smith, Rolla.
Spurlock, Levi.
Snow, Daniel B.
Stevens, John.
Trenary, Thomas B.
Williams, John D., d.
Woodmancee, Silas.
Williams, Edward.

COMPANY A, FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, AND SCATTERING.

PRIVATES.

Allison, J. R.
Conard, George R.
Conard, Cornelius.
Cowgill, Thomas.
Coshott, Haney.
Challander, Washington.
Duck, John.
Davis, Mahlon.
Day, Thomas.
Fry, Peter.
Fry, Mick.
Grady, M. J.
Graratt, J. A.
Garrett, James.
Hansell, Thomas H.
Holmes, William.
Hiatt, Elihu.
Holliday, Frank.
Howland, Henry.
Hodson, Isaac.
Hussey, Cyrus.
Henry, Elias.
Hildebrant, Henry.
Huff, Carl.
Johnson, A. T.
Ladd, Benjamin.
Leeka, J. W.
Lang, William.
McVey, Edward.
Montgomery, Samuel.
McKee, Frank.
Parker, J. R.
Posgate, Frank.
Raines, David D.
Riley, Patrick.
Riley, William.
Rogers, William.
Sweetman, Joseph.
Sweetman, Richard.
Sperlock, J. W.
Sharp, Boman.
Tudor, Clem.
Williams, John.
Williams, William.
Williams, Daniel.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

This company was organized in September and October, 1861, to serve three years; was mustered out with regiment in November, 1864.

First Sergeant, Fergus Mitchels.
Corporal, John Reynolds.
Corporal, Robert Wells, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Thomas V. Cuddington.

PRIVATES.

Barkel, Erastus.
Bougham, James M.
Cropen, John.
Constahle, Jasper.
Carnaham, John.
Caplin, John.
Conner, John.
Miller, Isaac.
Miller, William.
Moon, Albert.
Osborn, John.
Osborn, George W.
Peacock, John A.
Van Pelt, Oliver.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

This company was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry March 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Corporal, Michael Heck, pd Sergt., w.
Corporal, Joel B. Crabb, pd 1st Sergt.
Corporal, Andrew Woollary.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

This company was organized by Capt. Charles A. Leiter, and was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, March 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant, John N. Fallis.
Sergeant, Richard P. Woodruff, pd Sergt. Maj.
Sergeant, Joseph K. Trindall.
Sergeant, David H. Shutt.
Corporal, Mordecai Babb, d.
Corporal, James A. Ralston.
Corporal, Samuel Grooms.
Corporal, Francis M. Styer.
Corporal, James Marshal, d.
Corporal, Lewis Tomlin.
Corporal, Nathaniel Tomlin.
Wagoner, Robert W. Jones.



A. Sellars

PRIVATES.

Aihright, John W., w.
Brewer, Willlam.
Burton, John.
Collins, Henry.
Conger, Bradley.
Fex, William E.
Frank, Joel.
Flower, David.
Gaskill, Eli.
Hall, Thomas.
Johnson, Jacob J.
Jones, Eli A.
Jonss, Wilson.
Jeb, Archibald.
Lse, John, V. R.
Lindsay, John B.
Morgan, William H., w.
Mart, Wesley.
Miles, Edwin D.
Myers, John, V. R.
Miars, Lewis.
Mountjoy, Joseph.
Nicewander, Samnel.
Pennington, Thomas.
Reese, Chockley.
Shriver, Elias, d.
Seibert, Daniel.
Smith, Theodore W., V. R.
Stevens, Alexander J., d.
Thornshurry, Jacob.
Tomlin, John.
Thomas, Alden, p.
Vandaran, Mulford, pd Corp.
Zearyel, John G., V. R.

SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

This company was mustered into service July 28, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July, 10, 1865, when it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

PRIVATES.

Bahb, Jasper.
Bowers, William V., V. R.
Berry, James.
Savage, Robert.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Colonel, A. W. Doan.
Adjutant, Rodney Foos.

COMPANY O.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 20, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 9, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Isaac B. Allen.
First Lieutenant, Bryant Rohinson.
Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Doan.
First Sergeant, Stephen Jenny.
First Sergeant, Ambrose Willlams.
Sergeant, George W. West, d.
Sergeant, Jackson Suttles.
Sergeant, Calvin W. Doan.
Sergeant, Morris McMillau, k.
Corporal, Lewis Moon, pd to Capt. 118th Reg. U. S. C.T.
Corporal, John M. Botts, k.
Corporal, William V. Doan.
Corporal, Benjamin F. Hunter.
Corporal, Allen Bingamen.
Corporal, Eli McMillen.
Corporal, Joel W. Bahh.
Corporal, Mahlon Russel.
Musiclau, Moses Maxfield.
Musicisn, Frank Marble.
Wagoner, Allen Shepperd.

PRIVATES.

Bloom, Thomas.
Black, William, d.
Burris, James H, m.
Brown, John, d.
Burns, Henry.
Crawford, David.
Chopson, Thomas.
Carnahan, Barnett.
Carroll, Dempsey P.
Carroll, Jacob S.
Compton, Alexander, p.
Deck, Henry C., w.
Davis, Samuel.
Daugherty, David E.
Darbyshire, Thomas.
Donnard, Willlam.
Elster, William, k.
Fletcher, Elam.
Grabill, John M.
Gahle, Samuel D.
Hamilton, Robert, d.
Hale, Nathaniel C.
Hyd, Randolph, w.
Hinman, James L., d.
Hallam, Rohert, k.
Hoggatt, Joseph.
Johnson, James F., m.
Jackson, Urlah S., w.
King, William H., w.
King, Wyatt C., k.
King, William J.
Lewis, Albert G.
Ligett, William.
Leeds, Joseph.
Maghear, Mathew.
McKay, John D., d.
Millham, Shipley.
Mlles, Lorenzo J.
Miller, William.
Moon, Robert, w.
McKibben, Wesley.
McAfee, Marcellus I.
Nickerson, Samuel R.
Oldham, George T.
Pitzer, Harrison.
Richards, Jeptha, k.
Ruller, John G.
Rohinson, Benjamin.
Shepperd, William H.
Stout, Isasc, pd Corp., k.
Schonley, Isaac.
Smith, James J.
Stephens, Henry.
Shawber, Peter, w.
Stephens, John, w.
Turner, Amajlah.
Titus, John H.
Tice, C. P., m.
Vantress, Thomas, pd Capt.
Wells, James.
Walton, Zimri.
Wrlght, Abel.
Woll, James M., d.

RECRUITS.

Andrew, John E.
Carnahan, Aaron.
Darhyshire, John.
Doan, David W.
Foos, Henry E.
Martin, A. J., pd Hos. Stew.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY D.

This company was organized and mustered into service August 20, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Capt. George B. Hicks and Col. R. B. Hayes in command. They were mustered out of service June 9, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Captain, George B. Hicks.
First Lieutenant, Abraham H. Botkins, pd Captain.
Second Lieutenant, John Rees.
First Sergeant, Charles A. Harris.
Second Sergeant, John Vanzant.
Third Sergeant, Henry Barlow, pd 1st Sergt.
Fourth Sergeant, Robert Dorsey.
Fifth Sergeant, John Walker.
Corporal, Robert A. Wherry, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Martin L. Sims.
Corporal, Frank Andrew.
Corporal, William H. Compton.
Corporal, Francis M. Vantress.
Corporal, Isalah Taylor, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Alexander M. Austin.
Corporal, Ogan Ambrase, pd 1st Sergt.
Fifer, John L. Halloway.
Drummer, George D. Turnur.
Wagoner, Isaac Smith.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Joseph.
Allen, James K.
Barshear, James.
Barlow, George W., d.
Barlow, George L., pd Corp.
Brackney, Richard.
Brown, Elljah J.
Bowers, George H., w.
Briggs, Stephen F.
Brayil, John.
Bowers, James G.
Cox, Aaron, w.
Chance, Cyrus.
Collins, Alexander.
Collett, James W., d.
Camp, John.
Collins, John H.
Chamherlin, Willlam.
Douglass, Orlando, d.
Dillon, James.
Dove, Stephen C.
Darkin, James A., d.
DeLong, Peter, d.
Ellis, George W., pd Corp.
Ellis, Nathan A.
Edwards, Thomas.
Ellis, Jacob B., pd Sergt.
Engle, Daniel H., d.
Emry, Willlam.
Eaton, Henry.
Fields, Joseph.
Fisher, William H. H.
Flack, Adam.
Gardner, Rusella.
Haynes, Edmund.
Henry, Cyrus.
Hunnicut, Dan'l B., pd Corp.
Hartman, Jonathan H.
Hansel, Francis.
Hunt, Urlah W.
Howe, Jonathsn D.
Helms, Henry, w.
Hickman, Zacharlah.
Hohhett, James H.
Hall, Elias W.
Higgins, Joseph.
Hale, Joseph, d.
Jenkins, Frank.
Johnson, Alfrod J.
Joh, Andrew, pd Corp.
Job, Thomas W., w.
Johnson, Joel, pd Corp.
Middleton, John D.
Moore, Theodore F.
Murroll, John.
McKinney, Stephen J.
McPherson, Hiram.
McPherson, Henry H.

Owens, George W., w.
Oren, Henry, d.
Owens, Asa.
Pyle, William C.
Reeder, Joseph W., k.
Ruddock, Martin M.
Siehl, John.
Schouley, Ezra, d.
Smith, Bishop.
Stringfellow, Robert.
Turner, James C., pd Corp.
Titus, Joseph W. H.
Thomas, Isaac.
Underwood, John W.
Vautress, Eli.
Vantress, Thomas, d.
Williams, Jesse B.
Wall, Joseph, dd.
Wiles, Samuel, dd.
Williams, Elijah.
Wherry, George A.
Sims, Robert.
Sims, Matthew L.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant, Thomas Van Tress, pd Capt.
Oliver Cutcalt.
First Lieutenant, George M. Taylor, pd.
Dwight J. Tillinghast.
Samuel C. Way.
Jedlah Whinery.
Captain, David L. Way, pd Capt. Fifth United States Cav.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was organized and mustered into service August 23, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. It was mustered out of service June 9, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Ethan A. Spencer.
First Lieutenant, David Giffin.
Second Lieutenant, John Harrison.
First Sergeant, David Wright.
Sorgeant, Micajah T. Nordyke.
Sergeant, Samuel R. Wood, k.
Sergeant, David C. Harrison.
Sergeant, Isham W. West.
Corporal, Burwell B. Mills, d.
Corporal, Isaiah Custis.
Corporal, Paten Mowrer.
Corporal, John H. Barnes.
Corporal, Alpheus Townsend.
Corporal, Silas McFaddeu.
Corporal, Israel Lupton.
Corporal, Dennis Coakley, dd.
Musician, Byron M. Hurtt.
Musician, Cyrus Shockley.
Wagoner, Jacob Weist.

PRIVATES.

Beunett, James W. T.
Barnard, George W.
Burton, William A., dd.
Bridwell, Zachariah.
Custis, Azariah.
Clifford, John E.
Custis, Cyrus E., pd Sergt.
Cochran, James.
Chance, Henry C., dd.
Crawford, Wyatt C.
Custer, John L.
Dakin, William H.
Eichelberger, Jacob T.
Fristo, Henry.
Fannage, Hiram H.
Fisher, Thomas.
Fisher, Eli.
Frayer, John W.
Grisce, Lafayette.
Goodson, James.
Glasgow, Thomas T.
Halladay, Benjamin F., m.
Howard, William.
Haines, William N.
Halladay, Jubal.
Halnes, Joseph.
Hall, William H.
Hinman, D. S., pd Corp.
Hildebrant, William.
Hussey, George W.
Hildebrant, David, dd.
Howard, William A.
Jones, Henry P.
Jones, Andrew.
Johnston, Lewis, k.
Johnson, Peter.
Johnson, Amos.
Juvenile, Thomas B., p.
Juvenile, Madison.
Kieffe, James.
Kirby, Christopher C.
Kessinger, George.
Kerr, Alexander.
Larkin, John H.
Lyon, Albert G.
Miller, Matthew W., k.
Miller, Demas M.
Mathews, Isaac.
Matson, Jares L., d.
Myars, George E.
Moyers, Joseph.
McLinn, Isaac F., d.
Mulladare, John.
Newman, Henry C.
Nevins, Daniel.
O'Dunnell, Rogers.
Oliver, Samuel.
Parker, David H.
Pierson, Lewis, d.
Reed, William C.
Rowe, James B.
Rierdon, Matthew, dd.
Rogers, William.
Reed, Levi, d.
Stone, Wm. H. H.
Sturgeon, Robert.
Sturgeon, Jeremiah.
Stevens, Criu A., pd Corp.
Shockey, Joshua B., dd.
Small, Henry.
Taylor, John.
Theobald, Fred'k, pd Sergt.
Tysor, William A.
Wilkerson, John W.
Workman, A. N., k.
Wade, Harrison.
Woods, John.
Williams, James L.
Woodmansee, Silas, m.
West, Reason.
West, John, dd.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY I.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 28, 1862. It was mustered out of service June 9, 1865, according to orders from the War Department.

OFFICERS.

Captain, James R. Stillwell.
Second Lieutenant, Joseph Slack.
First Sergeant, Jasper M. Johnson.
Sergeant, Amos D. Williams.
Sergeant, William H. Sutherland.
Sergeant, Keouan William.
Sergeant, Joseph B. Newberry.
Corporal, William M. Reeder.
Corporal, George L. Seevers, pd Sergt.
Corporal, Clinton Anson.
Corporal, Robert P. Snowden.
Musician, Jacob D. Shank.
Wagoner, Thomas Hickey, pd Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Andrew, William.
Andrew, Wesley, d.
Austin, Samuel H.
Brown, John W.
Burns, Robert.
Brown, Thomas C. pd Corp.
Barkley, John W., d.
Brown, James W.
Briggs, John.
Cleland, William.
Cusick, Leander.
Dudley, William.
Dakin, Barclay L.
Ellis, Theodore.
Hunt, Cyrus L.
Harlan, William H.
Harvey, Henry, d.
Haines, Calvin.
Hayard, John W., p.
Hadley, Abraham H.
Johnson, William.
Kinbrough, James M.
Kessinger, George W.
Lawrence, Nathan M., pd Corp.
McCray, Samuel.
McCray, Thomas.
McVay, Alfred H.
Muchmore, Henry.
Miller, Clason.
Moore, John B.
Mountjoy, John.
Osborn, David.
Oshorn, Michael W., pd Corp.
Osborn, Isaiah H.
Pennington, Christopher.
Price, Henry C.
Pagan, William H.
Penuington, Stephen P.
Quinly, Jesse C.
Ruddick, David M.
Reveal, George P. pd Corp.
Smith, John G.
Shank, Martin.
Sniff, Bennett.
Templin, William, d.
Taylor, Benjamin.
Tullis, John, left sick in hospital; supposed to be dead.
Terry, Washington.
Underwood, Marcus L.
Thompson, Jacob R.
Worthington, William C. pd Corp.
West, Benjamin F.
Williams, A. N. pd Sergt.

COMPANY K.

Howard, John K.
Gorham, Eleazer J.
Hale, Andrew.
Leech, Cyrus, k.
Lyon, John.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

This company was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 10, 1862, to serve three months. It was mustered out of service October 1, 1862, at Camp Delaware, Ohio.

Corporal, Carter L. Snowdon.

PRIVATES.

Ashcroft, Charles B.
Britton, William B.
Creek, George.
Foos, Benjamin.
Gray, James C.
Jones, Alpheus H.
Johnson, Isaac H.
Moon, John L.
Marshall, George R.
McMillen, Enoch W.
McKean, William.
Pierson, Mark L.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

This company was mustered into service July 29, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio. It was mustered out of service July 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

First Lieutenant, John V. Claxton.
Second Lieutenant, James M. Winpigler.
Second Sergeant, Jesse W. Moore.
Second Sergeant, Reuben P. Moore, pd to Hos. Stew.
Second Sergeant, Alonzo Hendee.
Second Sergeant, Sylvester Nordyke.
First Corporal, Samuel L. L. Spees, pd to Sergt.
Fifth Corporal, Charles R. Davis, pd to 4th Sergt.
Second Corporal, Noah Hyatt, pd to 5th Sergt.
Third Corporal, Daniel Carey.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, Joseph M.
Brunson, John H.
Brown, Jehiel.
Bailey, Daniel C.
Brown, William E.
Crawford, Webster.
Davis, Newton.
Davis, Morris.
Frazier, James.
Frazier, Eli.
Garner, John N.
Holmes, Alpheus.
Holmes, James W.
Holmes, William E.
Holmes, George W.
Hammer, Henry R.
Hockett, Lewis.
Hammer, William P.
Holoday, David.
Hammer, Amos G.
Hockett, William P.
Haines, Jeremiah R.
Hammer, Lewis A.
Hilderbrant, Henry.
Johnson, Henry.
Johnson, Thomas W.
James, John W.
Luttrill, Holmes.
Lazenby, John E., dd.
Melson, John W.
McKibben, James M.
Moon, Milton W.
Moon, John R.
Moon, Joseph H.
Morgan, Milton.
McKinzie, Jesse.
Michaels, William R.
McGregor, Andrew.
Nordyke, Solomon, d.
Nordyke, Benjamin.
Pobst, David.
Quigley, Philip H., d.
Rex, Joseph H.
Simpson, John W.
Snodgrass, John B.
Skinner, Hannibal, d.
Seaman, George.
Seaman, Jonah.
Smith, Ephraim.
Templin, James M.
Thatcher, William.
Thornhill, David, pd to Corp.
Treadway, Lewis.
Wilson, Thomas.
Whistler, Jacob.
Williams, Eli.
Williams, James A.
Williams, Lewis, dd.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B; OR, BATTALION GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

This company originally was one of a battalion of four companies, organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, from September 24 to October 27, 1862, to serve three years, and designated First Battalion Governor's Guards. Six new companies were organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, from July 24 to August 3, 1863, to serve three years, and consolidated with this battalion, and designated the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. It was mustered out of service July 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Captain, John C. Moore, pd to Lieut. Col. and Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen.
First Sergeant, John V. Cluxton, pd to 1st Lieutenant.
Sergeant, Harlan F. Walker, pd to 1st Lieutenant. and Quartermaster.
First Corporal, Thomas Babb, pd to Sergt.
Corporal, D. W. C. Patriok, pd to 1st Lieut. and Adjt.
Corporal, Turner Goesett.
Corporal, Charles Custis.
Corporal, Emanuel Crick.
Corporal, William Holmes.
Corporal, B. F. Randall.
Musician, John W. Gassett.

PRIVATES.

Broomhall, George W.
Barber, Henry.
Bundy, Isaac N., pd 1st Lieut.
Botts, Wyatt.
Conner, Charles J.
Conner, Peter, dd.
Conner, Jesse L.
Campbell, Jacob.
Culberson, J. W.
Florea, Parker.
Garner, J. B.
Glanden, James.
Grubbs, Thomas B.
Gossett, William.
Gassett, Joseph P.
Hamilton, Charles
Hilderbrant, H. N.
Haga, Jesse.
Ham, F. F.
Hadley, William.
Johnson, Thomas B.
King, George W.
Moon, Joab.
Mitchell, George.
O'Neal, Thomas.
Owsley, John J.
Rains, George.
Rambo, James, pd Corp.
Riley, Thomas.
Snider, James.
Smith, J. D.
Smith, J. H.
Smith, Loarmin.
Seaman, J. H.
Shewalters, Ham.
Shepard, William A.
Tremble, Allen.
Ward, Lewis.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

This was formerly the Fifty-fifth Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Clinton County, Ohio. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on the 8th of May, 1864, and August 20, 1864, the company returned to Ohio and was mustered out.

OFFICERS.

Captain, William C. Wilson.
First Lieutenant, James V. Rammels.
Second Lieutenant, Newton Shoemaker.
Sergeant, Edwin Shockley.
Sergeant, John M. Johnson.
Sergeant, James J. Gregory.
Sergeant, Edward P. Bond.
Sergeant, George S. Haymee.
Corporal, George Lawhead.
Corporal, Henry Lieuellen.
Corporal, John Eachus.
Corporal, William T. Wheeler.
Corporal, Mahlon Russell.
Corporal, John Boring.
Corporal, John McWilliams.
Corporal, Robert R. Mitchell.
Corporal, Joseph Woodmancy.
Corporal, Daniel Penner.

PRIVATES.

Aithy, Henry C.
Brewer, George.
Bloom, Alfred.
Baker, Griffin.
Bloom, George.
Boring, Joseph.
Boring, Henry.
Clement, John D.
Cook, Nathan.
Clevonger, Martin.
Canney, George W.
Craig, Franklin, k.
Curtis, James.
Crick, Franklin.
Campbell, James W.
Cottrell, Joseph.
Dillon, James.
Devers, Thomas.
Derby, Thomas.
Dennis, Seneca, p.
Dabe, James.
Eachus, Squire, p.
Ellis, James V.
Fenner, James H.
Freed, Mabury.
Fisher, George.
Feuner, William.
Fisher, William.
Fisher, James.
Farquhar, Amos.
Gregory, Robert W.
Hallam, William.
Hoover, Oliver F.
Hansell, Howard.
Hoolon, Thomas.
Hearn, John.
Hubbell, Edward, p.
Hendee, William.
Hamilton, Tobias.
Hamilton, John W.
Harlan Carter B.
Hull, George.
Haines, Monroe.
Hamilton, James F.
Hunt, Uriah.
Hormell, Milton.
Hunt, Harvey, dd.
Jeffries, Jeremiah.
Johnson, Henry C.
Kirk, Jesse.
Lawhead, John W.
Lieurance, George.
Lieurance, John.
Liourance, David.
Lyon, David.
Linton, James.
Lafetra, Milton.
Mathews, Eli.
McVey, James.
Morton, Richard.
Mitchell, Arthur L.
Middleton, Jehu.
McDonald, E. P.
McKinzie, James.
Miller, Samuel S.
Moore, Thomas A.

Mann, William H.
McMillen, Judiah H.
McKenzie, Harvey.
Noftsgher, Naaman.
Pond, Willlam J.
Pond, George D.
Pond, Jesse W.
Prichard, Benjamin.
Pierson, Levi.
Rannells, Thomas G., p.
Roberts (Thaddeus) H. (Ellison).
Rockhill, Jonathan.
Rees, James.
Spencer, Alfred.
Slate, Daniel P.
Spencer, Harvey.
Stackhouse, Joshua.
Stackhouse, Albert.
Stackhouse, Jesse.
Smith, Isaac A.
Thorn, Elbert.
Sherbill, Samuel.
Sabin, Curtis.
Tupes, William.
Vanderburg, Paul.
Walker, Robert B.
Walker, Asa.
Walker, Elijah T.
White, David T.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Hugh A. Gibson, d.

PRIVATES.

Garner, Joseph T.
Lindsey, John B.
Lemen, Dopey.
Madden, Thomas.
Madden, John.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

This company was mustered into service October 11, 1864. On the 13th of July, 1865, the company received its final payment and discharge.

Captain, William P. Wolf.
First Lieutenant, Isaac N. Bundy.
First Sergeant, John D. Deniston, d.
Sergeant, James M. Gustin.
Corporal, Ebenezer D. Leonard.
Musician, James Nicely.
Wagoner, Cortland C. Cusick.

PRIVATES.

Boroughs, James, d.
Baldwin, Thomas B.
Bryant, William H.
Casto, James M.
Crosson, Edward, d.
Greely, Moris, d.
Garrison, Lemuel.
Garrison, William W.
Hudson, Henry.
Hudson, James, d.
Lemons, Nathan.
Layman, Alvay.
Moris, Stacy, d.
Monce, Benjamin.
Morris, John.
McKinney, Robert.
Morrow, William, d.
Oliver, William H.
Rude, William.
Sidles, Israel, d.
Stewart, John P.
Simpson, Wilford.
Sheil, Phillip A.
Smith, John G.
Templin, Thomas.
White, Zachariah J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whitsel, James.
Clark, Sylvester.
Harris, John.
Woodruff, Joseph.
Deniston, A. F.
Dugan, W. M.
Fisher, Joshua.
Fisher, W. B.
Gurton, George.
Holliday, J. H.
Hamlin, Lewis A.
Moore, J. D.
Oliver, W. H.
Shields, R. D.
Simpson, D. B.
Conner, W., Jr.
Covat, J. A.
Garner, Joseph L.
Newton, George.
Spencer, James.
Carpenter, Junius.
Shewalters, Hamilton.
Zeigler, George, Col.
Long, Henry.
Way, David L. Capt. 5th U. S. Inft.
Robinson, M. C.
Wright, David H.

COLORED.

Hart, Robert.
Hart, James.
Hart, Peter.
Hart, John.
Taylor, Henry.
Harrison, William.
Hightower, Westley.
Hightower, James P.
Dinlmory, William.
Mayes, James.
Wood, David.
Good, Gaston.
Stewart, Nathan.
Mallory, A. G.
Mallory, M. E.
Mallory, William.
Paine, John.
Hargrave, William.
Bishop, James.
Chadwell, James.
Wilkins, Vase.
Hargrave, John.
Adams, David.
Mayes, Alfred.
Chapman, Charles.
Robinson, J. R.
Hightower, Orlando.

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

WILMINGTON—Union Township.

THE town of Wilmington is situated a short distance northwest of the center of Clinton County, of which it is the seat of justice. Up to the year 1810, the site of the place was covered with a dense growth of timber, but in that year it became necessary, the county having been organized, to locate a county seat. Consequently, land having been donated for the purpose, and James McManis having been appointed Director to act for the Commissioners, the town of Clinton was laid out on a part of T. Posey's Survey, No. 1057. The history of the steps leading to the location of the county seat is fully given in Chapters 6 and 7 in this volume. The name Clinton was not found to be satisfactory, and, in September, 1810, an order was issued by the Court of Common Pleas changing it to Armenia. This gave as great dissatisfaction, and, on the 31st of December in the same year, the court, by request of the donors, ordered that the name be changed to Mt. Pleasant. Still the matter was not satisfactory, and, on the 20th of February, 1811, another order from the court changed the name to Wilmington, decreeing also that no further change should be made unless authorized by an act of the Legislature.

The original town as laid out consisted of sixteen squares of eight lots each, the lots numbered consecutively from 1 to 128. For the benefit of the readers the subjoined plat and description are inserted:

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
CLINTON COUNTY, }

[IL. S.] Be it remembered that before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Clinton, personally appeared James McManis, Dircteor for Clinton County, and proprietor of the land contained within the bounds of the town of Clinton, as conveyed to said James McManis in trust for the use and behoof of said county, and produced the within plat, which he acknowledged to be an accurate plat of said town of Clinton, and that Nos. 58 and 73 (as marked on said plat), are particularly set apart for public grounds. The plat is on a scale of ten poles to an inch*; the streets are four poles wide, and the alleys one pole wide; the courses of the same are north eighty-nine degrees east, by south one degree east; the sizes of the lots five and a half poles in front, and ten and a half back, except those fronting South street, which are five and a quarter poles in front, and eleven poles back. All the other lots, as numbered on said plat, are for sale for the use and behoof of said county of Clinton, wherein said town lies, except two lots reserved by Joseph Doan (one of the donators). Said James McManis doth voluntarily acknowledge the land contained in said plat to be for public uses for the county of Clinton and town aforesaid within said county, in trust to and for the uses and purposes herein named, expressed or intended, agreeable to said plat, and for no other use or purpose whatever. Given under my hand and seal, August 2, 1810.

ROBERT EACHUS, *J. Peace.*

[No. 22.] Received for record on the 2d day of August, 1810, and recorded on the 25th day of August, 1810, in Book A, pages 25 and 26. Examined by

ROBERT EACHUS, R. C. C.

*Referring to the recorded plat; the one here given is on a scale of 400 feet to an inch.

TOWN OF CLINTON, PLATTED AUGUST 2, 1810



X Public grounds. O Joseph Doan's lots.

The following is a list of those persons who were original purchasers of lots in the town plat of Clinton, afterward Wilmington, as shown by the records of the county:

No. of Lot.	To whom Sold.	Date.	Price.
1 and 16	Thomas Thatcher	August 16, 1813	$12
2 and 18	Francis Dunlavy	November 16 and 26, 1813	17
3	Aaron Carnahan	September 3, 1810	6 50
4	Isaac Garretson	October 5, 1815	8 12½
5	Daniel Dillon	September 3, 1810	20
6 and 11	William Hobson	August 16, 1813	16
7	John Hays	December 5, 1810	8 75
8	Joseph Doan	September 3, 1810	13 25
9	William Venard	December 5, 1810	9 62
10	Francis Dunlavy	November 26, 1813	7
12	William Hobson	December 5, 1810	12
13	Timothy Bennet	September 3, 1810	30
14	Amos T. Sewell		



Chas. H. Harris

No. of Lot.	To whom Sold.	Date.	Price.
15	Joseph Doan	September 3, 1810	10 50
17	William Pelk	September 3, 1810	6 75
19	William Haworth	September 3, 1810	12 60
20	George Wissonnand	July 20, 1813	30
21	Jonathan McMillan	September 3, 1810	30 50
22	George Haworth, Jr	December 5, 1810	8
23	James Hollingsworth	Maroh 24, 1826	20
24	Jacob Striokle	February 11, 1824	15
25	Joseph Doan	September 3, 1810	15 25
26	William Venard	Deoember 5, 1810	18
27	Joel Wright	September 3, 1810	26
28	Joseph Doan	September 3, 1810	35
29	James Haworth	September 3, 1810	36
30	Amos T. Sewell	August 16, 1813	15
31	Solomon Stanbrough	September 3, 1810	31
32	William Polk	December 5, 1810	7
33 and 48	Thomas Thatoher	August 16, 1813	15
34	Isaiah Morris	June 7, 1814	12
35	George Haworth, Jr	September 3, 1810	23 25
36	John McGregor	December 5, 1810	31
37	Jacob Haines	September 3, 1810	76
38	Joseph Haines	June 26, 1814	16
39	Dillon Haworth	September 3, 1810	25 25
40 and 41	Isaiah Morris	August 16, 1810	12
42	Uncertain		
43	Eli Harvey	September 3, 1810	36
44	Arthur Barrett	Deoember 5, 1810	35
45	John Harlan	September 3, 1810	59 50
46	Thomas Gaskill	August 6, 1813	12
47	Henry Babb	September 3, 1810	17
49	Jesse Dillon	September 3, 1810	9 25
50	John Griffith	December 5, 1810	7 87½
51	Aaron Sewell	October 2, 1810	11 50
52	Loammi Rigdon	April 6, 1816	10
53	Eli Gaskill	September 3, 1810	30 50
54	Thomas Hale	May 10, 1812	50
55	Jonathan Harlan	September 3, 1810	71
56	William Ferguson	May 10, 1812	91
57	Benjamin Galloway	September 3, 1810	86
58	Public ground		
59	John Cox	September 3, 1810	84
60	Allen Wright	December 5, 1810	34
61	Mahlon Haworth	September 3, 1810	60 50
62	Thomas D. Scott	December 5, 1810	28 37½
63	Benjamin Kirby	September 3, 1810	20
64	Thomas McMillan	Deoember 5, 1810	8 12½
65	John Griffith	September 3, 1810	22 75
66	Jonah Wright	December 5, 1810	14 62½
67	John MoWhorter	September 3, 1810	25
68	Eaven Stanbrough	December 5, 1810	30 12½
69	Jesse and David Hughes	September 3, 1810	70
70	Allen Wright	Decomber 5, 1810	45
71	William Ferguson	September 3, 1810	100
72	William Ferguson	December 5, 1810	40
73	Public ground		
74	Thomas Armstrong	December 5, 1810	37
75	Richard Haworth	September 3, 1810	42 52
76	Samuel T. Loudon	June 26, 1814	15 37½
77	Walter Dillon	September 3, 1810	21
78	Jool Wright	Deoember 5, 1810	14 25
79	Absalom Haworth	September 3, 1810	13 75
80	Jamos Spencer	Deoember 5, 1810	11
81	Adin Clevonger	Novomber 24, 1813	8
82	Isaiah Morris	November 24, 1813	4 12½

No. of Lot.	To whom Sold.	Date.	Price.
83	Eli Gaskill	September 3, 1810	23
84	Samuel Louden	November 24, 1813	10 88½
85	Samuel Cox	September 3, 1810	68 50
86	Larkin Reynolds	August 16, 1813	15
87	John Cassada	August 25, 1815	17
88	Caleb Reynolds	December 5, 1810	7
89	William Walker	September 3, 1810	12 50
90	George Wissennand	March 2, 1813	35
91	Azel Walker	September 3, 1810	36
92	Solomon Stanbrough	December 5, 1810	39
93	Jacob Kelley	October 3, 1814	30 25
94	Samuel Gaskill	February 8, 1815	10 50
95	Thomas Armstrong	September 3, 1810	11
96	Thomas Gaskill	February 1, 1814	8 25
97	Rebecca Sewell	August 16, 1813	10 50
98	James Sherman	October 2, 1810	12
99	Paul Way	September 3, 1810	31
100	Larkin Reynolds	August 16, 1813	7
101	Samuel Haworth	September 3, 1810	31 75
102	Thomas Babb, Sr	March 2, 1815	21 50
103	Isaiah Morris	June 25, 1814	22 50
104	Caleb Reynolds	December 5, 1810	9
105	George Green	February 25, 1811	12 50
106	Isaiah Morris	Maroh 3, 1815	7 50
107	John Haworth	September 3, 1810	16 17
108	Isaiah Morris	February 1, 1814	12 50
109	Paul Way	September 3, 1810	22
110	Asa Holcomb	September 3, 1810	20
111	Jonathan Hodgeon	September 3, 1810	12 50
112	James Sherman	November 4, 1813	8 50
113	Elijah Burge	June 7, 1815	10
114 & 128	Francis Dunlavy	November 16, 1813	19 72
115	William R. Cole		
116	William R. Cole	Previous to 1814	
117	Thomas Trump	September 3, 1810	28
118	Hannah Williams		
119	Henry Babb	September 3, 1810	7 75
120	James Montgomery	December 5, 1810	5 50
121	James Montgomery	September 3, 1810	7 30
122	Mary Williams	June 7, 1815	10
123	William Hoblett	September 3, 1810	11 50
124	Thomas Reese	February 7, 1816	15 25
125	Paul Way	September 3, 1810	27
126	Arthur Barret	November 24, 1813	7 50
127	Daniel Hodgeon	September 3, 1810	5 75

Joseph Doan, one of the original proprietors of the land on which Wilmington was platted, had made his purchase in the spring of 1805. He lived in a log house northwest of the then newly surveyed village, on land which is now inside the corporate limits of Wilmington. He could not at first see the cluster of houses forming the settlement from his place, but after a time the timber was cut away, and a view was afforded of the aspiring county seat. Mr. Doan appears to have been a man of genial presence and one who enjoyed life well.

William Hobson (or Hobsin) is said to have erected the first cabin in the limits of what is now Wilmington. He lived northeast from the present business center, and, on the 5th of December, 1810, purchased Lot No. 12, paying therefor the sum of $12.* This lot is on the north side of Main street, west of Mulberry. Hobson was a gunsmith and worked here at his trade with some

*Hobson had lived in the neighborhood probably a year or two before that time.

profit. According to the recollection of William Hale, Mr. Hobson died not long after he moved here, and the same gentleman says that when he and his father and John (son of Joseph) Doan were at work building the old court house, in 1812, they took their meals with the Widow Hobson and her daughter Debby, and roomed in the upper part of the jail building, furnishing their own bedding. The bricks for that court house were made on the lot where it was built, at the south end. Jacob Hale, the contractor for the work, was a brick and stone mason by trade, and the son (William) was then learning, his work at laying brick on the court house being about the first he had ever done in that line. William Hale says his father paid Mrs. Hobson about $1.50 per week for cooking for the men at the time named.

The first permanent settler in Wilmington, after the town was laid out, is generally admitted to have been Warren Sabin, who was a brother-in-law of William Hale. He was not one of the purchasers at the first sale of lots in the town,* but was here in 1810, and, in 1811, kept a tavern and liquor shop in a log building which stood on a lot next north of the one now occupied by the court house, extending to the alley.† His first license to keep tavern in the place was issued by the Court of Common Pleas October 10, 1811, his being the second establishment of the kind licensed in the place. Dr. Jones, in writing upon the subject, says: "In a part of this small hotel a bar was soon erected for the purpose of retailing whisky, which was then the only alcoholic drink used. * * * Early in the spring months, in the year 1811, Mr. Sabin hoisted his sign, marked 'Warren Sabin, 1811.' This old sign swung to and fro for nearly forty years. Sabin's tavern became known from East to West, and was a common resting-place for the early survey hunter. The travel and the great number then seeking for new homes in this rich and productive valley made it necessary that Mr. Sabin should add more room to his hotel. Four or five one-story log houses were added to the main building, making it, in truth, a strange-looking hotel. Mr. Sabin, like many other business men, had the organ of hope very largely developed. Anxious to make money, he tried many ways and means and failed in all. In 1811, his hotel was the headquarters for the military organizations of Clinton County. For a third of a century the officers presiding over the courts held in Clinton County made Sabin's hotel their headquarters during the sittings of the courts."

Although Mr. Sabin opened the first permanent tavern in the place, he had been preceded in the business by Larkin Reynolds, to whom a tavern license was issued June 4, 1811. He built a small frame structure on the lot west of the court house, and furnished entertainment principally in the liquor line. In those days it was customary for everybody to drink whisky, and members of the clergy were not loath to accept of a proffered dram in common with their neighbors. It would have been considered inhospitable if the bottle had not been placed before guests almost immediately upon their entering the domiciles of acquaintances and friends—or even those of strangers—and it was simply impolite to get drunk. That much drunkenness resulted from the too free use of liquor is not questioned, and Saturday usually witnessed a half dozen or more street broils. Larkin Reynolds was by trade a tailor, and joined that business with that of tavern-keeping. He did the cutting and his wife most of the sewing. Reynolds was not here many years, and finally removed to Wayne County, Ind.‡

During the winter of 1810–11, numerous families located in Wilmington,

*It is said that Sabin did purchase the lot on which his building stood in the fall of 1810, at the regular sale of Wilmington town lots, but the record shows that it was sold to John Cox on the 3d of September, 1810, for $84.

†A daughter of Warren Sabin was the first white child born in Wilmington.

‡The name of Larkin Reynolds appears to a bond furnished by him and twenty others, in 1817, binding them to furnish Wayne County, Ind., a court house at Centerville, equal in value and convenience to the one at Saulsbury.

generally building small log cabins on their lots. A few rough frame buildings were erected, about 12x15 feet in dimensions, hardly affording decent shelter. A better class of dwellings and business edifices was not long in coming, however, and brick was used to some extent quite early, the clay in the vicinity affording excellent material for their manufacture.

East of Walnut street, on the small branch which flows through the town, and near the high bank below South street, was a famous deer lick, and those animals would resort to the spot at night in large numbers. Old settlers remark that "the tracks of their hoofs were so thick in the morning that it looked as if a drove of cattle had been there."

David Sewell, in 1811, built a small house at the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, where he kept notions for sale subsequently, and also furnished entertainment for travelers and others, principally whisky.

John McGregor, a native of Scotland, and for some time a resident of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, came to America with six of his brothers, subsequent to the rebellion of 1794, in which he had been engaged, and settled in Frederick County, Va., on what is known as Apple Pie Ridge, where he engaged in keeping a house of entertainment. He was by trade a weaver, having learned the business in Scotland. In company with his wife and family, he came to Ohio in 1802, settling in the spring of 1803 at Deerfield, Warren County. In 1803, he purchased 200 acres of land in Murray's Survey, No. 1632, in Vernon Township, Clinton County, and settled upon it in 1808 or 1809. In the spring of 1812,* he removed to Wilmington, and. as early as the 2d of June, in that year, opened a tavern on the lot at the southeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets. The first court held in Wilmington convened at McGregor's in October, 1812. Mr. McGregor died in 1813, having ruptured a blood vessel in attempting to lift a barrel of whisky, and lived only an hour after the occurrence.

"Eli McGregor, son of John McGregor, was born in Berkeley County, Va., January 1, 1798. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1802. In 1812, he came to Wilmington, and, in 1813, went to Lebanon to learn the cabinet-maker's trade; he remained there a few years, then went to Paris and Bowling Green, Ky.; then he returned to Ohio, spending a time in Xenia. In 1821, he returned to Wilmington, where he resided up to the time of his death, in 1876. In May, 1822, he was married to Maria Sexton, daughter of Col. Joseph Sexton, of Frederick County, Va.; they spent fifty-four years of happy married life together; they had seven children, six of whom lived to maturity. Mr. McGregor was a strong Anti-slavery man, and attended the Hamilton Convention, that, in 1840, organized the Liberty party."† Mr. McGregor, after his return from Lebanon, about 1821 or 1822, opened a cabinet shop at his father's old corner. His death, on the authority of his son John, occurred in July, 1877, instead of in 1876, as above stated.

Samuel H. Hale was one of the most prominent men among the early settlers of Wilmington. Before coming here, he had been assisting for a time in the publication of the *Western Star*, at Lebanon, Warren County. A number of the subscribers lived in the Todd's Fork settlements in Clinton County, and the bundle of papers intended for them was sent to the residence of Mr. Hale's father, Jacob Hale, in Vernon Township, and William Hale carried them to their respective places. S. H. Hale, upon his arrival in Wilmington, in 1812, purchased the building on Main street, west of the court house, for-

*So given by Judge Harlan. Dr. Jones says 1811, and Mr. McGregor's grandson, John McGregor, says about 1813.

†Harlan.

merly owned by Larkin Reynolds,* and opened a small store in it. About 1814, he caused a brick building to be erected on the same site, forty-six feet front and thirty-six feet back, with a kitchen at the back part near the west end. In that building he lived and carried on his business and kept a public house. His father and brother built the house for him, William making the brick and the two laying them up. William Hale was married to Mariah Sabin, January 15, 1817, and his brother Samuel gave the couple a grand reception at his house on that occasion. On the evening of the 4th of March, 1829, the building and contents were destroyed by fire, and, in the summer of the same year, Mr. Hale built the east part of the hotel, now known as the West House, opposite his first location. The walls of this building were also laid up by Jacob Hale and his son William, and the latter dressed the stone for the foundation and window-sills. An alley was left immediately west of the building, through which teams could pass to the stables in the rear. The space has since been covered by an addition to the hotel. Samuel H. Hale kept the place a number of years. In 1850, the proprietor was M. M. Hale, and the hotel became known as the Hale House. Numerous persons were proprietors of this establishment. In the fall of 1864, it was repaired and refitted, and, in the latter part of December, taken possession of by J. J. Stagg, formerly of the Buckeye House. At that time and for several years, it was known as the Gates House, the name West House having been applied in more recent years. William Thompson was its landlord for a time after Mr. Stagg left it, and, in 1877, the present proprietors, J. J. Stagg and H. H. Abell, leased it and have continued to operate it to the present time.

Samuel H. Hale is now deceased. His brother, William Hale, now ninety-two years of age (born September 27, 1790), settled in Wilmington in 1817, after his marriage, and built the brick house on the north side of Main street, west of Mulberry, now occupied by Stephen Eldred for a boarding-house. There he lived over twenty years; he then moved to the farm near town now owned by John Hale, and twenty years afterward, moved to the place he now occupies, on West Main street, near the corporation limits, where he has resided a little over twenty-two years. He is a remarkably preserved specimen of the pioneer, having been seventeen years of age when he settled with his father on Todd's Fork, in what is now Vernon Township, above Clarksville.

James Massie, a son-in-law of Jacob Hale, and a saddler and harness-maker by trade, settled in Wilmington in 1814, on the west side of Mulberry street, south of Main. About that time, he set out the elm tree on his lot, next south of the alley, which has since grown to such large dimensions. A large branch of this tree was blown off in a severe storm about the 1st of July, 1882. Massie was an excellent workman and had plenty of custom, but he was of a somewhat restless disposition, and, in various schemes to increase his property, he lost the most of that he possessed. It is many years since his death occurred.

The following items are furnished by Dr. Jones:

"John Hobson and Silas Hobson, brothers of William Hobson, settled in Wilmington in 1811. They were hatters by trade, and worked for many years in the village.

"Samuel Gaskill, Sr., settled in Wilmington in 1811. He was a harness-maker by trade. Near the present site of the Union Schoolhouse, he built his

*William Hale thinks it was in this same building that Asa Holcomb had a liquor shop and variety store. Dr. Jones says Holcomb's store was "on the lot lately owned by David Sanders." The date at which he opened his establishment is fixed at 1811. Holcomb owned a violin, and was a fair performer upon it, and his place was well patronized. After a short time he removed to Cincinnati. When he was here, it is said there were four distilleries in town, owned by Hale, McKinsey, Ireland and Cox, and all flourished. It was said as a partial excuse for drinking liquor that it "kept off the shakes!"

log house. This old cabin stood for half a century, and was one of the last monuments of a pioneer building.

"Burgoyne Purcell settled in 1812, and erected his log house and shop on the lot now owned by the Misses Jenkins. He was by trade a cabinet maker. He remained at that location for nearly half a century, until death removed him. He was industrious, moral and upright, and a worthy and good citizen.

"John Pennington, shoemaker by trade, settled in 1812 on the lot where James Cleaver now lives.

"Jack Cassada, by birth a Canadian, located in Wilmington in the year 1812; in the war of 1812, served as a substitute. At the close of the war, he engaged in the whisky trade here, and for ten years did a large business in retailing intoxicating drinks. In 1823, he died of bilious remittent fever. At the close of his life, he gave his property to kind and benevolent strangers and to those who had taken care of him in his last illness.

"George Whisanan, in the year 1811, built on part of the lot where the Baptist Church now stands. He was a hatter by trade, and was assisted by the brothers, John and Silas Hobson.

"Thomas Gaskill built his log cabin on the western part of the premises now occupied by H. W. Hale. He was by trade a tanner, and moved from Warren County, Ohio, to the newly laid-off town of Wilmington to engage in the manufacture of leather. In the early spring of 1811, he sunk his vats and commenced to tan rawhides and make leather. It was in the small log house erected by him, and without floor or door, that his son Milton was added to the family. Milton was the first male child born in the village." Gaskill sold his tannery to Thomas Thatcher, who had learned the business in his employ and who conducted it for a time. Thatcher came from near Port William, having lived on the edge of Greene County, and located at Wilmington soon after it was laid out. About 1823–24, he sold his tannery to Thomas Palmer, who carried on the business until the 8th of January, 1835, when he leased the tannery and stock to Isaac Palmer and James Bruce, who continued the business. Thomas Palmer had advertised extensively in the *Democrat and Herald*, published at Wilmington, and commanded a good trade. While the establishment had belonged to Thomas Gaskill, there were three others in the place, owned by William Stockdale, David F. Walker and another man whose name is not remembered. The business of tanning has long since ceased to be remunerative in this locality.

Among other early settlers in the place were the following, mentioned by Dr. Jones:

"Eli Gaskill, brother of Thomas Gaskill, settled in Wilmington in 1811, and built his house on the corner now occupied by Dr. A. Jones, southwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets. He erected a small office, which he used as a notion store and grocery. Soon after taking possession of his house, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for Clinton County, and for a great number of years he served in that capacity in the township of Union. He served several terms as County Commissioner; represented Clinton County in the Legislature; possessed large brain power and had just and correct views of the rights of men." Mr. Gaskill interested himself largely in the furtherance of agricultural interests in his county, and it was through his instrumentality that the act was passed authorizing the organization of agricultural societies in the counties of Ohio.

As early as 1811–12, Thomas and Arthur McCann came to Wilmington and built and operated a pottery near the middle of the block, between South and Mulberry streets, and north of Locust street. They manufactured a dark-

colored, finely-polished ware, which was in great demand in the place, as that previously in use had been mostly pewter. The Delft-ware was next introduced. The McCanns, who were natives of the Emerald Isle, were energetic men and good citizens. In February, 1815, when the news of Jackson's victory at New Orleans reached Wilmington, a month after the battle, the McCanns headed a movement toward getting up a celebration in honor of the event. They were successful in the attempt and a "good time" was indulged in. Holes were bored in trees, and after powder had been placed in them, they were plugged up, the fuses lighted, and the trees were blown to pieces. Other things were done to make the day a memorable one. The McCanns left the place previous to 1819.

Isaac Cochran, shoemaker, settled in 1811. Adin Clevenger, a blacksmith by trade, settled in 1811 near the present railway station, building his log house on the ground now occupied by the stone house which was erected some years later by Jesse Thatcher. Clevenger came up from the Cowan's Creek settlements, and returned there after a time.

Peter Burr, long Clerk of the Courts of this county, built a large two-story house in 1811, on the lot at the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, where Dr. Joshua Moore now lives, Larkin Reynolds having previously built a log house on the same ground. He sold the premises immediately after to Mr. Burr, and moved to his location near the court house. Burr was a native Virginian, with all the characteristics of the members of the "first families."

Isaac Garretson located in 1811, on a lot on the south side of Main street, since owned by John Dillon. He was by profession a school teacher, and taught an early school in the place. He also built a small grist-mill on the back part of his lot and operated it by horse-power. When a grist of corn was being ground, the mill could be heard a mile away, making a harsh, grating sound. It was the first institution of the kind in the town. Garretson also built a powder-mill, which, in the natural course of events, blew up and put a stop to the business. Warren Sabin, who is also said to have kept a small stock of notions in his old tavern, built a horse-power mill about 1817 or 1818, on the ground where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands, and traded it immediately to Joseph Wright for a piece of land.* In that mill, Abraham E. Strickle, then a boy, while playing with some other boys, pushing the large wheel around, caught his hands in the cogs and crushed off several of his fingers. The mill was in use but a short time and was purchased by the Methodist society, who converted it into a meeting-house.

Jacob Strickle settled at the corner of South and Locust streets in 1811, and worked at blacksmithing for many years.† Charles Swayne located here in 1812 and engaged in tailoring. Ellis Pugh, in 1814, opened a wagon shop in the place, but as wagons were not in great demand at that day, his business was not very prosperous. John McElwaine, a blacksmith, settled about the same time on Main street. Ebenezer Seamans, a printer, was foreman of the *True American* office, beginning in the spring of 1815. Israel Johns settled in 1813, on the southeast corner of Main and Walnut streets, and his place was long a home for itinerant Methodist preachers. He was a builder by trade, and assisted in raising and finishing many of the pioneers' houses in the place.

Levi Sheppard, who was born near Winchester, Va., was married in 1816 and settled at Wilmington soon after, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place in 1819. By trade he was a plasterer. He lived on the lot near the present site of the Christian Church, and was a valuable citizen. His name

*This from the recollection of William Hale.

†Mr. Strickle, who was the father of Abraham E. Strickle, was probably the first blacksmith in Wilmington.

appears prominently in other connections in this work. He died October 20, 1870, aged eighty-one years. His son, Dr. William W. Sheppard, has resided for many years in Sligo, Adams Township.

John Patterson, in 1813, carried on the blacksmithing business in Wilmington. Jonah Seamans was engaged in the same business the next year, and built his house on the northeast corner of Spring and Sugartree streets. Reuben Adams, a tailor, settled in 1816, and carried on a considerable business in his line at the house of Joseph Seamans. Joseph Whinery located here about 1812. He was a sash maker by trade, and, from his propensity for writing rhymes, became known among the people as "the Todd's Fork Poet."

Joel Austin settled in 1811 on a part of the lot now occupied by C. M. Bosworth, on Locust street. He was slow in speech and action, but his wife, Hannah, was the opposite. She read and talked very much. One day at the hotel of Warren Sabin, she met Isom Good, a Tennesseean, who had some reputation as a maker of rhymes, and, wishing a test of his power, she asked him to give an extemporaneous rhyme for her benefit. He rose from his chair and delivered the following:

"The children of Israel wanted bread,
And the Lord sent them manna,
Joel Austin wanted a wife,
And the devil gave him Hannah."

This, the poet said, was not very good rhyming, but it was a self-evident truth. He was asked for no more. Good was an eccentric individual, and from his genial nature made a desirable companion.

Daniel Radcliffe* settled here about 1814, and read law with William R. Cole, but did not practice in the courts. He served several years as Justice of the Peace and also as County Treasurer. It is said while filling the latter office he kept the funds in a common bureau drawer, where it was perfectly safe, as robberies were hardly known at that day. Samuel McCune, a hatter, located here about 1818, and lived and conducted his business on Main street. John McFall, a native of Terre Haute, Ind., also a hatter, settled the same year on Main street, east of the present site of the First National Bank.

"The first hatter in Wilmington," says Mrs. Harlan, "is supposed to have been Richard Peirce. He came to the town December 1, 1813; to Ohio in 1811." His shop was at first on the spot now occupied by the Baptist Church, but he subsequently moved it to the south side of East Main street, upon the lot where the Peirce House now stands, as the location was nearer to water. In the spring of 1833, he built the hotel which bears his name, and conducted it for many years. He is now deceased. Mr. Peirce was a man of more than ordinary culture for his time, and among other accomplishments, wrote very good verses. He is remembered by many of the citizens of Wilmington. Mrs. Henry B. Morgan, whose husband is the present proprietor of the Peirce House, is a daughter of Richard Peirce.

The business of making hats was quite extensively engaged in during the early years of the settlements in this region, both wool and fur being used in their manufacture. Nearly every hamlet had its hatter, who furnished hats of his own make to order. The storekeepers occasionally sold a few, but they were only those they had taken from the village hatter in exchange for store goods. Hats for every day, for men and boys, were made of wool, while those for Sunday wear were made of finer material, and have been known to last from ten to twenty years. Other men who carried on the hatting business in

*Mr. Radcliffe was a native of Virginia, and served in the war of 1812 under Harrison. His father had settled in Kentucky in 1786, when his son was but two years of age, and was an intimate acquaintance of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, and served with George Rogers Clark in 1777. The son died at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1873, aged nearly eighty-nine years.



John F. Miller

Wilmington, besides those already mentioned, were William Stanton, Micajah Bailey, Thomas L. Carothers and Henry D. Sayres.

John A. Hays, a stone mason by trade, settled in Wilmington in 1815, on the lot now occupied by W. J. Marble. He met misfortune upon investing his money in dry goods and groceries. James Birdsall, an early settler at Oakland, where he built and conducted a hotel for a number of years, beginning about 1804, moved to Wilmington soon after it was laid out and settled on what is known as the Samuel Smith farm, within the limits of the present corporation. He engaged in farming and hat-making. Dr. Jones says of him: "At the organization of the militia forces in the year 1812, he was appointed Paymaster of the First Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He gave his attention and aid to the military organization until the close of the war, in 1815. Mr. Birdsall was one of the members of the M. E. Church first organized in Wilmington."

"Col. Samuel Cox settled in the village of Wilmington in the year 1811, and erected his log cabin on part of the lot where the new town hall now stands. The southeast corner of the hall stands over the well used for household purposes in the dwelling of Cox. Col. Cox was a man possessing a great deal of driving power. He early engaged in the manufacture of whisky, which in early pioneer times was an article in very common use. He was a strong advocate for the education of the people. As early as the beginning of the year 1816, he aided in organizing a literary society in the town of Wilmington. In the years 1811 and 1812, he gave his attention to organizing the militia and preparing them to meet the aggressions of the Indians in the war of 1811, and the Indians and their allies, the English, in the war of 1812. Col. Cox and Col. Thomas Hinkson were the active and efficient agents in getting up military companies and in organizing the first regiment of pioneer soldiers. Amidst the stumps, brush and other obstructions in and around the new village of Wilmington, the regiment was frequently drilled. It was an awkward squad and uncouth, but their rifles when pointed at the enemy seldom missed."

Joel Woodruff settled in Wilmington in the summer of 1811, and began housekeeping in a log dwelling on South street, adjoining Warren Sabin's hotel. By trade a carpenter, he found employment in assisting to build the rough log houses of the settlers, and continued to work at his trade until the close of the war, in 1815. He was then appointed Collector of taxes in and for the county of Clinton. In 1822, he was elected Sheriff, and held the office four years. He assisted, in 1818, in remodeling Wright's horse-mill into a church building for the Methodists. Soon after coming here, he built a log cabin on the lot where the Friends' Meeting-House now stands, and lived there many years. His son Samuel was born in that house.

Haines Moore settled in Wilmington in 1814 or 1815, having some time previous removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania. "He was a worker in wood, and by trade a cabinet-maker. He purchased the property on Main street formerly built and owned by William Hobson. This house and lot were occupied for a number of years by David Marble, successor to Moore in the manufacture of cabinet furniture. In his line Mr. Moore did a large business. He finally sold his shop to Daniel Marble, and removed to a farm on Lytle's Creek."*

Joel Dillon, a wagon-maker by trade, located in Wilmington in 1812, and opened his shop near the north end of South street, on the east side. All wagons then in use by the settlers were made by local workmen, and Dillon prospered. He finally, however, sold out his business and engaged in liquor selling, and from that time his fortunes waned.

*Dr. Jones.

William Millikan, a saddler, settled in Wilmington between the years 1812 and 1815. He served for some years as Justice of the Peace, and finally removed to Indiana. Amos T. Sewell settled about 1814. His vocation was that of a school-teacher, and he sometimes worked at shoemaking. He was for some years a Justice of the Peace, and was County Recorder by appointment until the office became elective, being afterward elected to the same office. Mrs. Ruth Thatcher, mother of Thomas and Jesse, was an early settler in the village, and for some years lived on a part of the lot formerly owned by S. H. Hale. She aided her son Jesse in building the stone house now standing on South street, south of the railroad. "Uncle Jesse Thatcher" was a member of the Society of Friends, and exceedingly plain in features.

Joshua Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Wilmington in 1813, and built his dwelling on the lot since occupied by Zimri Haines. He was a carpenter by trade, and was capable of making almost anything which could be manufactured of wood. Two or three years after his settlement here, he moved to a farm west of town, on Lytle's Creek. He died at the age of eighty-one years. His son, Dr. Joshua Moore, resides in Wilmington on the lot formerly occupied by Peter Burr, northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets. William McMillan settled in Clinton County about 1808, afterward locating in Wilmington. About 1830, he engaged in business with Warren Sabin, and settled permanently in the place in 1837. He was a mason by trade, and built many of the brick houses now standing in the place. He died February 26, 1872, aged seventy-three years.

Archibald Haynes, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., was brought by his parents to Ohio in 1808 when but six months old, the family settling at Oakland in what is now Chester Township. His father, William Haynes, not long after died of malarial fever, and the child was placed by his guardian under the care of Warren Sabin, of Wilmington. At fifteen years of age, he was possessed of a limited education, and had for some time worked with James Massie at the harness-maker's trade. He was then placed in a hat shop and set at "bowing wool" for hats, but the business was so injurious to his health that he was forced to abandon it. He was employed by Samuel H. Hale in the latter's store, and subsequently found employment in the establishment of Samuel Smith, on the east side of South street. Smith finally gave him a partnership, which relation continued for some time. He subsequently removed to Oakland and became quite wealthy.

"Aunt Rachel Eaton" was an early settler on Columbus street, and her two sons, James and William Eaton, became worthy citizens of the place. James How settled here in 1815, and kept a public house on the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets. He shortly after removed from town, and the property was purchased in 1818 by Samuel Welch, Sr., for his son, Dr. Turner Welch, who boarded with Mr. How. Palmer and Samuel Adsit, house-builders, located here in 1814. Palmer Adsit died not long afterward, and after some years his brother removed farther West.

During the winter of 1815–16, a lyceum was held in Wilmington, and the following is a record of one of its meetings: "January 16, 1816, the members of the lyceum met, Joel Woodruff, President. Meeting called to order. Question of discussion, 'Is the infidel more injurious to the cause of religion than the hypocrite?' Affirmative, James Wilkinson, Peter Burr, Charles Paist, Robert Way, John A. Hays, Thomas Gaskill, John Eachus and Thomas Ballow. Negative, Eli Gaskill, S. H. Hale, Richard Peirce, James How, Samuel Adsit, David Sewell and John Whinery. The question was decided in the affirmative, and the society adjourned to meet again at the residence of Peter Burr." Samuel H. Hale was the last survivor of those mentioned, and died on the day he was ninety-two years of age.

William Jones, a native of North Carolina, grew to manhood in South Carolina, married in the former State, and, in 1795 or 1796, removed to Granger County, Tenn., and settled at Bean Station, where he followed the business of a tavern-keeper and traded with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, at Muscle Shoals, in Alabama. He acquired considerable wealth, and, in 1810, removed to Ohio, and, on the 4th of March, settled on Todd's Fork, in the northwest part of what is now Union Township. He was accompanied to this State by his wife and nine children, including Dr. A. Jones, now of Wilmington, who was born at the old home in Tennessee in 1807. Another son, Charles, was born in Clinton County, in August, 1811. William Jones had in his earlier years learned the house-building trade, and built a number of houses in Wilmington for persons residing in the place. He could never be induced to settle in a town, however, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his residence in this county. His son, Daniel Jones, a shoemaker by trade, settled in Wilmington in 1817, and built a log house on the lot now occupied by the residence of the late Judge R. B. Harlan. He had first worked here in 1811. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the first class organized in Wilmington. He manufactued boots and shoes quite extensively, having at times as many as six men in his employ, and buying his stock from the tanneries in the place. He owned several lots in the village. He died in St. Louis in the eightieth year of his age, and was brought to Wilmington and interred in Sugar Grove Cemetery.

David Faulkner, one of the original proprietors of the land on which Wilmington was laid out, never lived here. His son Thomas was an early settler in the northeast part of the town. People at that day were not wont to stay long in the place, and many removed to other localities within a short time after locating here.

The following are the dates at which licenses were granted to other early tavern-keepers in Wilmington:* John McGregor, May 7, 1812; Asa Holcomb, July 20, 1812; David Sewell, September 21, 1813; Nathaniel Cunningham, December 23, 1813; Joel Woodruff, February 9, 1815; Samuel Cox, November 10, 1815; Lewis Rees, December 2, 1815; Samuel Ruble, Jr., September 16, 1818; Samuel H. Hale, March 8, 1818; David Smart, September 20, 1821; Jonathan K. Beekman, August 4, 1823.

Following is a sketch of Abraham E. Strickle, a former prominent citizen of Wilmington, contributed by his son-in-law, Maj. W. D. Bickham, of Dayton, Ohio:

"Abraham Ellis Strickle, son of Jacob and Ann Strickle, was born in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, October 4, 1807.† His parents, who were of German extraction, emigrated to Ohio from old Virginia. Abraham Strickle was the first white child born in the new settlement subsequently named Wilmington.‡ In early manhood he was fond of athletic sports, in which he excelled. His cotemporaries to this day remember his triumphs in running, leaping, lifting weights, wrestling and shooting. He was afterward crippled by rheumatism so that he walked very lame, and besides suffered a mangling of both hands in agricultural machinery, but his resolution largely overcame these misfortunes, and he continued until his death a marvel of energy and activity. He compensated for his physical misfortunes by application of his mind to the development of the resources of his native county. From early manhood until the beginning of the war, he was conspicuous in all enterprises tending

*Harlan.

†He was born near the subsequent site of Wilmington. The place was not laid out until August 4, 1810.

‡Warren Sabin's daughter was the first white child born strictly within the limits of the place.

to promote the moral and material welfare of the community. He was a director of the first turnpike company in Clinton County, and pushed the road to completion, giving the farmers an outlet for their produce to Cincinnati. Being naturally inclined to farming, he was among the first to adopt improved methods of agriculture. He bought the first reaping machine used in the county. There was a clamor against it and he was threatened with dire calamities to himself and his property if he attempted to use it. The manufacturer in Springfield from whom he purchased it guaranteed to replace it if it was destroyed. Mr. Strickle took his rifle, together with his machine, into his fields and was not interrupted, although hard words were as abundant as bushels of wheat reaped by his machine. He was President of the Clinton County Agricultural Society, and was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a number of years. He was also a member of the Clinton County Live Stock Company, which imported Durham cattle, Southdown, Saxony and Cotswold sheep, which placed Clinton County in the van of this interest, which has proved of such immense importance to the country. Under his administration of the Clinton County Agricultural Society, the first county agricultural fair was held,* and they have been held annually to this date without interruption. He was among the most energetic and influential in securing the railroad—now called the Muskingum Valley road—through Wilmington and Clinton County, and was for some years a director of the company. He was also elected Clerk of the Courts of Clinton County several terms, and one of his last public benefits was active co-operation in the organization and establishment of the Wilmington Cemetery Association, of which he was President. The result of his labor is seen in the beautiful Sugar Grove Cemetery, near Wilmington, where he now quietly sleeps with his wife, several children and other kindred and the friends of his lifetime. In politics, he was an ardent Whig, and devoted himself to that cause with characteristic zeal and energy. When the Republican party was organized, in 1856, he threw himself into that organization with customary devotion, and the political joy of his life was the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. When the war of the rebellion began, being debarred from active field service by his physical disabilities, he accepted a commission as commissary of subsistence, with rank of Captain, and, joining Gen. Grant's army immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson, served with that army until fatally stricken with malarial fever in front of Vicksburg. He was taken to Cincinnati and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Maj. William D. Bickham, July 9, 1863. His wife was Caroline Goodwin, of Cincinnati, whom he married December 22, 1830. Together with three daughters, she accompanied him in the field during the Vicksburg campaign. She survived him only two or three years. In many respects, Abraham E. Strickle was a notable man, remarkable for his energy, his inflexible resolution and his devotion to all things which engaged his attention. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church in Wilmington all his manly life. He had ten children, of whom seven accomplished and noble daughters survive him."

From the Harlan Notes is taken this sketch of W. H. P. Denny: "His father was George Denny, publisher of the *Scioto Gazette*, at Chillicothe, the *Galaxy*, at Wilmington, and the *Ohio Interior Gazette*, at Xenia. At the latter place, his son learned to set type. In 1829, at the age of eighteen, he started the *Clintonian* at Wilmington. Two years later, he sold the paper and worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati. He was next foreman for George D. Prentice, at Louisville. In 1834, he returned to Cincinnati, and, in 1836, he bought the *Western Star*, at Lebanon, which he conducted until 1858. Thence he

*See general chapter.

went to Dayton, where he published the daily and weekly *Gazette*, until 1861, when he bought out the Circleville *Herald* and changed its name to the Circleville *Union*. In 1865, he sold the paper to become Postmaster of Circleville. He held the office six years, but was anxious to return to his profession." Mr. Denny subsequently published the Wilmington *Journal*, and is now engaged in the newspaper publishing business at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio.

In April, 1838, Wilmington contained 728 inhabitants, of whom fifty-two were colored. This item appears in the *Democrat and Herald*, of April 27, 1838. Public improvements were then rapidly being made. The editors of the paper besought those in search of a good location to come to Wilmington, upon which an era of prosperity was dawning.

Another early settler of Wilmington and Clinton County, and long a prominent citizen, was George D. Haworth, of whom we find the following sketch among the Harlan Notes:

"George D. Haworth, late of Wilmington, was an early citizen and pioneer of Clinton County. He was brought here by his parents, Mahlon and Phebe (Fraizer) Haworth, in the autumn of 1804, when he was a youth of but seven years. He was born in Greene County, Tenn., May 29, 1797, and died in Wilmington on the 27th of June, 1881, aged eighty-four years and twenty-nine days. His early years were spent in assisting his father to clear away the forests and open to cultivation the lands upon which he had settled on Todd's Fork, two miles north of where Wilmington is now located. His grandfather, George Haworth, had preceded his father's family something more than a year, and settled some distance farther down upon Todd's Fork. The youthful George was a great favorite with his grandfather, and much of the time his constant companion. He also assisted his grandfather, who was engaged in stock-raising. In 1811, the year before the war with Great Britain began, the grandfather took a drove of hogs to Detroit, it being the principal market center in that day. He was compelled to sell on credit, and, in 1815, he went, accompanied by his grandson, George D., to collect the money. The first day out they reached Seth Smith's mill, in Green Plains; the next day, they reached Thomas Stanford's, fifteen miles north of Urbana; both these men were emigrants from Tennessee. Most of the way they were obliged to camp out or lodge in the block-houses that had been erected during the war for army purposes. This same perilous journey the then young George had made twice before, once alone, and once in company with the army Paymaster, Vance. In 1812, George D. Haworth, then in his sixteenth year, while working in the harvest field of their neighbor, John McWhorter, was served with a notice that he had been drafted to go into the army. Lots had been drawn for two men to fill a quota, and it fell upon Thomas Babb and himself. He had been very much disabled by rheumatism in his limbs, and was therefore excused from going into the field, but he and his younger brother, Ezekiel, took charge of the pack-horses for six months under Capt. James Spencer, who was Captain of the pack-horse transportation of army supplies. The condition of the country and the lack of roads rendered it impossible to transport supplies by wagon in many places a great portion of the time.

"With the limited means within his reach for obtaining school education, yet, having a great fondness for mathematical studies and an aptness for figures (it is said that he was never known to err in a calculation), he managed to acquire sufficient education to qualify him to teach, and he taught several terms of school in the adjoining neighborhoods. Some that were his pupils in these schools still survive. In 1817, he was married to Edith, daughter of James and Anne Hadley, of Newberry, Clinton County, and settled on a farm adjoining his father's on the east. In 1822, he was elected Collector of the

State revenue and county levy, as it was then called, and for the first year received for his compensation $54, and visited every taxpayer at his residence, receiving a good portion of the taxes collected in wolf scalps. The next year he received $70 compensation. With but a few years' intermission from this time, he continued to discharge the duties of Collector and Treasurer until he had served the people of the county over twenty years. In that day, there was no office for the County Treasurer, nor burglar-proof safe, but the money was kept in a bureau drawer in Mr. Haworth's house. In 1823, Mr. Haworth was clerking for James Fife, of Wilmington, in his dry goods store, at $15 per month. Early in the spring of 1824, he sold his farm and settled his family in Wilmington, and entered into partnership with Mr. Fife in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Fife & Haworth. He continued in this firm some time, then entered into the business on his own responsibility. In 1826, he was joined by his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Hadley, under the firm name of Haworth & Hadley. After some years, he gave up the dry goods trade, the business of the Treasurer's office having become much greater, and as he had acquired lands and property that required his attention. For a number of years, he was for that day extensively engaged in farming and grazing, turning off one or more hundred of cattle each year at one time for market. In this connection a circumstance somewhat peculiar might be alluded to, which pleased and amused some of his friends while it tried others, viz.: He always made his calculations as to about how much profit he wished to make on these droves of cattle, and when he came to sell them, if opportunity offered for him to make a good deal more, he would not avail himself of it. He took great delight in raising cattle, and was the first to import into the county the Short-Horn or Durham cattle, about 1835; it may be a little later. There are those still living who remember the beautiful animals—Chieftain, Army Jane and Cora—bought at great expense for that day from one of the finest Kentucky herds. Mr. Haworth also dealt considerably in land. He and his friend, Isaiah Morris, bought and sold much land in partnership, each, from the position he held, having excellent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the condition and situation of lands in the county. George D. Haworth at one time by appointment viewed and appraised all the lands in the county. He owned and sold at different times over 9,000 acres of land in this county, and many of the citizens of the county say that it was by his forbearing kindness and liberality that they were enabled to obtain homes for themselves. During the great financial crisis, from 1837 to 1840, he lost many thousands of dollars by having indorsed extensively for his friends. There was a general failure of men engaged in the pork business, and some in most other lines of business, not one of whom perhaps in the county but that he had indorsed more or less for. One of his special characteristics was that he could never refuse a favor that a friend asked of him. At this period, he thought that financial ruin had certainly overtaken him, but the clouds parted, and a way opened where there seemed none, and he was enabled to meet the heavy responsibility and still have something for himself. In April, 1851, his most excellent companion, the wife of his youth, departed this life.

"In 1857, he again became a member of a mercantile firm, under the firm name of Haworth, Glass & Co., and so continued for three or four years. In 1858, he was married to Sarah Clark, of Richmond, Ind., daughter of Samuel Stubbs, an early pioneer from the State of Georgia. Mr. Haworth was remarkable for his jocular and social disposition. He greeted every one who approached him with a smile and words of cheer. He retained his interest in the public good keenly to the end of his life, and all that related to the county or its inhabitants; but in his declining years he devoted himself very much to

the cause of religion, and watched over the branch of the church of his adoption (at the head of which he had sat for more than thirty years) with as much care and tenderness as a fond father over an idolized child. George D. and Edith Haworth were the parents of eight children, the eldest three of whom died in early childhood. Five still survive, viz., Mary, wife of Samuel R. Glass; Caroline E., who married Robert B. Harlan; George D. Haworth, Jr., who resides one and three-fourths miles northeast of Wilmington; James Mahlon Haworth, at present Government Inspector of Indian affairs, and Edith Emma Moody, wife of Laming R. Moody, who resides in the eastern suburb of Wilmington. George D. Haworth survived his second wife but two days. After four days' illness, he departed this life in great peace, and, upon the 29th of June, 1881, his remains were laid to rest in Dover Churchyard, with his wife, children, parents and numerous other relatives and friends."

MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON.

The following items of importance are furnished from the notes left by Judge R. B. Harlan:

"Asa Holcomb was the first merchant located in Wilmington. He came to Cincinnati in 1792 and from there to Wilmington in 1810. His storeroom was on Lot 110, once the residence of William R. Cole, and afterward of Dr. Turner Welch, and for many years owned and resided on by R. B. Harlan. Mr. Holcomb kept a tavern at the same place. His first license to sell goods was issued April 3, 1811, lacking only one day of three months earlier than that of Isaiah Morris & Co. His first license to keep a tavern, out of several of the same kind, was dated July 20, 1812. Mr. Holcomb was a drummer and Daniel Jones blew upon the fife; the two furnished the martial music during the war of 1812 at musters and on other patriotic occasions. He purchased of Paul Way Lot No. 125, on which the late Richard Peirce so long resided. He sold the lot to Peirce September 12, 1816. After a residence of about three years, on October 4, 1813, he sold his possessions to Solomon Cole, father of William R. Cole, and returned to Cincinnati. His last license to sell goods was for one year, and was taken out February 3, 1813.

"The second licensed merchant in Wilmington was Warren Sabin. His permit was dated May 28, 1811.

"William Ferguson and Isaiah Morris opened a small stock of foreign merchandise early in July, 1811, on South street, where the Clinton County National Bank now stands. The building used by them for the sale of goods was also used as the post office and as the office of the Clerk of the Court of the county."

Isaiah Morris "was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1786. His mother's maiden name was Corbly. His parents moved in the humble walks of life, having neither poverty nor riches. His grandfather, on the mother's side, was a Baptist minister of great worth and usefulness. His father owned a small farm, with personal property such as small farmers generally possess. The family were what were called Radical Baptists. There were eight children, three of whom, besides the subject of this sketch, emigrated to the West. Two sisters settled in Ohio and lived there to an advanced age. A brother acquired by industry and economy a valuable farm in one of the best agricultural counties of Indiana. His parents lived to an advanced age, his father dying at the age of ninety-eight years, and his mother at eighty-five.

"Young Morris descended the Ohio River with his uncle, Mr. Huston, in a flat-boat, to Columbia, near Cincinnati, where they landed in the spring of 1803. The uncle opened a store at Columbia with goods he had brought with him. This the nephew conducted for him until the fall of that same year, when the

stock of goods was removed to Lebanon. The uncle soon died, leaving Isaiah, now seventeen years of age, far from home, entirely without friends, business or money. In 1803, Warren County was organized and David Sutton, afterward Gen. Sutton, was appointed Clerk of the Courts. Young Morris was given employment in his office, where he wrote till 1811. He also wrote in Judge McLean's office, and, between the two, he had by this time saved about $300. In 1811, he came to Wilmington and entered into mercantile business with William Ferguson, of Lebanon. At the first sale of lots in Wilmington, in September, 1810, Mr. Ferguson had bought the lot on which the First National Bank now stands, and there he and Mr. Morris built a small frame house in which they opened their stock of goods. Here their business prospered so that in a few years Mr. Morris was able to buy out Mr. Ferguson's interest and continue the business alone. In this day, the roads were mere traces, so that their goods were brought to Wilmington on pack-horses. Mr. Morris soon after began trading in real estate, and, as the county and town were rapidly being settled, he realized large profits and his capital increased rapidly. In 1812, he married Rachel Carpenter, step-daughter to Judge Francis Dunlavy, at Lebanon. To them two daughters were born—Maria, who married Robert B. Harlan, and Rebecca, who married Rev. Stephen Holland. Mrs. Morris died in 1819. In March, 1822, Mr. Morris married Catharine Trimble, of Hillsboro, cousin of Allen Trimble. To them a son and two daughters were born. Two of these children, the son and one daughter, died in infancy. The remaining daughter, Sarah Ann, married Grafton B. White. Catharine Morris died in October, 1828. Mr. Morris afterward, in 1840, married Rhoda Corwin, sister of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon. A son and daughter were born to them—Thomas Corwin and Mary Catharine, who married Robert M. Wickersham. On the 3d of June, 1816, Mr. Morris was appointed Clerk to the Commissioners. This officer, until 1820, performed the duties of Auditor. He held this office one year. Upon the death of Peter Burr, in 1816, Mr. Morris was appointed to fill the vacancy, thus occurring, as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Clinton County. He served in this office until the close of the third term, in 1837. He was also Postmaster from 1812 to 1815. The post office and Clerk's office were both in Mr. Morris' store. He was the first Representative from this county in the Legislature, in 1812. He again represented the county in 1815. In 1837, he was chosen by Clinton and Highland Counties as their State Senator for two years. In 1851, he was elected the delegate for Clinton and Hlghland to the second Constitutional Convention of Ohio. The convention met in Columbus, and, after organizing, adjourned to Cincinnati and held their session there in the summer of 1851, during which time they formed a new constitution for Ohio, which was approved by the people at the October election following. Mr. Morris was the first Mayor of Wilmington, serving from 1828 to 1830. Isaiah Morris was not a member of any religious sect, but had a warm feeling for all. He gave to the Baptist society the lot on which their church is built, and, in addition, about $800. His health had declined for about two years before his death, which took place July 18, 1858, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. Although Mr. Morris began life without any property of his own, he was at the time of his death a wealthy man."

David Stratton* began the dry goods and grocery trade at the southwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, where Dr. A. Jones now lives, in 1814 or 1815. His license is dated October 4, 1815, but it is thought he was in business the previous year. On the 14th of October, 1816, he deeded the premises to William Hibben, from Fayette County, Penn. On the 22d of the

* David Stratton died at West Liberty, Iowa, Ju e 11, 1867, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.



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same month, he was granted a permit to keep a store in Wilmington until the next court; and on the 30th of November, in the same year, the court granted him a license. The store was in the west part of the present building, that part now used by Dr. Jones as an office having been erected in 1841 by Mr. Hibben. This portion of the town then contained considerable of the business. About 1819, Mr. Hibben's son, Thomas Hibben, engaged in business on the north side of Main street, in the frame building now used as a boarding-house, a few steps east of Mulberry street, and built about 1811, probably by Thomas Gaskill.

James Fife came to Wilmington in 1819, and opened and conducted a store for a Mr. Wood, of Lebanon, in a frame building which stood next west of the site now occupied by the West House, on the south side of Main street. He was by birth an Irishman. The building had been erected by Jonathan Harlan. Mr. Fife had great natural ability for business, and, by his tact, accumulated wealth rapidly. Within one year after his arrival here, he had purchased the stock of goods and paid for them. He became one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the county, and died leaving a large amount of property. The present First National Bank Building in Wilmington is a monument to the taste and enterprise of Mr. Fife, and his associate in business, Mr. Bosworth.

The following-merchants were licensed in Wilmington between 1813 and 1829:

Samuel H. Hale, June 19, 1813; David L. Sewell, December 14, 1814; S. H. Hale and Jacob Strickle, July 4, 1815; David Stratton, October 4, 1815; Sattathwaite, McGee & Co., October 4, 1815; Jacob Strickle, October 5, 1815; Col. Samuel Cox, December 12, 1815; William Brooks, December 19, 1815; Charles Paist, January 4, 1816; John Elam, January 9, 1816; James How, March 26, 1816; William Hibben, October 22, 1816; William Brooks & Co., July 14, 1817; David H. Birdsall, November 13, 1817; Isaiah Morris, December 1, 1817; Hugh Smart and Eli Gaskill, March 18, 1818; Joseph Wright, June 5, 1818; Stephen Bosworth and Arnold Truesdell, July 10, 1818; S. H. Hale & John Hadley, ———; John Cassada, April 9, 1823; Samuel Smith, May 9, 1823; James Sheppard, December 11, 1823; Samuel Hale and Eli Hale, April 12, 1824; James Fife and George D. Haworth, May 18, 1824; George D. Haworth, August term, 1823; Levi Douglas, November 27, 1824; Joseph H. Coburn, May 3, 1825; Carpenter & Fallis, May 13, 1825; Robert Reese, July 25, 1825; Cyrus Farquhar, October 14, 1825; Mark Thatcher, March 7, 1827; Warren Sabin & Co., November 28, 1828; Joseph Hale and Carter B. Harlan, April 1, 1829.

At the sale of lots in Wilmington in 1810, Mahlon Haworth purchased at the northwest corner of Locust and South streets, and improved the lot, but never lived upon it. It afterward belonged to Jacob Strickle, who built a stone house upon it and occupied it. George D. Haworth next purchased it, and finally sold it to Mr. Strickle's son, Jacob, Jr. During the exciting political campaign of 1840, it seemed to be necessary to have a Whig hotel in Wilmington, as hotels were then considerably dependent upon patronage according to the drift of their politics. George D. Haworth, therefore, who owned the building mentioned, erected a brick addition thereto, and converted the whole into a "Whig hotel," renting it to Jabez Harlan and Jabez Walker, who became its first landlords. Gen. W. H. Harrison had stopped with Mr. Haworth in 1840, before the new hotel was started. The building became one of the prominent institutions of the place, and was widely known as the "Buckeye House." It was conducted by several different persons during its existence, and was finally destroyed by fire but a few years ago.

The hotels were patronized largely in the early years by teamsters hauling goods from Cincinnati, and later were headquarters for numerous lines of stages, the latter carrying the mails and also passengers. May 10, 1850, Conklin & Ross advertised in the Wilmington papers that from that date a daily line of omnibuses would ply between Wilmington and Cincinnati, via Milford, touching at Clarksville, Middelboro, Osceola and Goshen, and connecting at Milford with trains on the Little Miami Railroad. Through fare, $1.75.

A post office was established at Wilmington in 1812, and Isaiah Morris was appointed Postmaster, a position which he held until 1815. A list of letters advertised by him as remaining in the post office at Wilmington July 1, 1815, is as follows: Joseph Abanathy, David Atkinson, Joseph Anthony, Joseph Ballard, Thomas Babb (son of Sampson Babb), Nathan Dillon, Jacob Garrison, John Gray, David Hixton, William Hale, Joseph Haines, Stephen M. Irwin, Jonathan Lawrence, Joel Lewis, Peter Lieurance, Eli Millican, Anthony Morgan, Robert Morgan, William Moon, Charles Paist, Robert Pennery, George Rinard, Thomas Reese, Amos Smith, John Stout. This list appears in a scrap of one of the numbers of the *True American*, published sometime in July, 1815. The same scrap contained an advertisement for Joseph Whinery, who wanted a journeyman in the cabinet-making business, offering good wages and steady employment. Whinery was then living four miles north of Wilmington.

The following is thought to be a nearly complete list of the Postmasters at Wilmington since Isaiah Morris: James Magee, George Bruce, Joseph Hale, James E. Johnson, James Fallis (the latter appointed in May, 1853, to succeed Johnson), Thomas Van Tress, W. J. Marble, eight years, John C. Moon, two years, and the present incumbent, W. P. Wolf, who was appointed May 25, 1871. During the terms of Johnson and Fallis, the office was in the building at the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, now occupied by George Brindle.* When Van Tress assumed the duties of the office, he moved it to a room on South street, near the present site of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The office is now in the building next north of the court house, on the west side of South street.

Wilmington is situated at an elevation of 551 feet above low water mark in the Ohio River at Cincinnati, 417 feet above Lake Erie, and 992 feet above the level of the sea.

SCHOOLS.

Isaac Garretson was the first school-teacher who imparted knowledge to the youth of Wilmington, but there is a difference of opinion as to the year in which he began his work here, some placing it in 1810, and others in 1812. A log schoolhouse was built by Joseph Doan at the corner of Sugartree and Spring streets, and Garretson taught in that structure. It was finally destroyed by fire, and Garretson continued the school in a room at his own residence. Other subscription schools were taught in 1817, by Arnold Treusdell;† in 1818–19, by William Millikan and A. T. Sewell, and by William Crumley; in 1822–23, by Beebe Treusdell; in 1820–21, by J. N. Reynolds, in the old court house, and by others, among whom was Alanson Jones, afterward Sheriff of the county. About 1834, a family named Mabie began a select school in the east end of the building now occupied by Stephen Eldred, on Main street, the

* George Brindle came to Wilmington in 1834, from Westmoreland County, Penn., and, up to 1873, was engaged in business in the place—tinware, drugs, etc. His brother Jacob settled the same year.

† Treusdell was a native of Hillsdale, N. Y., and came to Wilmington in 1816. He taught at Wilmington and Oakland, and, subsequent to his marriage in 1820 or 1821, both he and his wife were successful teachers. He had been a student in 1819–20, in the Ohio University, at Athens. Mr. Treusdell and his wife finally removed to Cincinnati and engaged jointly as proprietors of a ladies' academy. He also preached in the Methodist Church until 1835, in which year he died.

west end of which was then occupied by William Hale. The last term of this school was taught about 1840. At an early day, a Mr. Taylor taught a Latin school in the place. He was a Presbyterian minister, and boarded with the family of Eli McGregor. A small building for the use of the schools was erected early in the northeast part of the town, and about 1839–40, the building at the southeast corner of Mulberry and Locust streets, now used as a meeting-house by the Friends, was opened as a public school building. The present fine union school building was dedicated January 18, 1870, at which time the Board of Education consisted of Jacob Beard, C. N. Osborn and A. C. Diboll. The building is eighty feet square at the foundation, and stands 124 feet in height above the ground. It is three stories high above the basement, the first two being fifteen feet each, and the third nineteen feet, the whole surmounted by a large and high belfry. The halls, in which are the stairways, extend east and west, and are fourteen feet wide. Each story, including the basement, is divided into four rooms, except that the portion of the third story south of the hall is in one large room, making fifteen rooms in the building. The doors all open outward. The following amount of material was used: Perches of stone, 1,800; brick, including pavement and outhouses, 835,134; yards of plastering, 5,697; squares of roof (tin), 115; lot contains five acres; building heated by furnaces; total cost, exclusive of interest on bonds, less than $33,000.

"In the schools in the pioneer settlements," says Dr. Jones, "there was no surplus of books. Old Thomas Dilworth was the text-book used in teaching orthography. This old work was succeeded by Webster's spelling-book. In teaching reading, the English reader and the sequel thereto were used. The Testament and the Psalms were in all the schools in the early settlements. Then the study of the meaning of words was thought to be a necessary part of an elementary education. In teaching arithmetic, Bennett's, Pike's and Adams' commercial works were used.* Lindley Murray was the text-book used in teaching grammar. In teaching penmanship, the quill of the goose was used. At that time the arts had not progressed so as to make machinery to rule white paper as it was being manufactured. To make the lines of the white paper, metallic lead was used. The writing fluid was manufactured from nut-galls and walnut and maple bark, fixing the color with sulphate of iron or copperas. This process made a very good ink." To acquire an education at that time was an extensive task, but the people made the most of their facilities.

CHURCHES.

Many of the early settlers of Wilmington and vicinity were of the Baptist persuasion, and soon formed themselves into a society, and, until the building of a meeting-house, held services in each other's dwellings, and subsequently in the court house. From Dr. A. Jones we learn that this denomination was the first to erect a house of worship in the village. This was about the year 1817. The building was of brick, in size about 20x30 feet, and stood on Columbus street, near the junction of that street with the Prairie road. The ground on which it was built was given to the society by Isaiah Morris. The church edifice is described as being similar to the one now used by the Presbyterians. The records of this church cannot be found; hence, only what can be gathered from the recollections of the oldest citizens can be given. From Dr. Jones we learn that the following-named families were among the early members: The Strickles, Wilsons, Mills, Hughes, McManis, Gaddis, Rannells, Lewis, Rigdons, McGees, Morris, Crihfields and Howes. The Rev. Amos Wil-

*We have seen a copy of "The Scholar's Arithmetic, or Federal Accountant," which is now in the possession of Dr. D. B. Mory, of Wilmington, and was the property of Platt B. Mory in 1819. Its author was Daniel Adams, M. B., and the book was printed at Keene, N. H., in 1814.

son was Pastor of the church for many years, who, it is said, had a massive brain, with strong will power, but was devoid of artificial adornments. He frequently preached from the text, "Philip and the eunuch went down into the water," which seemed to be a favorite one. In 1828 or 1829, when the doctrines of Alexander Campbell were being preached, the greater part of the membership became fascinated with it, and the old Baptist Church of Wilmington became virtually a church after that doctrine, only a few members refusing to stay. Thus ended the old Baptist Church, and from it came the Christian Church of Wilmington.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized at a meeting held August 6, 1853. Delegates from the following churches were present: Cæsar's Creek, Jonah's Run, Port William, Spring Valley, Washington, Cedarville, Centerville and Cowan's Creek. The original membership comprised the following named: James S. Hoblett, Joseph K. Sparks, Robert Wood, William Williams, James Phillips, J. C. C. Dowden, Sterling Bartlett, Rhoda Morris, Mary Hoblett, Mary Wood, Elizabeth Darbyshire, Olive Bartlett and Hannah Griffith. The first Board of Trustees consisted of James S. Hoblett, J. K. Sparks, Robert Wood and William Williams. Elder S. Marshall was the first Pastor of the church. At a meeting of the Trustees held September 13, 1853, it was agreed to advertise for sealed proposals for building a meeting-house. The edifice now occupied by this society was the result of this movement, yet it has since undergone several changes. The dedicatory services took place on the last Sabbath in July, 1854. The building is a neat, one-story structure, built of brick, and in size is about 66x44 feet. In front is a square tower extending a short distance above the roof, which was added in 1865, at a cost of about $1,500. In 1871, the church was remodeled, and it now presents a very handsome appearance. Across the rear end of the auditorium is a gallery, which, with the ceiling, were constructed by William Cleveland. The ceiling is quite handsomely finished. The pews and pulpit are from Richmond, Ind., and of excellent workmanship and finish. The papering of the walls in fresco by Morton & Co., of Cincinnati, is in excellent style, and the stained glass windows set the room off in good colors. The floor is well carpeted, and the room is a very comfortable one in which to assemble for worship. It is lighted by gas and heated by hot air. The improvements of 1871 cost about $4,000. The re-opening of the church took place on Sabbath, June 4, 1871; sermon by Dr. Jeffrey, of Cincinnati, who preached from the following words: "Who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people zealous of good works." Found in the 2d chapter of Titus and 14th verse.

The ministers who have served the church as pastors are given below:

Rev. S. Marshall, August 6, 1853, to February 11, 1854; Rev. J. N. Chapman, April 8, 1854, to May 12, 1855; Rev. B. B. Bedell, October 8, 1856, to December 9, 1866; Rev. B. G. Siegfried, December 9, 1866, to May 31, 1868; Rev. A. E. Anderson, February 13, 1869, to ——, 1869; Rev. W. Kidder, July 9, 1870, to February 26, 1871; Rev. B. G. Siegfried, June 4, 1871, to June 23, 1872; Rev. B. H. Gardner, January 10, 1873, to June 7, 1873; Rev. W. E. Prichard, October 1, 1874, to May 10, 1876; Rev. B. G. Siegfried, May 8, 1878, to 1881; Rev. A. K. Sargent, September 3, 1881; present membership about one hundred; present Board of Trustees, Dr. G. M. Ireland, Jesse H. Woods, W. J. Struble.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of this organization in Wilmington begins with the year 1814, at which time the village belonged to White Oak Circuit, Miami district. It was subsequently assigned to Cincinnati Circuit, to Milford, Lebanon, etc., and, in 1849, was detached from Wil-

mington Circuit and made a station. The early ministers of the denomination had wide circuits over which to travel, and their congregations were never large. In 1814, Rev. Samuel Parker was Presiding Elder of the district, and William Burke and David Sharpe were preachers on the circuit, which extended from some distance north of Wilmington (which was one of its appointments), southward to the Ohio River. Following came Rev. John Sale, Presiding Elder, and R. W. Finley, J. Oglesby and J. Waterman, A. Cummins and R. Bigelow, A. Goddard, William Finley, preachers. In 1817, Moses Crume was appointed Presiding Elder, and Samuel Brown and Francis Landrum, preachers. In 1819, John Sale, Presiding Elder, B. Westlake and H. Brown, preachers. In 1821, J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder, J. C. Brooke and T. S. Helt, preachers. In 1823, John Helt, Presiding Elder, B. Lawrence, N. Walker, E. Wells, N. B. Griffith, preachers. In 1825, G. R. Jones, Presiding Elder, John Sale, preacher (Wilmington Circuit), followed by A. F. Baxter, John P. Taylor, R. Brandreth, G. W. Maley, James Quinn, J. M. Goshorn. Between this time and 1835, J. B. Finley and Thomas A. Morris were Presiding Elders, and William D. Barrett, J. Martin, C. W. Swain, J. W. Clark and R. Cheney, preachers. In 1835, William B. Christie, Presiding Elder, F. Butler, Z. Wharton, preachers, followed by James Quinn, Presiding Elder, I. A. Reeder and J. Alexander, preachers; also J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder, James Laws, S. H. Holland, Werter R. Davis and S. F. Conrey, preachers. In 1839–40, G. W. Walker, Presiding Elder, James Quinn, J. W. Steele, preachers, followed by Z. Conrell, Presiding Elder, and J. M. Howland, E. B. Chase, J. M. Ellsworth, Martin Wolf, L. P. Miller, I. N. Marks, William Parish, D. W. C. Johnston, J. J. Hill, O. L. Williams, J. W. Kelly, E. G. Meredith, James F. Challant and Stephen Merrell, preachers. In 1848, J. F. Wright, Presiding Elder, A. W. Tibbitts, W. B. Jackson, preachers. In 1849, Cyrus Brooks, Presiding Elder, J. W. Fowble, preacher at Wilmington station. In 1850, J. F. Conrey, pastor; 1851, W. I. Ellsworth, Presiding Elder, J. F. Conrey, pastor; 1852, W. S. Morrow, pastor; 1853–54, C. H. Lawton, pastor; 1855, G. W. Walker, Presiding Elder, T. Collett, pastor. July 31, 1856, Rev. G. W. Walker died at Wilmington, at the house of J. P. Brindle, having come here to attend Quarterly Meeting. He was fifty-two years of age, and was in the thirtieth year of his ministry. He was succeeded by G. C. Crum as Presiding Elder. In 1857, Dr. H. Baker was pastor, and J. W. Cassatt in 1858; 1859, M. Kauffman, Presiding Elder, T. S. Dunn, pastor; 1860–61, S. A. Brewster, pastor; entered the army in 1861 as Chaplain in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and G. H. Dart was appointed to the pastorate, and served through 1862; 1863, M. Dustin, Presiding Elder, A. Meharry, pastor; latter re-appointed in 1864–1865. M. Dustin was Presiding Elder in 1865–66, and S. D. Clayton was appointed to the Wilmington pastorate in 1866. Sylvester Weeks, pastor in 1868; H. M. Keck, 1869; A. U. Beall, 1870; William Runyan, 1871–73; Lafayette F. Van Cleve, 1874–75; James P. Porter, 1876–78; Charles Ferguson, 1879–81; John H. Lease, September, 1881. The Presiding Elders have been James Kendall, 1866 to 1870; Samuel D. Clayton, 1870 to 1874; and Lafayette F. Van Cleve since 1878.

Daniel Jones and Levi Sheppard were among the most active of the early members of this church, Mr. Jones being one of the number forming the first class. The first house of worship used by this society was a building formerly used as a grist-mill operated by horse-power. It was fitted up for the use of the congregation in 1818, and was used for several years. In 1833, a brick chapel was built, which was then the largest and best of its kind in this portion of Ohio. Among those who were then members were Levi Sheppard, Bebee Treusdell, Charles Russell, William E. Ashcraft and Elizabeth Kelly.

Mr. Sheppard was the mason who laid the walls, and Mr. Russell finished the carpenter work. In July, 1865, this building was demolished, and its materials used in the construction of a new church—that which is now (1882) in use—on an adjoining lot. The foundation of the new structure was begun on the same day with the work of tearing down the old chapel, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 27, 1865, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Wiley, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*. The building was dedicated by Bishop Clark July 29, 1866, up to which time it had cost $12,600. The lecture-room was finished first and the building was not finally completed until February 12, 1871. Its total cost was about $18,000. The society became incorporated in 1824, under a general law authorizing the step, and, on the 29th of March in that year, seven Trustees of "The Methodist Episcopal Church in Wilmington," as it was named, were elected as follows: William Millikan, Thomas Gaskill, Daniel Jones, Israel Johns, Levi Sheppard, Abraham Dever and Henry Wolary.

Society of Friends.—The first church of this society in Wilmington was established about the year 1824, with a large and prosperous membership. In 1825, they built a small, one-story brick church on West Main street where they worshiped about three years. In 1826, Elias Hicks, after whom a branch of the society is now named, paid a visit to the church at Wilmington, remaining with them a few days. In 1828, a division of the church took place, one faction calling themselves Orthodox Friends, and the other adopting the name of Hicksites. The latter being the most numerous, retained possession of the church building. The Orthodox branch attended meetings at Dover and Center Meeting-Houses until 1839, when they purchased a small, round-topped, octagon-shaped brick building, formerly used as a district schoolhouse. In 1854, they sold the octagon-shaped building, and took possession of the old church, then held by the Hicksites, who had discontinued their meetings. After repairing and renovating the old church, they occupied it as a place of worship until 1870, when they purchased the building now occupied by them, on the corner of Locust and Mulberry streets. This building was erected and for many years used as a public school building. After leaving the old church, it was again taken by the Hicksites, who have since continued to hold their meetings there. In the fall of 1879, another division of the Orthodox branch took place, the members adhering to the old doctrine calling themselves "old line" Friends, while the others were called "progressive" Friends. The former retained possession of the church, in which they have since continued to hold meetings. The "progressive" Friends worshiped at the residence of Cornelius Douglass, on North South street, for a time, after which they purchased the lot where the church now stands, of Mr. Douglass, and built thereon the church they now occupy, which is a small, one-story frame building. There are now in Wilmington about four hundred members of the society.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in 1825, with the following members, viz.: William Walter and wife, Isaac Collett, Samuel Miller, William Bloom, John Langhead, Thomas Hibben, Charles P. Gallaher and Caleb Smith. Services were held at private houses for some time, when the society procured the Baptist Church, in which they worshiped until 1829, when the present church was erected. David Monfort organized the society, and served as minister for the congregation for two or three years. He was succeeded by William Worrell, who was the pastor for a few months; but, being in bad health, he was taken sick and died before the expiration of a year. His place was filled by Joseph Irwin, and subsequently by C. A. Hoyt. From 1850 until within a year, the congregation was without a regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied from time to time by ministers sent from Presbytery.

On December 13, 1881, Rev. J. Straus was called and became the regular pastor of the church, which now has a membership of about fifty-six. In 1882, the church erected a two-story frame parsonage of seven rooms, upon the church lot, at a cost of $1,800.

Christian Church.—The Church of Christ at this place is an offshoot from the Regular Baptist Church, which worshiped on the south side of Columbus, between Walnut and Lincoln streets. The separation occurred in 1828 or 1829, and almost the entire membership went with this sect. For a time, services were continued in the old church; but, inasmuch as the ground upon which the house stood was donated for the use of the Baptist Church, otherwise to revert to the donor, they removed the material to a lot on Mulberry street, between Columbus and Locust streets, and there built a one-story brick church, which building they occupied until the erection of the present beautiful church edifice. The house on Mulberry street was built about the year 1833 or 1834. The records of the church are very incomplete, and the pioneer preachers are not named. The first pastor of the church of whom there is any record is Rev. Thomas J. Melish, who assumed the pastorate in 1851. The membership at this time was 105. We are told, however, that preceding the year just mentioned, and, in fact, about the time of the church's organization, more credit should be given the memory of Rev. George McManis than any other man, for to him is the church indebted for the spirit of truth and righteousness in this locality. Among those who have labored for the church may be mentioned Revs. Aylett Rains, William Pinkerton, E. H. Hawley, and those grand old pioneers of the reformation, Walter Scott and D. S. Burnett. Later pastors have been Rev. S. H. Bingaman, 1874–75; Rev. W. S. Tingley, 1876; Rev. A. A. Knight, 1877, 1878 and 1879; Rev. Carroll Ghent, 1880–81; and Rev. C. J. Bartholomew, the present incumbent. The present church officers are: Elder—C. D. Hughes; Deacons—Dr. N. H. Sidwell, F. M. Moore, William Bentley, Wilson McFarland, John Carroll and Jerome Penn. The church edifice now occupied by this congregation is located on the corner of South and Columbus streets. It is an imposing structure, one story high, with a basement built of brick, with freestone trimmings. The basement was completed in the spring of 1874, and first occupied in May of that year. The main auditorium remained in an unfinished state for more than five years, and was completed and formally dedicated Sunday, April 16, 1882, by the Rev. Isaac Errett D. D., of Cincinnati. The building cost $10,000. On one corner of the front of the building is a large tower surmounted by a tall spire. The bell of the old church was suspended in the tower, but inattention was paid to the iron fastenings, and, on a Sunday in January, 1875, while the sexton was ringing it for Sunday school, the bell broke loose and fell to the pavement, breaking it into pieces. In the following June, the new bell was received and suspended. Its weight is 714 pounds, and, with hanging attachments, is about 1,000 pounds.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The African M. E. Church was organized in 1833, by Wiley Runnels, of Cincinnati, at the house of William Brown, on the corner of South and Sugartree streets. Among the members at that time were John Thompson, David Ladd and wife, Abraham Henson and wife, Mary Bosworth, William Brown and wife, James Wheeler and wife, and Willis Crane and wife. The meetings were held at private houses until 1838, when a log church was built on Lincoln street, which served them until 1852, when the present church building was erected. It is a one-story brick building, capable of seating about three hundred people, and cost $800. Among the preachers who have ministered to this church were Revs. Wells, Steward, Epps, Wadkins and William J. Johnston, the latter being the

present incumbent of the pastorate. In 1879–80, $980 were expended in remodeling and improving the church building, and in May, 1880, it was dedicated by Rev. E. Cumberland, of Greenfield, Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Mortimer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the latter conducting the afternoon services, which were the principal ones. A collection of $150 was taken up after the services ended to go toward liquidating the church debt. The society now numbers 120 members.

Zion Baptist Church (colored).—This church was organized on the third Saturday of October, 1854, at the residence of Jacob Emmons, in the southeastern part of the town, by Elder R. Bowes and Elder Roberds, of Xenia, and Rev. Moreton. The original members were Jacob Emmons and Nancy, his wife, and Mrs. Webster. Services were held at the house of Mr. Emmons for six or eight years, when they rented a house of the Wesleyan Methodists, where they worshiped some time, after which they returned to Mr. Emmons' house. They then rented a round-topped house, formerly occupied by the Friends, after which they worshiped in the colored schoolhouse, remaining in the latter until they built the present brick church, four years ago. Mr. Emmons served the congregation as Pastor for about eleven years. He was followed by Henry Davis, of Kentucky, William Rickman, Asa Pratt, Elder Gee and Elder Charles Clark, the latter being the present Pastor. The ground upon which their church was built was purchased of Robert Wickersham. The cost of the church was about $1,400. There are now 114 members.

Previous to the organization of this church, the members of the Old-School Baptist Church used to meet and have occasional services at private houses, but no regular church organization was effected.

*The Catholic Church.**—In speaking of the history of Catholicism in Clinton County, it seems to be the prevailing impression that the Catholic Church dates its history from the time the first public services were held; but this is a mistake. About the year 1807, James Trimble, John Burk and Edward Powers, with their families, settled near the present village of Cuba. All were natives of Ireland, and members of the Catholic Church, who left their native land on account of persecution, to seek an asylum where liberty of conscience prevailed. In the humble log cabins of these exiles, family worship was held and prayers offered to the Most High, and from this dates the history of Catholicism in Clinton County, as Christ has promised, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." The names of the heads of these families may be found in the list of patriots who assembled at the monthly musters from the beginning of the Indian war until the close of the war of 1812, to learn the art of handling the musket, and prepare for the defense of their country. How long these families remained in Clinton is not now known, but all left the county at an early day. James Trimble was a man of good education, and a school-teacher, while the balance were tillers of the soil.

The next Catholics to locate in this county were Thomas and Arthur McCann, also natives of Ireland. In the summer of 1811, they opened a pottery on South street, in Wilmington, and, for many years, did a large business, as nearly all of the early pioneers used their ware, which was very beautifully and skillfully made. They remained about seven years, and, during the war of 1812, were prominent in upholding the patriot cause against English oppression. They took a leading part in celebrating the victory of Gen. Jackson over the English at New Orleans, in 1815, which celebration was held in a grove on the present site of the West House. That many other persons professing "the faith of the fathers" came to Clinton County during its early

* Prepared by R. C. Brown.



S. S. King



N. E. King

history there can be little doubt; but we have no authenticated record of any until the coming of Patrick Denver, Patrick Dolan, William Rankin, and two brothers named Clement, the latter of whom were natives of France, and the first three of Ireland. All have left descendants, some of whom yet adhere to the church. Matthew Rombach, a native of Germany, came some years afterward, and is yet a communicant of the Wilmington Church.

The first mass celebrated in Clinton County was at the house of Michael Devany, of Wilmington, by the Rev. Thomas Blake, in August, 1852. Father Blake was born and educated in Ireland; came to Cincinnati about 1850, and was soon afterward ordained. He was stationed at Xenia, and was brought from Corwin Station, where he was holding divine service, by Michael Devany, Timothy Coakley and Patrick Creedon. Ten persons were present at this mass, viz., Michael Devany, wife and daughter, Timothy Coakley, Patrick Creedon, Jeremiah Coakley and wife, and Catharine Knaughton, and two young men whose names are now forgotten. At the second service celebrated in the same house a month later, eleven persons were present. For about two years mass was regularly held once a month in the houses of Michael Devany and Jeremiah Coakley; but at the end of this time, the Catholics had so increased that Father Blake found it necessary to rent Clinton Hall to accommodate his growing congregation. Thus things remained under Father Blake's charge, with an occasional visit from Rev. Philip Foley and Rev. Cornelius Daly, until October, 1862, when he was relieved of the care of the Wilmington congregation.

Rev. John B. O'Donoghue was appointed to succeed Father Blake, and has ever since ministered to the spiritual wants of this church. Father O'Donoghue was born in the County Clare, Ireland, and there studied classics and humanities. In 1848, he came to Cincinnati, where he studied theology, and was ordained in 1853, by the Most Rev John B. Purcell. He first went to Fayetteville, Brown Co., Ohio, where he was assistant Pastor for three years, having charge of the congregations of Hillsboro, Greenfield, Loveland and Milford. At the end of this time, he removed his residence to Hillsboro, where he remained two years, and then removed to Milford, taking charge of the Catholics of Milford, Loveland, Morrow and Lebanon, and subsequently of Washington Court House and Wilmington. In 1868, he removed to Morrow, his present place of residence, and now has charge of Morrow, Lebanon and Wilmington. Since his ordination to the priesthood, Father O'Donoghue has built or acquired churches at Greenfield, Loveland, Milford, Morrow, Wilmington and Washington Court House, beside the pastoral residence at Hillsboro, and other church property elsewhere.

In the spring of 1863, Father O'Donoghue partially contracted for the old nursery lot in the southwest part of Wilmington, upon which to erect a church. Services were still being held in Clinton Hall, which was subsequently vacated for Preston's Hall, which the church was allowed the use of rent free. This lot did not suit the congregation, and it was changed for the one upon which the church now stands. This lot cost $1,300, and was paid for in full ere the erection of the building. Ground was broken June 6, 1866, and the corner-stone laid by the Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, June 24, of that year, a large concourse of people being present to witness the ceremonies. The building was soon completed and ready for divine services, which have since been regularly held therein. It was not, however, dedicated until October 5, 1870, by the Most Rev. John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, receiving the name of St. Columbkille.

It is a neat brick structure, 35x60, with a symmetrical spire, surmounted by a large gilt cross, the emblem of Christ crucified. On the tower, at the

base of the spire, are four similar symbols of Catholicism, but smaller in size, giving to the front a handsome appearance. The interior is modest, yet well finished, possessing a beautiful main altar for so small a church. There is also one side altar and a gallery for the choir, and, as a whole, this church is a credit to the Catholics of Clinton County. The congregation now numbers about two hundred souls, and the church, which cost them about $4,000, is free from debt. Services are held twice per month in Wilmington, and four times per year at Sabina, in a hall which Father O'Donoghue obtains for that purpose.

There is also a Catholic Church in Vienna, of about one hundred souls, under the pastoral care of Rev. Michael Hayes, of Hillsboro. The building, which is a brick structure, was erected by Rev. Michael O'Donoghue, now of Washington Court House. Services were first held at Vienna in 1854, by Rev. John B. O'Donoghue, in a private house, since which time the Catholics of that vicinity have had services at irregular intervals.

In 1873, Rev. Michael O'Donoghue built a brick church at Blanchester, in Marion Township, which cost about $1,500. It was dedicated under the title of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, and is under the charge of Father Hayes; but the congregation is small, consisting of a few families living in that vicinity. The church at New Vienna, already spoken of, was erected in 1875, and dedicated September 29, of that year, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell. It cost about $1,500, and received the name of Saint Michael's, in honor of the Archangel.

The Catholics of Clinton County are not blessed with riches; therefore, their struggle to obtain their present places of worship has been a hard one, and their success in this direction deserves the highest praise. They have always seconded the efforts of their worthy Pastor in his labor of duty and love, and God has blessed the work and crowned his efforts with success. A few years after the church in Wilmington was erected, the roof was blown off in a storm; but with undaunted faith they went bravely to work and soon repaired the damage. The Catholics of this county, like those throughout the State and Nation, have ever been true to the starry flag, and from the time the first shot was fired at Lexington down to the end of the late civil war, Catholic blood has been freely shed on every battle-field that freedom and liberty might live; yet with all this as undisputed historical record, the members of this church in this free country have at times in the past felt the heavy hand of persecution on account of their faith. Education and enlightenment have destroyed, we trust forever, this unwarranted fanaticism against Catholicism, and the members of "the mother church" are as highly respected to-day by the intelligence of the land as any citizens of the Union. Their growth in Clinton County has been marked, and from the congregation of ten members who came together to worship God, in 1852, have developed two churches with an aggregate membership of about three hundred.

INCORPORATION—TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

An act was passed by the Legislature of Ohio on the 15th of January, 1828, incorporating the town of Wilmington, and the original limits have been extended by subsequent acts, the last having been passed February 4, 1867, which described the corporation boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the center of the Xenia road, at the northeast corner of Lewis M. Walker's land, thence running eastwardly across the Port William road, and along the line of Samuel Smith's land until it strikes the Prairie road opposite Sarah Haworth's barn; thence in a straight line to and along William Applegate's old line to a point on the turnpike; thence up the road to John Dillon's cor-

ner; thence with his west line to the Snow Hill road, at the east line of Jacob Patton's farm; thence with Patton's lines, James Fife's line, and the line of Jonathan Doan, to Lytle's Creek; thence down the creek, across the Cuba road, and across the old Cincinnati road, to the southeast corner of Leo Weltz's nursery lands; thence to the southeast corner of Nancy Lair's lands; thence northwardly across the Goshen & Waynesville Turnpike to the place of beginning."

The first election in the newly incorporated town was held March 3, 1828, at which the following officers were chosen: Isaiah Morris, Mayor; Bebee Treusdell, Recorder; Benjamin Hinkson, John McManis, Turner Welch, John McElwaine, William Stockdale, Trustees. Levi Sheppard was Marshal in 1828.

"The above elected officers, within the time specified in said act, took the oath of office required by law, and filed the same with the Recorder. At a special meeting of the Council November 7, 1828, the Council proceeded to appoint a Trustee of the corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of John McManis, Esq., whereupon, George D. Haworth was appointed. The Council proceeded to appoint a Recorder for the corporation to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bebee Treusdell, whereupon, William Hibben was appointed.

"March 2, 1829, the second election took place, viz., Isaiah Morris, Mayor; Calvin B. Woodruff, Recorder; Benjamin Hinkson, John McElwain, Dr. Uriah Farquhar, Dr. Turner Welch, William Stockdale, Trustees.

"March 1, 1830, election held, viz., David Stratton, Mayor; Philip F. Crihfield, Recorder; Lewis Wright, William Hibben, Thomas Hibben, George Bruce, Jacob Strickle, Trustees.

"March 7, 1831, election held; Warren Sabin, Mayor; George Meyer, Recorder; George Bruce, John Carman, Charles L. Kelley, Carter B. Harlan, George Fallis, Trustees.

"March 5, 1832, election held, viz., Amos T. Sewell, Mayor; William W. Woodruff, Recorder; James Fife, James Christy, Haines Moore, Israel Johns, Richard Peirce, Trustees.

"March 4, 1833, election held, viz., Thomas Hibben, Mayor; Jesse Green, Recorder; William Hibben, Benjamin Hinkson, Levi Sheppard, Laurence Fitzhugh, John B. Posey, Trustees.

"March 1, 1834; Samuel McCune, Mayor; Jesse Green, Recorder; Peter P. Nickerbocker, John C. Work, John McFall, Lewis Wright, George D. Haworth, Trustees.

"March 2, 1835, election held, viz., Daniel Kelley, Mayor, Asa H. Hoge, Recorder; Isaac Strickle, Dr. Amos T. Davis, Samuel McCune, Amos T. Sewell, Micajah Bailey, Trustees.

"November 6, 1835, Daniel Kelley having removed without the corporate limits of the town, an election was held to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation. Eli McGregor was elected Mayor.

"March 7, 1836, an election was held, viz., Griffith Foos, Mayor; Daniel C. Hinman, Recorder.

"March 6, 1837, election held, viz., Robert B. Harlan, Mayor; Daniel C. Hinman, Recorder.

"March 5, 1838, election, viz., George S. Jenkins, Mayor; Abraham E. Strickle, Recorder. David F. Walker was appointed Mayor December 21, 1838, in the place of G. S. Jenkins, resigned September 18, 1838.

"March 6, 1839, election held, viz., Robert B. Harlan, Mayor; John M. Harlan, Recorder; December 25, 1839, Noah S. Haines succeeded as Recorder, John M. Harlan, resigned.

"March 10, 1840, an election held, viz., Abraham E. Strickle, Mayor; Robert Beeson, Recorder.

"1841, an election held, viz., Thomas Hibben, Mayor; Charles M. Bosworth, Recorder. Elijah Sabin, Jr., succeeding the latter as Recorder July 10, 1841.

"March 7, 1842, election, viz., Franklin Corwin, Mayor; William B. Magee, Recorder.

"March, 1843; Franklin Corwin, Mayor; Webb Broomhall, Recorder. F. Corwin resigned November 29, 1843; William Fuller appointed to fill the vacancy.

"March, 1844; William Fuller, Mayor; Webb Broomhall, Recorder; succeeded by Daniel C. Hinman, August 26, 1844.

"March, 1845, election held, viz., Robert B. Harlan, Mayor; Joel C. Woodruff, Recorder.

"March 2, 1846; Amos T. Sewell, Mayor; Roger B. Morey, Recorder.

"From 1846 to 1853, the record has not been found.

"James E. Johnson, elected Mayor in March, 1853; Benajah W. Fuller, April, 1854, resigned May 24, 1854; Grafton B. White appointed to fill the vacancy.

"Alonzo C. Diboll, elected April 2, 1855; continued until March 6, 1857; resigned; B. W. Fuller appointed to fill the vacancy. April 6, 1857, William B. Fisher elected Mayor. Joshua D. Hadley, elected April 14, 1858. April 17, 1859, C. C. Harris elected Mayor. April 2, 1860, L. F. Austin elected Mayor. April 9, 1861, Andrew H. Chapman, Mayor; resigned and went into the army July 26, 1861; William B. Fisher appointed to fill the vacancy; served until April 6, 1863, Lewis C. Walker elected. April 4, 1864, William B. Fisher elected; April 6, 1865, LeRoy Pope elected; April 10, 1866, John C. Moon elected Mayor; April 9, 1867, Le Roy Pope elected Mayor; April 6, 1868, A. C. Diboll elected; April 9, 1869, Nathan M. Linton elected; April, 1870, Milton L. Ent elected Mayor; April, 1871, Levi Mills elected Mayor; April, 1872, David T. White elected Mayor; April, 1873, David T. White elected Mayor; April, 1874, A. C. Diboll elected Mayor; April, 1875, A. C. Diboll elected Mayor; April, 1876, Melville Hayes elected Mayor; April, 1877, Melville Hayes elected Mayor; April, 1878, Melville Hayes elected Mayor; April, 1879, Melville Hayes elected Mayor; April, 1880, L. J. Walker elected Mayor; April, 1881, L. J. Walker elected Mayor; April, 1882, Lewis J. Walker elected Mayor."

This list of officers is from notes furnished by Mrs. Harlan.

ADDITIONS.

The following additions have been made to the original plat of Wilmington:

Joseph Doan's Addition, eight lots, June 22, 1814; surveyed by Peter Burr; David Faulkner's Addition, twenty lots, October 25, 1814; Nathaniel Carpenter's outlots, twelve in number, October 26, 1837; subdivision of part of Gen. Edward Stevens' survey, No. 2693, by Jesse Hughes, Isaiah Morris and John Woolman, in December, 1826; Dillon's Heirs' survey of outlots in Hawkins' survey, No. 2690, in January, 1850; Mark Thatcher's Addition, eight lots, August 31, 1830; Isaiah Morris' Addition, fifteen lots, February 11, 1842; Walker & Fife's Addition, twenty-two lots, January 7, 1853; Benjamin S. Strickle's plat of outlots, October 14, 1865; Benjamin S. Strickle's second Addition, six lots, no date given; Cadwallader's Addition, twenty-nine lots, May 18, 1866; African (or Wickersham's) Addition, twenty-one lots, September, 1868; James' Addition, fourteen lots, September 22, 1868; Hib-

ben's Heirs' Addition, seven lots, November 5, 1869; Fitzhugh's Addition, ten lots, April 27, 1870; Alfred Johnson's Addition, forty-three lots, no date; J. & J. Doan's Addition, twenty lots, March 7, 1871; Keith's Addition, thirty-nine lots, April 5 and 8, 1871; J. S. C. Newham and wife's Addition, twenty-six lots, May 31, 1871; R. E. Doan's First Addition, forty-two lots, July 24, 1871; same, Second Addition, forty-four lots, no date given; Patrick Murphy's Addition, six lots, September 2, 1871; Boswell & Madden's Addition, seventeen lots, September 4, 1871; L. F. Van Cleve's Addition, thirty-four lots, April 23, 1875; Brackney's Addition, eighteen lots, April 17, 1880.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

In the fall of 1865, having been encouraged to believe that they would meet with success, the Garvin brothers, Thomas D., James H. and H. Carson Garvin, came to Wilmington and opened the first term of Franklin College in the old county building on the southeast corner of Main and South streets. They proposed, if a sufficient sum of money could be raised, i. e., $20,000, for a building and grounds, to remove Franklin College permanently from Athens, Ohio, and locate it in Wilmington.

The subject of subscriptions was agitated during the fall, but the required amount was not all subscribed until January 6, 1866, when a meeting for that purpose was held at the court house. At that meeting, Mr. T. D. Garvin, the President of the college, reported the amount already subscribed to be $18,000, leaving $2,000 yet to be raised before any action could be taken by the Board of Directors. A committee was then appointed to procure the necessary subscriptions to the fund. The meeting made up all but $800, and six ladies of the Christian Church assumed the payment of $500 if they could have guaranteed to them the exclusive right of the fair ground at the coming agricultural fair, for refreshment purposes. This left but $300 to be made up, and twenty-five persons then assumed the payment of this sum. These subscriptions were made on the condition that the whole amount be raised.

The necessary funds being duly subscribed and accepted by the Trustees, a committee was appointed to select a site. After some delay, the beautiful site of our former fair grounds, east of the village, was unanimously selected, and preparations were at once made for erecting a principal college building. They purchased also sixteen acres of T. C. Morris, so that in all they then had thirty-three and one-fourth acres. Part of this was afterward sold, leaving fifteen acres in the college grounds.

The Building Committee of the College contracted with an architect from Cincinnati to erect the main college building during the summer of 1866, and to finish the lower story ready for occupancy by Christmas.

Until the college building was ready for use, the college terms were continued in the old county building two years, and in the old Christian Church one year.

The corner-stone of Franklin College was laid July 4, 1866, and the building was formally opened for the reception of students September 22, 1868. On that occasion, an able address was delivered by Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D., late President of Miami University.

Franklin College is located in the eastern portion of the town, on the most eligible ground to be found in the vicinity. It fronts northward toward the railroad and turnpike seventy feet, running back fifty-six feet, where it is joined by another portion of the building 50x60 feet. The whole structure is three stories high. The main entrance is on the north side through a tower twenty feet square, forming a spacious vestibule. The main building is

divided into four rooms by two spacious halls running north and south, and east and west, the rear building forming but a single room.

The second story is divided in the same way as the first. The third story forms but one spacious college hall.

The building was only inclosed, the floor laid, and the ceilings and walls of the lower story rough coated, without stairways to the second and third stories, at the time of its dedication in 1868.

For some reason, the Trustees were unable to collect the necessary funds to pay for the college building, and it was sold on a judgment in favor of the workmen who built it, on August 11, 1870, and was bought by the Society of Friends, who still own it and continue to use it for college purposes.

Under the management of the Friends, the building was completed, and, by the 1st of April following, was ready for use. They changed the name from Franklin to Wilmington College.

The dedication of Wilmington College took place April 11, 1871, Barnabas C. Hobbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Indiana, delivering the address of the occasion.

The first President of the college, under the new management, was Lewis Estes, of Indiana, who entered upon the duties of that position in the spring of 1871.

In 1874, he was succeeded by Benjamin Trueblood. In 1879, David W. Denis became President, which office he held until 1881, when he in turn was succeeded by James B. Unthank.

LODGES.

Wilmington Lodge, No. 52, F. & A. M.—In 1817, the Lebanon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons recommended to the Grand Lodge of the State that a dispensation be granted to Wilmington to hold a Masonic Lodge. The dispensation was granted and the lodge denominated No. 52, the following being the officers appointed by the charter: Arnold Treusdell, Master; Reuben Adams, S. W.; John Baptist Demond, J. W., and Nathaniel Harris, Secretary. The transactions of this lodge were regular and harmonious for about three years, and the number of members increased gradually to sixteen, who were as follows: Stephen Bosworth, William R. Cole, James How, Charles Paist, William Brooks, Thomas Bellows, James Williams, Henry Vandeburg, Maj. Samuel Cox, J. N. Reynolds, Dr. Magee, James Birdsall, Robert Way and the four officers named above. The lodge was held in an upper room of Samuel H. Hale's hotel, on the north side of Main street near the court house. The lodge continued its sessions until some time in 1820, when Treusdell left Wilmington and became a student in the Ohio University at Athens, and John Baptist Demond returned to his friends in New York. The lodge, before their departure, had adjourned *sine die*, and the dispensation charter was given up. After this no meetings of the Masons were held until 1842, when a new charter was obtained from the Grand Lodge, in session at Lancaster, and the lodge, No. 52, was re-organized. The charter states that permission to hold lodge meetings "is granted to Bebee Treusdell, Benjamin Hinkson, Levi Gustin, George E. Hibben, J. S. Wright, Jabez Harlan and others who have heretofore assembled under a dispensation from the Grand Master," etc., and that the "lodge shall be known as No. 52, and its rank and precedence shall date from the 18th of October, 1842." The officers appointed were Levi Gustin, Master; J. S. Wright, S. W.; and Jabez Harlan, J. W. The lodge as re-organized first met in a room on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Main and South streets, from which they moved to a room on the second floor of a building on the west side of South street, on the southern corner of the alley north of Main street. They next moved into a room on

the third floor of the Clinton Hall building, corner of South and Locust streets, where they remained until 1880, when they took possession of the present quarters, in the third story of the Carothers building. The lodge now numbers about seventy-five members. It is on a firm financial basis, free from debt and with money out at interest.

Wilmington Chapter, No. 63, R. A. M.—The charter for the organization of this chapter bears the date of October 22, 1855, the dispensation having been presented on the 1st of January preceding. The charter members were J. C. Ellis, J. Harlan, J. D. Haines, William Smith, William J. Morgan, B. Hinkson, Levi Gustin and D. Medsker. The officers appointed by the charter were Levi Gustin, High Priest; Benjamin Hinkson, King; J. C. Ellis, Scribe. The chapter is a branch of Masonry in which the higher or Royal Arch degrees of the order are conferred. Wilmington Chapter was instituted in the room occupied by the order, and meets in the same room with the subordinate lodge. It now numbers about fifty members in good standing, and is in a prosperous condition.

Rose Croix Lodge, No. 28, F. & A. M.—The charter for this lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge in its session at Cleveland, Ohio, August 21, 1872. The lodge was instituted in Clinton Hall with five members, and William Scott was appointed first Master. They changed their place of meeting to Hawley's block, where they continued until they returned to Clinton Hall, where they now occupy a room in connection with the Odd Fellows. The lodge now numbers about fifteen members and is in a prosperous condition.

Hiram Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M. (Colored).—The dispensation for this chapter was granted by the Deputy Grand High Priest August 9, 1873. The charter was granted by the Grand Chapter, in session at Xenia, Ohio, August 14, 1877. The chapter was instituted by Deputy Grand Master Thomas Conrad, of Urbana, assisted by Jefferson Williams, of Yellow Springs, and others. The first officers were William Scott, H. P.; William Bass, King; Henry Seebery, Scribe; William Mallery, Secretary; J. R. Hawley, Treasurer, and Perry McGilvers, Guard. The chapter now numbers about fourteen members.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F.—The charter of this lodge was granted January 18, 1849. The charter members were Isaac B. Thomas, Hiram McFinley, George S. Hill, John W. Pidgeon, Isaac L. Coats and Jacob S. Nisewander. Of these the latter was the only one that was a member of the order prior to the organization of this lodge, and Hiram McFinley is the only one of the charter members now living in the county. The lodge was instituted March 1, 1849, by M. W. Grand Master Alexander Glenn, in Daniel Marble's building, on the north side of Main street, where the meetings were held until the lodge moved into Martin's building, on the south side of the same street, east of their first locality. They afterward moved into the building on the corner of South and Locust streets, and from there into a building that stood where the one they now occupy is situated. In 1875, the building was burned and all the regalia, desks and other effects of the lodge were consumed. The lodge-room is now on the second floor of Farquhar's block, on the west side of South street, north of Locust. The first officers of the lodge were Isaac B. Thomas, N. G.; George S. Hill, Secretary, and Hiram McFinley, Warden. The membership is at present about ninety.

Hiawatha Encampment, No. 70, I. O. O. F.—The encampment is a branch of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, in which higher degrees than those of the subordinate lodges are conferred. Hiawatha Encampment was chartered October 23, 1856, and instituted on the same day by Most Worthy E. M. Finch, Grand Patriarch. The institution took place in the Odd Fellows' lodge-

room, with the following charter members: James Henry, Thomas R. Wraith, S. S. Boyd, L. B. Welch, Justus Taylor, Franklin Bayham and J. M. Haworth. There are now about sixty members.

Fredonia Temple, No. 12, I. O. O. F.—This is a branch of Odd Fellowship in which the highest degrees of the order are conferred. The temple was instituted in Wilmington May 19, 1882, by Deputy Supreme Oracle H. M. Innis, of Columbus, assisted by Patriarchs Van Deman, of Washington C. H., and Sherwood, of Columbus. There were twenty-one members at the time of institution.

Ohio Valley Lodge, No. 1877, I. O. O. F. (Colored).—A dispensation for the formation of this lodge was granted by the Committee of Management, in England, to the sub-committee in America, March 4, 1878, and a charter granted by the latter June 10 of the same year. The first officers were J. R. Hawley, N. F.; John Hart, N. G.; Wyatt Smith, V. G.; A. R. G. Guy, P. S.; Phillip Chapman, E. S.; John Bland, Treasurer. The lodge was instituted by Silas Weaver, Alexander Anderson and Lindsey Cash, of Washington C. H., and others from neighboring lodges, in a room of the frame building that stood where the St. Nicholas Hotel now is. They next moved to the third story of Hawley's block, and from there to the Clinton Hall building, where they are now located. The lodge now numbers about eighteen members.

Wilmington Council, Royal Arcanum.—This council was constituted in Wilmington on Thursday, January 8, 1880, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were Hon. J. S. Savage, Regent; E. J. West, V. R.; Hon. Madison Betts, Past R.; M. R. Higgins, Secretary; J. Q. March, Treasurer; W. P. Wolf, Chaplain; George W. Brown, L. D. Sayres and S. Q. Fulton, Trustees.

PORK PACKING.

For a period of ten or twelve years closing with 1877, Wilmington was a field of extensive pork operations, which, however, resulted anything but profitably to those concerned. The firms that engaged largely in the business were Messrs. Brackney & Haynes and Thorne, McMillan & Co., with the several changes the firms underwent. About the year 1869, the latter firm erected a large slaughter house and packing establishment on the C. & M. V. R. R., a little west of town. During the winter of 1871–72, there were killed and packed at the house about 4,500 hogs. Brackney & Haynes, the same season slaughtered 2,500, making in all 7,000 hogs, the largest number to that time killed in Wilmington in any one year.

The Brackney & Haynes pork-house, along the same railroad, opposite the residence of Samuel Hale, was erected in 1874 at a cost of $8,000. This was the packing-house only, their slaughter house being situated in another part of town. The packing establishment is 40x70 feet. It has a double cellar, the walls of which are stone; the lower cellar is seven feet deep, without windows, but ventilated, and is drained for keeping meats through the summer; the next cellar is eight feet deep, and has four small windows on a side and two at each end; the building is two stories high, with an iron roof. This firm preceded by a number of years that of Thorne, McMillan & Co., storing their meats before the erection of the establishment described in other quarters. In the winter of 1874–75, Messrs. Thorne, Stingly & Co., the old firm having previously undergone a change, slaughtered 8,336 hogs and the firm of Brackney, Haynes & Co. (it likewise having been changed) slaughtered 6,000, aggregating 14,336 hogs. Those killed by the latter firm averaged 330 pounds gross; taking the average of the whole number at 330 pounds, they would aggregate 4,740,780 pounds, which, at 7 cents, the price at which they were then selling, gave as the amount put into the farmers' hands by these enterprising firms



Jonathan Leeke

$331,854.60. There were several consecutive seasons that the business was as extensive as that of 1874–75. Men engaged in the business were S. M. Thorne, Isaac and J. McMillan, G. E. Stingly, J. N. Linkhart and C. M. Walker, of the firm of Thorne, McMillan & Co., and Thorne, Stingly & Co. and M. H. Brackney, J. M. Haynes, Israel Terrell, R. M. Haworth and T. B. Glass, of Brackney, Haynes & Co.

PRESENT MANUFACTURES.

The Champion Bridge Company.—This extensive enterprise began operations in Wilmington in the year 1876. The business was inaugurated one year prior to this in the city of Hamilton, Ohio, by Messrs. Jonathan and Zimri Wall and I. Bailey. These gentlemen came to the village, and, in consideration of the assistance they received, at the hands of some of the public-spirited and enterprising citizens, erected their shops on the corner of Main and Wall streets, near the C. & M. V. R. R. track, and commenced business in the line of repairing all kinds of farm implements and machinery generally, besides constructing the Champion iron bridge, of which the firm owned the patent. In August, 1878, the concern became a stock company, with a capital of $50,000, under the following officers: President, Peter Clevenger; Secretary and Treasurer, S. I. Bailey; Directors, Elisha Wall, A. I. Bailey, W. R. Bowman, L. J. Walker and Peter Clevenger. In the construction of bridges the company has done a large and successful business, extending throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The amount of their present business is about $25,000 a year. The main building of the works is two stories high, and has a basement; in size, it is 40x125 feet, and is constructed of brick. The foundry is a frame building, 58x35, and warehouse, 26x40 feet. In the beginning, the number of men employed was twenty-five. There are now thirty-five. The original name was the Iron Bridge Manufacturing Company, which was changed in 1881. Present officers, Peter Clevenger, President; A. I. Bailey, Treasurer and Superintendent, and W. J. Struble, Secretary.

The Schofield Woolen Mill.—This mill is located on North South street, and was built about 1834–35, by Charles Russell (father of Hon. A. P. Russell), who had started in the business here about 1825 or 1826, having at first a small mill a short distance south of the present one. The old mill was operated by horse and cattle power, and its proprietor had a large business. The son, A. P. Russell, was for some time a workman in his father's factory. Mr. Russell continued in business until 1842. The present business was established in 1862 by Messrs. Wickersham & King, and subsequently purchased by the present proprietor—William Schofield, who handles great quantities of wool and manufactures all kinds of woolen goods, yarns, blankets, etc. Mr. Schofield ships much wool to the Eastern cities. From ten to twenty men are employed at different periods in the year, and the sales aggregate about $25,000 a year. The building is about 40x60 feet, and is three stories high with a basement.

Gallup's Planing-Mill and Lumber Yard.—About the year 1854, Sampson & Babb erected the building now occupied and operated as a planing-mill and owned by Horace Gallup, for a flouring-mill, and as such it served until about the year 1865, when H. N. Fisher & Co. put into the building planing machinery. Two years later, it was purchased by Horace Gallup & Bros., who operated it until the fall of 1881, since which period the business has been carried on by Horace Gallup. The mills are located on the corner of Sugar-tree and Mulberry streets. The main building, which is of frame, is 40x60 feet, and is three stories high, with a basement; on either side is a wing about half the site of the main house. It is used as a planing-mill, sash, door and

blind factory. In busy times this establishment gives employment to eight men. The lumber yard was established in 1872 by George B. Talbert, who carried on that business until 1880, when it was purchased by A. Gallup, the present proprietor.

The Carriage Manufactory of Charles A. Taylor.—This establishment commenced business on Walnut, between Columbus and Locust streets, in the year 1854, under the firm name of J. & C. A. Taylor, and so continued for two years, when Justus Taylor assumed control and remained the proprietor for a number of years, when the business was purchased by E. C. Gregg and C. A. Taylor, who remained partners three years, when Gregg went out and Mr. Taylor carried on the business himself, from January, 1875. In May following, the shops were destroyed by fire, resulting in the total loss of everything. He again commenced work just in the rear of the Nordyke Livery Stable, and later, built a new shop opposite the site of the old Christian Church, where he carried on the same business until April, 1880, when he removed to his present place, on Locust street. These shops were erected in 1875; the main building is a two-story brick, 24x40 feet; the blacksmith shop in the rear is also a two-story building, 20x30 feet. Mr. Taylor has in the past done an extensive business, but of late years has manufactured but few vehicles. He sells mostly work manufactured elsewhere, and pays particular attention to carriage trimming, painting and general repairing.

Fisher & Hughes' Planing-Mill. — On East Main street is located the planing-mill and lumber yard of Fisher & Hughes, where is manufactured all kinds of sash, doors and blinds. The business was begun in 1871 by James Guinn, Charles Hughes and J. A. Fisher, under the firm name of Guinn, Hughes & Fisher. They erected a one-story brick building, 36x85 feet, and have since increased their facilities for conducting the business. A year later, the firm became Lynn, Fisher & Hughes, which remained as such for three years, when Mr. Lynn retired, leaving the present proprietors in charge.

The Grist-Mill of Fulton, Crane & Peters.—On Sugartree street, east of the depot, and on the C. & M. V. R. R., will be found this mill, which was built by the firm in 1881. The mill proper is 40x70 feet, with a north wing 10x25 feet. It is a frame building, four stories high, including the basement. The mill is well equipped for rapid and thorough work, having five run of buhr stones, one roll, two purifiers, two smut-mills, five cloths, one packer, eleven strand of elevators, five conveyers and four sets of scales. The capacity of the mill is thirty barrels of flour per day. Capacity of elevator, 5,000 bushels of corn. In connection with the mill is a corn-sheller. The cost of the mill was $15,000. These gentlemen do an extensive business in the wheat and corn line, and ship large quantities of grain to Cincinnati, Baltimore and other cities, the average shipment amounting to about twelve car loads per week. They give employment to six men about the mill. They make three grades of flour, which is sold principally to local trade.

The Carroll Saw-Mill.—This mill was erected in the year 1872 by Webster Carroll, the present proprietor. It was framed for Uriah Carroll as early as 1854, and operated until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. The building, 24x50 feet, and two stories in height, is located at the foot of North Mulberry street. The mill is operated by John K. Carroll, a son of the proprietor. In busy times four men are employed. The amount of business done annually amounts to about $8,000.

The Brick-yards of McMillan Bros. and Thomas Darbyshire.—Over twenty years ago, William McMillan, the father of the present firm, began manufacturing brick in Wilmington, since which time the business has been continued in the McMillan name. The large yard of these gentlemen is situ-

ated in what is known as Clarktown, in the southeastern part of the village. They employ a force of from ten to fifteen hands, and make on an average 500,000 brick a season. The Darbyshire yard, located in the same vicinity, was opened about the year 1871, by James and Thomas Darbyshire, but carried on since 1874 by the latter gentleman, who manufactures probably in the neighborhood of 300,000 brick annually.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

The St. Nicholas Hotel was built in the spring of 1882 by J. R. Hawley and opened for public entertainment on the evening of the 1st of July, with Messrs. Terrell & Johnson as proprietors. It is a large three-story brick building, located on South street, nearly opposite the county jail.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There is nothing of record to show that any provision was made by the village for protection from fire prior to the passage of the following ordinance, entitled

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT DAMAGE BY FIRE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Wilmington*, That James Fife and Warren Sabin be and they are hereby appointed to examine the fire-places attached to such tenements within the limits of the corporation as may be situated within such distance of each other as may render it possible in burning to communicate fire to each other (at least once a month, from the 1st of November to the 1st of April in each and every year). And the examiners, on discovering any fire-place or chimney which may be in such a condition as, in their opinion, might communicate fire to the building to which it is attached, or to any other building, shall immediately report the same to the Marshal, whose duty it shall be forthwith to notify the owner or occupier of such building, in writing, to repair such fire-place or chimney in such manner as he shall prescribe in his aforesaid notification.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that if the person or persons so notified shall fail to repair his, her or their fire-place or fire-places, agreeably to the notice of the Marshal, within ten days after he, she or they shall have received such notice, such person or persons shall, for every such offense, on conviction before the Mayor, be fined in a sum not exceeding $20, nor less than $2.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that it shall be deemed an offense against said corporation for any person or persons to burn powder in balls, or otherwise burn or set on fire any tar barrel, or throw any fire-balls, sky-rockets, or any other combustible material on fire whatever, within the limits of the corporation; and every person or persons so offending shall, on conviction before the Mayor, be fined in any sum not exceeding $5, nor less than 25 cents.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that the Marshal shall be hereby authorized to procure four fire-hooks and six ladders for the use of the corporation; to creet a suitable shelter on the court house lot to preserve them; and to place them under such shelter in good order, so as to be ready on any emergency, and present his account for settlement to the Town Council.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that if any person or persons shall remove from their place of deposit any of the aforementioned hooks or ladders, for any purpose other than the prevention or extinction of fire within the corporation, such person or persons shall, on conviction before the Mayor, for every such offense be fined in any sum not exceeding $5 nor less than $1.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that John B. Posey, Samuel McCune, George Bruce, Edward Kelly and Warren Sabin be and they are hereby appointed to have the care and management of the aforesaid hooks and ladders, and to have the exclusive direction and management of the whole operation of extinguishing fire where it shall break out within the corporation; and in case of the absence of John B. Posey, then Samuel McCune shall take the command; and in his absence, George Bruce, and so on, agreeably to the order in which their names are set down in this ordinance.

This ordinance to take effect and be in force from the 15th day of January instant.

January 2, 1830.

ISAIAH MORRIS, *Mayor.*

C. B. WOODRUFF, *Recorder.*

March 14, 1840, provision was made by an ordinance of the Town Council

for the oganization of all able-bodied white male inhabitants residing within the corporate limits of the village into two fire companies, one of which was to be known and designated as the Hook and Ladder Company, and the other the Bucket Company, the former to consist of forty able-bodied young men, and the latter of all the other able-bodied white male inhabitants over the age of seventeen years.

The Town Council was to elect a Superintendent, who, with the assistance of that body, was to select the forty young men that were to compose the Hook and Ladder Company. The Superintendent thus elected to serve only until the regular spring election, when the Superintendent of the fire department should be elected in the same way and manner as other corporation officers.

It was made the duty of every owner of a dwelling-house, storehouse, shop and office within the corporate limits of the village to procure or cause to be procured a fire bucket for each and every such shop or dwelling to be made of leather, to be approved of by the Superintendent, to hold three gallons of water, and to cause his or her name to be legibly written, printed or painted on the same, and to be kept in a convenient place in each dwelling-house, storehouse or office belonging to him or her.

It was further made the duty of the owner or occupier of the buildings to convey or cause to be conveyed such buckets in case of fire to the place of danger.

Pursuant to certain sections of the ordinance referred to, John Bush Posey was appointed Superintendent of the fire companies, and James Fife was appointed the keeper of the hooks and ladders.

The village was without a fire-engine of any description until the purchase of the steamer now in use by the fire department. During the winter of 1874–75, and the spring of the latter year, Wilmington was the scene of a number of incendiary fires of an alarming nature, which led to the prompt action of the citizens in securing a more efficient means for extinguishing fires than those then in use. On the 12th of May, 1875, the citizens assembled at the court house and organized a volunteer fire company, known as the "Clinton Fire Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Company of Wilmington, Ohio." The original members were as follows:

Charles Hughes, J. L. Hackney, S. Q. Fulton, H. C. Taylor, Jr., J. J. Barlow, I. W. Quinby, S. S. Linton, B. J. Whinery, G. L. Barlow, H. E. G. Girard, Wesley Brindle, William Schofield, W. A. Bogan, Charles Mathews, Robert McMillan, Robert Hazard, Lou Fisher, Levi Pike, N. H. Sidwell, J. A. Schofield, Henry Miller, J. B. Allen, Samuel Richards, J. McDermott, George R. Achor, M. R. Gaskill, W. H. Rannells, J. M. Kirk, E. W. Shepherd, E. S. Hadley, M. W. Moon, C. B. Dwiggins, D. A. Lamb, G. W. Green, Eli Hadley, E. K. Peters, David Babb, Charles Curl, P. S. Brindle, Charles Welch, Josiah Sparks, Charles McMillan, Frank Vantress, Jacob Burst, H. H. Barlow, George W. Brown, William M. Babb, Alf Clark, C. W. Bronson, Luther Watkins, J. N. Lloyd, M. F. Crustin. Madison Betts, D. T. White, C. J. Hockett, S. W. Robinson, W. T. Crossley, L. H. Baldwin, John Reed, Preston Irvin, Will I. Denny, F. B. Mills, Clint C. Harlan.

Among the number are some of the best and most influential men of the town. The officers elected were J. L. Hackney, Captain; Joseph Peters, First Lieutenant of Engine Department; L. N. Pike, Second Lieutenant Engine Department; Madison Betts, First Lieutenant Hose Department; Jacob Burst, Second Lieutenant Hose Department; Robert Hazard, First Engineer; Lou Fisher, Second Engineer; Robert McMillan, First Lieutenant Hook and Ladder Department; E. W. Shepherd, Second Lieutenant Hook and Ladder De-

partment; D. T. White, Secretary Fire Department, and W. H. Rannells, Treasurer.

The Council acted promptly and purchased a complete set of hooks and ladders, with a well-arranged truck for their removal, which were taken in charge by the Hook and Ladder Company. A committee was at once appointed by the same body to purchase a steam fire engine, which resulted in securing one of the Clapp & Jones make of Toledo, Ohio, at a cost of $6,000, including two hose-reels and 1,000 feet of hose. The engine arrived Wednesday morning, May 26, and was tested on the 30th of June. It was fired up for the first time in the morning, and when in full play, threw water over the spire of the M. E. Church, which is 144 feet in height. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the fire brigade was called out and proceeded with the engine and two hose-reels to Mr. Bentley's pond, just east of town, where the engine was located.

The hose was then run north to the pike, where a one and one-eighth inch nozzle was attached to the end of the first section of 100 feet. In about fifteen minutes after fire had been kindled, the engine began pumping, and soon threw water to a distance of 340 feet. The nozzle was then detached and the hose run up the pike to the college building and beyond, making 1,000 feet of hose in all. The nozzle was attached, the signal given and the engine again began pumping. The experiment was a beautiful one and gave great satisfaction to all who saw it; the jet of water played with terrible force against the cornice of the college building, which is three stories high, and then clear over the edifice, cupola and all and a long way beyond. After this a double hose was attached to the engine, and a nozzle at the end of each 500 feet of hose. Through each of these two hose a stream of water was thrown of volume and force to answer any purpose that might ever be demanded of it in Wilmington. With these two streams the old flouring-mill, located near the railroad, was deluged with water, shingles and weather-boarding were knocked off, doors and blinds forced open, all going to show the great force of the water. The demonstration was attended by a large number of people fron the town and country.

By an amendment to the constitution, September 14, 1880, the name of the company was changed to that of the Wilmington Fire Company, and its different departments to the Clinton Engine Company, the Clinton Hook and Ladder and the Clinton Hose Company.

The officers of the company, in 1882, are D. A. Lamb, Chief; D. Peebles, Captain; C. R. Fisher, Secretary; W. H. Rannells, Treasurer; J. N. Tucker, Engineer; H. H. Barlow, First Lieutenant Engine Department; G. W. Brown, First Lieutenant Hose Department; H. G. Vandewort, Second Lieutenant Hose Department; R. S. Fulton, First Lieutenant Hook and Ladder Department; W. W. Bangham, Second Lieutenant Hook and Ladder Department; Charles Curl, Fireman; George Barlow, Assistant Engineer. Membership, seventy-five.

The fire department is now supplied with one steam engine, three hose-reels, with 1,500 feet of serviceable hose and one hook and ladder truck fully equipped, and eleven public cisterns, with an average capacity of over 250 barrels, located as follows: One at the court house corner, on South street; one on South; one half way between Main and Locust streets: one on the corner of Locust and South streets; one on the Baptist Church corner; one at the junction of Walnut with Columbus; one at Main and Mulberry street crossing; one at the crossing of Wood and Maple streets; one in front of the Friends' Church, on Mulberry street; one south of the railroad on South street, and one on Locust street near Prairie avenue. The first-named eight were constructed in 1870, and the others in 1875.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*Wilmington Library Company.**—Early in February, 1816, the leading citizens of the new town of Wilmington assembled to form a library association, that they themselves and their children might enjoy the advantages of a circulating library. All the prominent men of the community—the lawyers, physicians, merchants, teachers and farmers, united their energies to make the new enterprise a success. In their constitution, which bears date February 19, 1816, they provided that "no books which should tend to discredit the Christian religion, or bring into disrepute any religious society or denomination, nor any books which tend to corrupt the morals of youth or others," should be admitted into said library. On this ground they excluded all novels and plays, the Vicar of Wakefield alone being admitted. But their catalogue embraced many biographies of great men, such as the Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Robertson's Charles the Fifth; many histories, as Robertson's America, Irish Rebellion, Rollin's Ancient History, Goldsmith's England, History of New England, Josephus' works, French Revolution, Naval Biography, History of China, Milford's Greece; poems, as Homer's Iliad, Pope's Essay on Man, Cowper's poems, Young's Night Thoughts, and many miscellaneous works, such as Nicholson's Encyclopedia, Park's Travels, Keets' Elements, Debates in the Virginia Convention, Washington's Letters, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Lewis & Clarke's Expedition, Fergusson's Astronomy and Atlas, Columbus' Vision, Fox's Journal, Tour to Morocco, Paley's Philosophy and Theology, Watt's Logic, Morse's Universal Geography, Rushe's Lectures, Curran's speeches, Modern Chivalry, Botanic Garden, Cox on Fruit Trees, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Volney's View, etc. In all, more than 108 volumes. And not only were these books in the library, but they were in constant use by the members, as the weekly record of the librarian shows. It is interesting to note that Curran's Speeches were read by nearly every member of the association.

Foremost among the members of the worthy company, our attention is attracted by the name of Mary Fallis, afterward Mary Peirce, who was known among us so many years, as the only lady member whose name appears on the records. Those whose names, some of them for years, appear as active members are Peter Burr, Loammi Rigdon, Charles Paist, Isaiah Morris, George McManis, Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill, Rice Gaddis, Jesse Hughes, Sr., and Jr., David Hughes, Thomas Kersey, William Brooks, Eli McGregor, Uriah Farquhar, William R. Cole, Nathan Linton, William Millikan, J. B. Seaman, John McManis, John A. Hays, Samuel T. Loudon, William Hibben, Samuel Wilson, Isaac Wright, James Birdsall, Richard Fallis, Henry and Peter Babb, John Stout, George Carter, Robert Way, John Eachus, James Gallaher, Aaron Sewell, Samuel H. Hale, James Dakin, James Harris, Arnold Treusdell, John Hadley, Joseph Doan, Richard Peirce, John McFall, George D. Haworth, Rockefeller and Perry Dakin, Amos T. Davis, P. F. Crihfield. Those most conspicuous as official members were Eli Gaskill, James McManis, William Millikan, Uriah Farquhar, Eli McGregor, Philip F. Crihfield, J. B. Seaman, John McManis, Librarians and Treasurers; Mahlon Haworth, Isaiah Morris, Uriah Farquhar, William Hibben, Eli McGregor, William Millikan, Nathan Linton, John McManis, Thomas Gaskill, Peter Burr, Loammi Rigdon, John A. Hays, George McManis, Charles Paist, Directors.

Eighty-one names are enrolled on the books as members, some continuing from the beginning until the end. In 1839, the entire library was sold out. Most of the books were bought by former members. Among other sales, we

*From the manuscript of the late Judge Harlan.

notice that of Pope's Essay on Man to Richard Peirce, who, it is said, could repeat every word of that poem from memory.

Looking over the records of this association, and seeing how faithfully the members introduced into their families for years the works constituting this library, leads us to the belief that our fathers thought a love for good books would keep their children from falling into many temptations to which the young are subjected.

Wilmington Reading Room.—In December, 1866, a number of the public-spirited citizens of Wilmington formed themselves into a society called the "Wilmington Reading Club," for the purpose of the establishment of a public reading and lecture room. In the neighborhood of $700 was at once subscribed, and the club organized with the following officers: Amos Hockett, President; Madison Betts, Secretary; C. C. Nichols, Treasurer; Dr. H. C. Wire, Madison Betts, Cyrus Linton, J. A. Smith and R. M. Wickersham, Directors. Brackney's Hall was secured and furnished, and all the leading newspapers, periodicals and magazines were duly provided. All these advantages were offered to the public generally, under proper rules and restrictions. Ladies were especially invited to take an interest in the enterprise, and all the privileges of the reading-room were tendered them without pecuniary consideration. The papers numbered forty odd, and the magazines and journals upward of twenty. The reading-room was open from 2 to 5 o'clock every afternoon, and from 6 to 10 o'clock every evening, except Sunday. Ministers of the Gospel were admitted without pecuniary consideration.

This reading-room club continued as above stated until July 10, 1868, when all the furniture of the room and the papers and magazines on file were sold out at public sale.

Wilmington Library Association.—This association was organized early in the year 1880. The present officers are as follows: President, J. M. Kirk; Vice President, Dr. A. T. Quinn; Secretary, J. B. Unthank; Treasurer, D. A. Lamb; Librarian, A. E. Clevenger. The library consists of miscellaneous works numbering 452 volumes.

WILMINGTON PUBLIC HALL.

On the 17th day of March, 1876, the Council authorized an election to decide the question of levying a tax for the purpose of erecting a public hall and engine house. The election was held April 3, 1876, and resulted in a vote of 383 to 146 in favor of the enterprise. A special act of the Legislature was passed March 17, 1877, authorizing the Council to issue bonds not exceeding in amount $15,000, and to levy a tax not to exceed 2½ mills on the dollar valuation of the taxable property of the village. The first stone in the hall was laid on Friday, May 25, 1877, by Robert McMillan, and the building was completed in the spring of 1878. It is an imposing structure two stories high, with a mansard slate roof. The front is formed of three towers extending to the roof. The middle tower is surmounted with a small belfry, beautiful in design and finish, and in each roof of the other towers are two dormer windows. The front presents a number of ornaments of freestone and galvanized iron. On the outside walls on either side, are five buttresses extending from the ground to near the top of the building, four of which culminate, after making two offsets, in as many chimneys. On the first floor of the building are eight rooms as follows: East half, front room, Mayor's office; middle room, for township purposes; rear room, Council chamber, west half occupied by the Fire Department; large room in front, engine room; three rooms in the rear occupied as a residence by the engineer. The second story entire com-

prises the auditorium. Across the rear end of the auditorium is a gallery. The building is lighted by gas and heated by hot air.

The contract for building the hall was awarded to Messrs. Fisher & Hughes for $16,980, and they sublet the brick and stone work to McMillan Bros.; the galvanized iron and slating to Farquhar & Sparks, and the painting to Griffin & Gustin. The plastering was done by P. J. Murphy, under employment of the contractors. The plans and specifications were drawn up by William M. Cleveland, architect; but in the course of the construction of the building, some changes were rendered necessary, and the cost of the building was increased to $18,399.49. The scenery, chandeliers, etc., increased the above sum, and the total cost of the building as it stood at its completion was $20,006.52. There are chairs in the auditorium for over six hundred persons, and sufficient seats in the gallery for 250 more; but 1,200 persons can be accommodated without much crowding. The stage scenery is attractive, the chandeliers of a new and beautiful pattern, and the whole audience room is commodious and beautiful. Taking it all in all, the hall is a model one. For outside show, the building is an imposing one, not overdone in the way of decorations, but tasteful and attractive. The hall was formally opened and dedicated under the direction of the Town Council on the evening of Thursday, April 18, 1878, with the following programme:

Music, by Wilmington orchestra.
Anthem, by choir.
Music, by orchestra.
Address. Presentation of the hall by Mayor Hayes.
Address. Reception of hall by W. B. Telfair, Esq.
Music by orchestra.

In consideration of $2,000 paid by the Trustees of Union Township to the village of Wilmington, the latter granted them a perpetual lease on the room heretofore described as occupied by them for township purposes.

BANKS.

The first bank in Wilmington was established February 22, 1853, by W. C. Fife and T. L. Carothers. It was a private bank, and was opened in the building on the east side of South street second door north of Main, and did business under the name of the Clinton County Bank. In 1855, Mr. Carothers retired, and Albert Hockett became a partner; in 1862, C. M. Bosworth became a partner. Mr. Fife died in 1863, and left the firm Bosworth & Hockett, who continued a successful business until 1864, when the Clinton County Bank merged into a National bank, with C. M. Bosworth, President, and Albert Hockett, Cashier. The first Board of Directors of this, the First National Bank of Wilmington, was C. M. Bosworth, Albert Hockett, James Fife, E. L. Lacy and D. Sanders, and the capital stock $50,000. In 1865, Mr. Hockett died, and William Lang was elected Cashier. A year later, C. C. Nichols became the Cashier, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lang. In September, 1871, the capital was increased $50,000, making the total $100,000, at which it has remained, having now a surplus of $31,000.

The present officers are as follows: C. M. Bosworth, President; C. A. Bosworth, Vice President; C. C. Nichols, Cashier; T. Q. March, Teller. Directors: C. M. Bosworth, C. A. Bosworth, C. C. Nichols, T. S. Lang and A. J. Wilson.

The building occupied by this bank is located on the northeast corner of Main and South streets, and is one of the finest in Wilmington; but it is not the property of the bank. It was built in 1872, by the President of the bank, in connection with James Fife, and cost $30,000, and, with the basement, is



Geo W Fisher

four stories high. In size it is about 24x72 feet, and is built of brick, with the entire front of freestone, ornamented.

In the fall of 1859, a private bank was opened and carried on in the building still standing on the southeast corner of South and Locust streets. The parties interested were Thomas W. McMillan, Abel Walker, Isaac C. McMillan, R. E. Doan, Jedediah McMillan and William Harlan, of which Jedediah McMillan was the Cashier. The capital stock of the bank was $50,000. This bank was operated under the name of the Clinton County Bank, and existed until the year 1872.

Another private bank had its beginning about the same year as the Clinton County Bank, and, in September, 1859, the proprietors, Blaser & Masters, carried on the business of the bank, which was called the Farmers' Bank, on South street, one door north of the court house. This continued in operation until sometime after the close of the war of the rebellion.

The Clinton County National Bank was organized in 1872; chartered June 11 of that year. The first President was R. E. Doan, and the Cashier J. H. McMillan. Directors: R. E. Doan, J. H. McMillan, Thomas W. McMillan, Abel Walker and Isaac McMillan. On the 2d of August, of the following year, Mr. Doan retired from the Presidency of the bank, and F. M. Moore became his successor, and has since continued in that position. The same year, Mr. McMillan resigned on account of ill health, and Madison Betts was elected to succeed him as Cashier, in March, 1873, which position he has since occupied. The bank opened with a capital of $100,000. This is the amount of the capital stock now, with a surplus of $12,000. Present Directors are F. M. Moore, T. M. McMillan, M. Rombach, Abel Walker and Madison Betts. The business of the bank was transacted in the corner referred to as occupied by the Clinton County Bank, until their removal to the building they now occupy, located on the east side of South, between Main and Locust streets, in the spring of 1873. The building was erected in 1872. It is built of brick, with freestone front, and is two stories high. The banking room, with the office of the Directors, are furnished up in a style creditable to all concerned. The ceiling is high and beautifully adorned, the counters of fine woodwork, covered with beautiful white marble, and the business desks of excellent workmanship. The entire edifice, which, with the furnishings, cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, is a credit to Wilmington, and the officers of the bank are to be congratulated on the handsome addition they have made to the appearance of South street.

GAS.

In 1872, the question of erecting gas works in the village was agitated by the citizens who had received propositions from R. T. Coverdale, of Cincinnati. By the authority of its Council, an election was held on the 4th of November, 1872, to decide whether the citizens were willing to be taxed for the purpose of supplying the village with gas, and resulted in a vote of 245 yeas and 46 nays. The proposition accepted was that the village should not take less than forty lamps at a cost of $3.50 per thousand cubic feet, and other consumers to pay $4 per thousand cubic feet. Ground was purchased adjoining the railroad, of H. W. Hale, by Mr. Coverdale, and gas works erected. On the 10th of April, 1873, the Wilmington Gas Light & Coke Company was organized and the following officers elected: D. Sanders, President; T. Q. Hildebrant, Secretary; Dr. L. B. Welch, Treasurer; D. Sanders, T. Q. Hildebrant, Dr. Welch, J. S. Foster and Joseph Kirkup, Directors. The capital stock of the company was $30,000, and the contracted price with Mr. Coverdale for the erection of the works was $22,600. The organization of the above company was a mere matter of form, inasmuch as none of the men were stock-

holders, and had no pecuniary interest in the enterprise, it belonging solely to Mr. Coverdale. Later in the spring, fifty-three lamps were located as follows: Ten on Columbus street, extending from Prairie avenue to South street; fourteen on Locust street, extending from High street to Mulberry; thirteen on Main street, extending from Wood to Walnut; nine on Sugartree street, extending from Walnut to R. Way's property; one at the alley on Mulberry, between Main and Locust; one on South street, at Owen's grocery; one at each of the following places on South: alleys between Sugartree and Main; Main and Locust, and Locust and Columbus, and one at Webster Carroll's sawmill alley; one on Walnut, at the bridge near D. Sanders' residence.

The works were completed in the summer of 1873, and Wilmington for the first time appeared under gas light on the evening of Saturday, August 8, 1873, when the citizens turned out en masse to see the village under the new *regime*. Monday evening was the point of culmination, and, during the day, there arrived gentlemen and ladies from Cincinnati, Circleville and Washington Court House to be present at the inauguration. The citizens generally entered into the spirit of preparation, and South and Main streets never looked more pleasing than they did after that day's cleaning. As the shades of evening drew on, those of the citizens who had gas fixtures put into their residences and business houses began lighting up, and by nightfall the streets made a beautiful appearance. Several of the business houses attracted general attention, and, without desiring to discriminate, we would mention the Clinton County National Bank, R. M. Wickersham's dry goods store, Irons & Crane, and Peter's hardware stores, Sanders' drug store, Marble's jewelry store, and the Gates House. In front of Sanders' drug store, and in front of the Gates House ornamental arches had been arranged with large numbers of burners, and underneath the arch in front of the drug store were S and F, and in front of the Gates House were R. T. C. in letters of fire, the first signifying Sanders & Fulton, dealers in gas fixtures and fittings, and the second the initials of Mr. Coverdale, the builder of the works. On the posts in front of the two banks, the two lamps had been removed, and temporary fixtures in the form of stars had been arranged, which added much to the beauty and brilliancy of the street. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a delegation of the Town Council of Washington Court House, accompanied by the Wilmington Council, and the officers of the company, visited the gas works, and, under the guidance of Mr. Coverdale, the visitors were shown the works and the method of gas making. But the principal point of attraction for the evening was the banquet at the Gates House, given by Mr. Coverdale to the officers of the company, the Council of Wilmington, and that of Washington Court House, with some invited guests from Cincinnati, Circleville and Wilmington. Mr. Stagg ("mine host" of the Gates House), had prepared supper for about fifty guests; and about 9 o'clock the doors to the dining-hall were thrown open and the guests were ushered in, where was spread a table loaded with the luxuries of life. After ample justice had been done to the delicious viands, T. Q. Hildebrant, Esq., acting as Master of Ceremonies, called for speeches, which was responded to by a number of different persons, all congratulating Wilmington on the successful completion of a long-cherished object. All who were so fortunate as to be present at this part of the entertainment, testified that it was highly enjoyable.

In the earlier part of the evening, Clark's Cornet Band was on the streets adding interest to the occasion by their fine music; and later, the Wilmington String Band made their appearance in front of the Gates House, and entertained the company with some excellent music, after which the band was

shown the way to the dining-hall, where they, with a few belated guests, had an excellent supper served to them.

The gas works passed from the hands of Mr. Coverdale to Samuel Covington, and from him to E. W. Hamlin, the present proprietor, all Cincinnati men. They were several times leased to other parties. P. J. Wood is the present Superintendent. There are now about six miles of main pipe, and seventy-six public lamps in the village.

CEMETERIES.

The burial-place long known as the old Methodist Graveyard, located in the northeastern part of the village, had its origin in the family burying-ground of Isaiah Morris. Mr. Morris, prior to 1820, set apart a small lot for burial purposes. Ellis Pugh, Levi Sheppard and James Fife, owned land adjoining this, and each made additions to it. On the 23d of April, 1832, Levi Sheppard conveyed one-half acre of ground adjoining the lots already mentioned, to Amos T. Sewell, Charles Russell, E. Kelly, Israel Johns, James Christy, Daniel Jones and Thomas Gaskill, as Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, in consideration of $25, and the several lots were thrown together and the graveyard in question formed. Interments were here made as early as the year 1820, and it is quite likely that were the facts known, earlier burials took place, inasmuch as it is the oldest graveyard in Wilmington. The remains of many of the old citizens were interred here, but long since have been removed to Sugar Grove Cemetery. Among the removals we mention the following well-known families of Clinton County: Morris, White, Holland, Gustin, Curtis, Treusdell, Sheppard, Hughes and Barrett.

The first burial of which we were able to find any record, was Rachel Morris, whose remains were interred on the 22d of January, 1820. As a place of burial it was abandoned years ago, and the grounds have since been sadly neglected, and now present to the passer-by a thicket where weeds and briers have been permitted to grow, until even the marble slabs themselves are buried and hidden from view.

Those yet residing in the narrow cells of this yard awaiting the final summons, who were born in the preceeding century, are given in the following list, which was obtained by the writer from the tombstones:

Ellis Pugh, died in 1823, aged thirty-eight years; Mary Burr, died in 1833, aged thirty-five; John Shewalter, died in 1850, aged sixty-one; Elizabeth Shewalter, died in 1858, aged sixty-seven; Mary Ashcroft, died in 1842, aged thirty-one; Benjamin Jennings, died in 1843, aged seventy-three; Sarah Jennings, died in 1831, aged fifty-three; Mary Skumming, died in 1855, aged sixty; Hannah Green, died in 1847, aged sixty-nine; Sarah Halliday, died in 1853, aged eighty-two; Letiche Jennings, died in 1853, aged seventy-four; Thomas Riddell, died in 1840, aged seventy; Thomas Darbyshire, died in 1831, aged eighty-one; Ann Darbyshire, died in 1847, aged sixty-one; Jane A. Harlan, died in 1840, aged forty-three; Bargoon Parsell, died in 1833, aged fifty; Isaac Dewitt, died in 1835, aged forty; Francina Dowdell, died in 1852, aged sixty-four; James Fleming, died in 1836, aged fifty-two; Mary Hinman, died in 1833, aged fifty-six.

The old graveyard at the western end of Sugartree street, adjoining the Hicksite Friends' Church, was deeded by Mark Thatcher and wife to William Adams, Azel Walker and Jesse Doan, Trustees of the Society of Friends, for burial purposes, in the year 1830. The grounds have been abandoned as a place of burial for a number of years, and sadly neglected. There is no fence around portions of the yard, which has been allowed to grow up with weeds, and remain open to the mercy of stock that may be at large. The lot has recently been given to the corporation, who are to extend the street stopping at the

yard, and remove the remains to other graveyards. Many bodies were removed to other places some years ago. Among the early graves still remaining, and marked by marble slabs, are the following:

Henry Whitson, born 10th month 10th day, 1773, and died 12th month, 1852; Elizabeth Fallis, died February 11, 1836; M. M. Livey, M. D., died March 15, 1850, aged fifty-seven years eleven months and twelve days; Joseph Smith, died 27th of 8th month, 1832, aged seventy-nine years; Lydia Smith, died 10th of 5th month, 1845; Sarah Stout died 19th of 3d month, 1843, aged seventy-three years ten months and eighteen days; Elizabeth Harlan, died October 15, 1835; Joshua Antrim, born 12th month, 30th day, 1802, and died 7th month, 18th day, 1836; Daniel Kelly, died August 17, 1838, aged twenty-nine years four months and eight days; Olive, wife of George W. Morey, died August 18, 1844, in her fifty-second year; Martha J., daughter of John and Sarah Hendrick, died December 21, 1827; Pricilla, consort of Thomas Birdsall, died January 13, 1826, aged seventy-three years; Mary E. Birdsall, died May 6, 1825; Lydia, consort of James Birdsall, died December 27, 1838, aged fifty-three years; James Birdsall, died August 30, 1834, aged fifty-five years six months and ten days; Cynthia Jane, wife of R. P. Finley, died January 30, 1837, aged twenty-four years nine months and twenty-eight days; Mary E. Smart, died January 16, 1842, aged eighteen years eleven months and sixteen days.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed February 24, 1848, providing for the incorporation of Cemetery Associations, a number of the citizens of Clinton County met at the court house in Wilmington on the 11th of April, 1857, and organized Sugar Grove Cemetery Association. The first officers were E. L. Lacy, President; Matthew Romback, W. C. Fife, J. E. Hibben, A. E. Strickle, J. W. Chaffin, L. B. Welch and E. L. Lacy, Trustees; Albert Hockett, Clerk and Treasurer. Nearly twenty-three acres of ground, situated southwest of the village, were purchased of William Hibben for $100 an acre, which were tastefully and beautifully laid out by Leo Weltz. Additions have since been made to the grounds, until they now contain nearly fifty acres. The first interment made in the cemetery was that of Catharine Kline, who was buried on the 4th of July, 1858. On the 20th of the same month and year was buried the pioneer, Isaiah Morris, and the marble shaft marking his grave was the first erected in the cemetery.

November 6, 1851, Mr. Lacy resigned the Presidency of the Association, and A. E. Strickle became his successor, and served in that capacity until 1869, when he was succeeded by Leo Weltz. In 1882, Mr. Weltz was succeeded by Dr. L. B. Welch. Other officers of the Association elected in 1882 are: L. B. Welch, J. W. Farren, A. J. Wilson, Obediah Stephens and Joshua Lacy, Trustees; D. B. Van Pelt, Clerk. Up to July 2, 1882, there have been here interred 2,090 bodies, of which 171 were the remains of persons removed from the older burying-grounds. During the year ending June 5, 1882, there were buried in the cemetery fifty white and seventeen colored persons, and four removals made, making a total of seventy-one.

The natural beauty of Sugar Grove Cemetery is rarely excelled by the cemeteries of any locality. The name is suggestive to the reader of the timber once covering the grounds, and from this fact it was so styled. Many of these stately representatives of the forest were spared by the woodman, which gives to the Wilmington Cemetery that majestic appearance not possessed by many of the most pretentious places of burial in the United States. The presence of these trees and the broken and rolling ground, presenting knolls and valleys, and a quiet stream meandering through its narrow channel, make a picturesque and lovely resting-place for the dead.

The grounds contain many beautiful and costly monuments, which, with the evergreens and flowers, present a scene most pleasing to the senses, and soothing to the feelings of the lover of art and nature.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Association of Wilmington, known as the T. & T. Literary Society, was organized January 21, 1879. Twelve members composed the body whose names were as follows: Eva McKenzie, Fannie Marble, Jennie Harlan, Lydia Linton, Lydia Greer and Ella Greer, and S. S. Smith, M. J. Grady, E. E. Moon, C. W. Swaim, F. B. Mills, and O. J. Thatcher. The officers chosen were: M. J. Grady, President; Lydia Linton, Vice President; O. J. Thatcher, Critic; S. G. Smith, Treasurer; and Ella Greer, Secretary. The present officers of the society are: Lydia Linton, President; Allan Rannells, Vice President; Frank Martin, Critic; Frank Mills, Treasurer; and Elvie L. Aikin, Secretary, with the following members: Eva McKinzie, Estelle Cleveland, Jennie Harlan, Belle Walker, Rebecca Daniel, Frankie Shrieves, Reynold Janney, Edwin Perfect and C. W. Swaim. This society, which is the chief literary association of Wilmington, is composed of a number of the principal society ladies and gentlemen of the city. The object of the society is to derive mutual benefit in choice literature, and in composition. It has used a number of works by eminent authors, and thus far the society has proved highly profitable in social culture and literary advancement.



UNION TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, TIMBER, STREAMS, ETC.

THIS, the central township of Clinton County, and one of the earliest settled, is bounded as follows: On the west it joins Chester and Adams; on the north, Liberty; on the northeast, Wilson; on the east, Richland; on the southeast, Green; on the south, Washington, while Vernon and Wayne corner it on the southwest and east respectively. From Wilmington to the east township line, the lands are level, and in its primeval state this portion of the township was covered by a thick growth of ash, hickory, elm, oak; also some maple, beech and other woods. The soil is generally a dark loam, extending to some depth, very rich and productive and well adapted to the culture of the cereals and the grasses.

The southeast portion of the township is somewhat undulating. Cowan's Creek passes across this corner and following its meanderings from Burtonville southwest the surface is rather rough and broken. Along this stream the timber growth was very large, consisting principally of walnut, poplar, ash, elm, oak, beech and sugar tree. The soil here is a mixture of dark and yellow loam, and is much prized for wheat-growing. Between Cowan's Creek and Wilmington, the country is more level, and here, on Wilson's Branch, settled one of the pioneers after whom that stream is named.

Lytle's Creek flows in a westerly direction, near the center of the township, immediately south of Wilmington, which is located on its branches. The soil is about the same as along Cowan's Creek, the yellow loam, however, predominating. In passing from the center to the southwest line of Union, there are many hills with small bottom lands along the creek, all of which are very rich and productive. The timber growths are the same as those on Cowan's Creek.

Todd's Fork is the largest stream in Union Township, and is its principal water-course. It runs through the north part of the township, from east to west, with many small rivulets emptying into it along its entire distance. Its head-waters are located mostly in the eastern and northeastern parts of Union, although the sources of some are still farther north and east. The lands along this stream, north and west of Wilmington, are undulating and well drained. The bottoms and hills were originally covered with fine large, thrifty oak, walnut, cherry, linn, hickory, ash, sugar, hackberry and buckeye, with a great variety of undergrowth, presenting to the eye an almost impenetrable forest. The soil on the undulating lands is a mixture of loam and clay, while along the streams the yellow loam is on the surface. The bottoms, although small, are highly valued by leading agriculturists, and, in fact, the soil all over this township ranks among the best in the county.

Dutch Creek, a small stream which empties into Todd's Fork, in Adams Township, runs across the northwest corner of Union, taking a southwesterly direction. Todd's Fork, Dutch Creek, Lytle's Creek and Cowan's Creek, with their numerous branches, constitute the water-courses of Union Township, supplying ample drainage facilities, as well as an abundance of good water for stock and other purposes.

In the pioneer days the grazing along those streams was very fine, but as the population increased, the grasses and shrubbery disappeared. The bottoms were covered with spice bushes and pea vines, the twigs of the former

being used by the early emigrants in making tea, which they thought possessed a fine flavor. The pea vine in full growth resembled buckwheat in the summer and fall seasons, and cattle and hogs were fond of it. When ripe it was about the height of full-grown flax and grew very thickly on the ground. The white clover, or, as it was then called, buffalo clover, was very abundant and grew in height from eighteen to twenty-four inches. These wild growths afforded fine grazing for all classes of stock, and proved a great blessing to the pioneer.

No stone crops cut on Cowan's, Lytle's or Dutch Creeks, in this township, but on Todd's Fork, northwest of Wilmington, stone in large quantities and of good quality has been quarried for many years and is easy of access. Here it was that the early settlers found stone in abundance, which they used in building their rude chimneys, and at a later day in the erection of more commodious residences and outbuildings, as well as in the construction of streets and roads. Though the Legislature of 1803 had passed an act establishing some sixteen or eighteen State roads, yet but a small number of them had been cleared out in 1806. Up to that year, there were no roads opened in the settlement comprised in Union Township, but each neighborhood established its line of travel by blazing and marking trees. There were paths or trails running from Todd's Fork to Chillicothe, one of which crossed that stream near Centre Meeting-House, passing through the wilderness to Van Meter's, and thence to theScioto Valley. The origin of those trails was not known to the early settlers, but they were supposed to have been made by the Indians in their social intercourse with their brothers on the Maumee and Scioto. The township to-day is a network of good gravel roads, which are free of toll. Radiating in every direction from Wilmington, the traveler will find a well-improved, well-developed country, and, if good roads are evidence of prosperity and intelligence, then indeed may Union Township be proud of her position in Clinton County.

LAND ENTRIES.

Survey No. 550, a portion of which is within the limits of Union Township, located in the eastern part thereof, was the first entry made. It embraces 4,000 acres of land, and was entered August 4, 1787, by Richard C. Anderson and Mayo Carrington. The surveying was done by John O'Bannon, March 3, 1794, assisted by Andrew Porter and Charles Pigman, chain carriers, and David Flough, marker. Other entries made in the township are as follows:

No. 730—August 8, 1787, Lieut. Nathaniel Anderson enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 4, 1794.

No. 885—August 10, 1787, Col. Theodorick Bland enters 1,334⅔ acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon, April 3, 1794.

No. 961—August 11, 1787, Lieut. Nathaniel Anderson enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon March 6, 1794.

No. 1,554—February 19, 1793, Gen. H. Gates enters 2,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie March 6, 1793.

No. 1,556—February 19, 1793, Gen. H. Gates enters 2,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie March 6, 1793.

No. 1,558—February 20, 1793, Gen. H. Gates enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie March 8, 1793.

No. 2,248—February 20, 1793, Gen. H. Gates enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie March 9, 1793.

No. 1,561—February 23, 1793, Gen. H. Gates enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie March 9, 1793.

No. 2,246—February 20, 1793, William Boyle enters 666⅔ acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie March 12, 1793.

No. 2,279—April 19, 1793, Thomas Banks enters 777⅔ acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie October 4, 1793.

No. 1,735—December 19, 1793, Lieut. Col. William Nelson enters 880 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie February 11, 1794.

No. 1,338—December 19. 1793, Gen. Peter Muhlenburg enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie May 7, 1793.

No. 2,386—March 13, 1794, Archibald Johnson, Patrick Moore and Betty (his wife) devisees of George Johnson, deceased, enter 6,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon into three 2,000 acre tracts November 3, 1795, November 4, 1795 and November 5, 1795.

Nos. 986 and 2,433—March 13, 1794, Lieut. Col. Ed Carrington enters 1,367 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 17, 1794.

No. 1,162—April 15, 1794, Thomas Buckner enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon November 7, 1795.

No. 1,170—April 15, 1794, Thomas Gaskins enters 1,500 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon November 8, 1795.

No. 1,085—January 27, 1795, Col. William Heath enters 1,100 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie, January 30, 1795.

No. 523—January 28, 1795, Daniel Duval enters 1,750 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie, May 28, 1800.

No. 1,230—January 28, 1795, John Anderson enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie January 30, 1795.

No. 2,471—January 28, 1795, Daniel Duval enters 1,177 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie January 31, 1795.

No. 1,057—January 28, 1795, Thomas Posey enters 2,820 acres of land, surveyed by Nathaniel Massie January 3, 1795.

No. 625—June 14, 1796, Thomas Fenn enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 26, 1796.

No. 2,027—June 15, 1796, Thomas Ridley enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 27, 1796.

No. 996—June 15, 1796, Thomas Fenn enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon, June 26, 1796.

No. 2,694—June 15, 1796, Thomas Fenn and John O'Bannon (assignees) enter 550 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon January 27, 1796.

No. 1,096—June 15, 1796, John Roberts enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 27, 1796.

No. 699—June 15, 1796, John Roberts enters 1,000 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 27, 1796.

No. 2,693—June 15, 1796, Gen. Ed Stephens enters 715 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 29, 1796.

No. 2,690—June 15, 1796, William S. Hawkins, heir, enters 1,383 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 28, 1796.

No. 2,692—June 15, 1796, William S. Hawkins, heir, enters 895 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon July 6, 1796.

No. 1,088—June 15, 1796, John Spotswood enters 900 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon.

No. 2,714—June 22, 1796, William White enters 1,450 acres of land, surveyed by John O'Bannon June 24, 1796.

No. 4,613—December 5, 1804, Daniel Bailey (assignee) enters 4,000 acres of land, surveyed by James Galloway, Jr., December 20, 1804.

No. 4,634—January 14, 1805, James Towler (assignee) enters 1,745 acres of land, surveyed by James Galloway, Jr, February 1, 1805.

No. 4,693—June 17, 1805, Francis Dade enters 1,636 acres of land, surveyed by James Galloway, Jr., July 1, 1809.



Zephaniah Spear

No. 5,991—June 6, 1808, James Galloway, Jr. (assignee), enters 346⅔ acres of land, surveyed by James Galloway, Jr., June 7 and 8, 1808.

PIONEERS.

"They came to the West when the forest steed
Mighty and solemn and grand,
And built their homes in the shades of the weed,
That covered our Western land."

In the pioneer settlements a close union existed; kindness, benevolence and friendship were cultivated. In locating and improving their new homes, they all had to work and soon became a community of self-reliants. The lives and property of all were vigilantly guarded, while courage and manhood were held in high esteem. The man possessing the greatest physical power was a hero, yet strength, power and manhood could only be tested by honorable and fair means. As a general rule, the sons and descendants of the pioneers have been content with agricultural pursuits, and there are not many instances where they have abandoned soil-culture for the allurements of commerce, trade, the arts and the sciences. This is strong proof of their good judgment and independence of spirit, for the man who owns the soil and possesses the art to cultivate it is an independent sovereign—the peer of any in this land, no matter what his vocation may be.

The brain and intellect of the early pioneer shared the increased energy of his physical being. Constant labor developed the powers of the muscles, the brain and the nervous system, and hence in these early communities of emigrants there were men of full stature of body, possessing capacious brain power. The lives and histories of these brave old pioneers should not be forgotten, and the man who feels no interest in perpetuating the memories of those men who spent their time and energy in fitting the soil of the great State of Ohio for culture, deserves not the respect of his fellow-citizens. The sketches of pioneers in the history of Union Township up to and including Col. Thomas Gaddis, were written by the late Judge Robert B. Harlan, or from the notes collected by him ere his death.

Timothy Bennet was one of the most prominent, as well as one of the first settlers, of what is now Clinton County. He came to the Northwest Territory, now the State of Ohio, in the year 1800, and to his well-known home, about one and a half miles nearly east of where Wilmington now is, about the middle of March, 1801. He was a native of the State of New Jersey, born near the city of Philadelphia on the 27th of January, 1765. Of his early history little is known other than that he was reared on a farm and spent his boyhood like other boys brought up to agricultural pursuits. Soon after arriving at manhood, he left his native State, and took up his residence in Westmoreland County, in Western Pennsylvania. Here, early in the year 1789, the precise date not ascertained, he was married to Elizabeth Hoblitt, daughter of Michael Hoblitt, a native of Germany, and ancestor of the Hoblitts of Clinton and Greene Counties.

Stimulated by the reports which had reached him of the fertile lands of Kentucky, Mr. Bennet, in the fall of 1789, determined to remove there, and, in company with his wife's father and family, he descended the Ohio River in boats to Limestone, now the town of Maysville, Ky. The Indians at that time were exceedingly troublesome on the river. Few boats were allowed to pass with impunity. If captured, as they frequently were, the entire party were slain in the most barbarous manner, or, what was little better, carried away into Indian captivity. Mr. Bennet and his party proper had the good fortune to pass through this cordon of savages without sustaining any disaster; but a boat in their convoy was not so lucky, for, being permitted to fall too far in

the rear it was attacked with great fury by the Indians, and, though it escaped being captured, sustained a loss of two men killed. The party of emigrants to which Mr. Bennet belonged, before landing at Limestone, proceeded to the interior of the country by way of the Lower Blue Licks and Lexington. At the latter place, a halt of some weeks was made, for the purpose of examining the country for a suitable location. After a pretty thorough exploration in various directions, the party made choice of a point in what is now Woodford County, near the site of the present town of Versailles, and here Mr. Bennet resided for about ten years.

In the fall of 1790, Mr. Bennet joined the expedition of Gen. Harmar, which was sent by the Government to destroy the Indian towns near where the Rivers St. Mary and St. Joseph unite and form the Maumee. The forces collected for this purpose rendezvoused at Cincinnati, then a small village about two years old. From here, they marched nearly north for about fifteen or twenty miles, until the Ohio River hills had been overcome, when their course was changed to about northeast, which led across Muddy Creek and Turtle Creek to the Little Miami. They crossed the stream about one mile below the mouth of Cæsar's Creek, and continued up the river to the mouth of Glady Creek, near Spring Valley, then up Glady to near the point where Xenia now is, to Old Chillicothe, now called Old Town. Near this point, it is said that Mr. Bennet became too lame to travel, from a cancer in the leg, and was therefore honorably discharged and sent home. He thus escaped the disgrace of Harmar's abortive campaign and the dangers of Hardin's disastrous defeats. The route taken by the army led through a most beautiful and productive country. That Mr. Bennet should have placed a high estimate on the lands through which he passed may well be assumed. A few years later, he is found acquiring land, supposed at the time to lie near the line of his march, and soon after coming to settle upon it.

In the fall of 1799, he purchased about 200 acres of land from William S. Hawkins, one of his Kentucky neighbors, who was an extensive land-holder in the Virginia Military District, lying between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. The land purchased was a part of Survey No. 2,690, but the location of the survey was represented to Mr. Bennet to lie between the Little Miami and Cæsar's Creek, and so of course in the region of country through which he had marched nine or ten years previous, while in the army of Harmar. Confiding in this representation, he made his purchase. In 1799, a few settlers had established themselves between these streams, and many more on the west side of the Miami opposite to and in the neighborhood of where Mr. Bennet's land was said to lie. Indeed, at that time, the country between the Great and Little Miamis, as far north at least as Dayton, was beginning to be well dotted with settlers' cabins and improvements, and attracted the attention of emigrants far and near. Having, as he supposed, acquired valuable lands near new but thriving settlements, Mr. Bennet began at once to make arrangements to settle upon them. The land, however, turned out, as will hereafter appear, to lie in a very different locality from that supposed.

He removed from Kentucky in the spring of 1800, with his family, which at that time consisted of his wife and six children, two sons and four daughters. He regarded the removal as the best step to take, in order to advance the interests of himself and growing family. At the time of leaving Kentucky, the only means of transportation within the reach of Mr. Bennet was pack-horses, a common one in that day. Accordingly, pack-horses were provided to carry Mrs. Bennet and the infant Nathaniel, the bedding, wearing apparel, provisions, agricultural tools, cooking utensils and such of the children as were not able to walk. The cows, calves and other stock were driven in the

wake of the pack-horses by the older children. Mr. Bennet, with rifle on shoulder and shot-pouch and powder-horn slung to his side, and hunting-knife in scabbard, sometimes led the van and sometimes brought up the rear, according as his presence seemed to be most required. At times, he would quit the trace and march for hours on the right or left of the moving column, in pursuit of game, and, being a most successful hunter, he was generally able to keep the family supplied with the most palatable meats. He came north by the "Dry Ridge" road to Cincinnati, then but recently named. From Cincinnati, he took Harmar's trace to a point near where Lebanon has since been laid out, and from there, nearly a north course to a point near where Centerville, Montgomery County, has grown up, distance from the Ohio River, forty-five miles. In what is now the Centerville neighborhood, he found his brother-in-law, Soboston Hoblitt, and a number of his old neighbors in New Jersey and his recent neighbors in Kentucky, as the Nutts, Robbins, Becks and Archers, who had settled there three years before. The town of Centerville, in Montgomery County, Ohio, was laid out afterward in the same neighborhood by one of his old New Jersey friends. From some of these Mr. Bennet expected pilotage to his land, but his friends had only been there a short time and ever since their arrival had been busy raising cabins for themselves or neighbors, or planting and raising something to live on. They had found no time to look much beyond the narrow circle of their own concerns, and really knew no more about Hawkins' Survey, No. 2,690, in the Virginia Military District, than we of Clinton County in this day know of some Spanish Don's land grant in Florida or New Mexico. And what made it worse, the records pertaining to the surveys in the Virginia Military District were kept in the Principal Surveyor's office in Louisville, Ky. After an impatient waiting for information in regard to the location of his land, he at last had the good fortune to learn of a Mr. McFarland, living on the Little Miami, near the mouth of Todd's Fork, who, it was supposed, could give him the desired information. Without delay, Mr. Bennet called upon Mr. McFarland, and was conducted by him up Todd's Fork, by the way of Smalley's, near where Clarksville now is, to the Deserted Camp Corner, a well-known landmark from which the line of an intervening survey conducted them to a corner of Mr. Bennet's land. This land is situated south of Todd's Fork, about one and a half miles nearly northeast of the present town of Wilmington, and includes lands owned by James S. Garland, the tract included in the home farm of Samuel R. Glass, and about fifty acres on the Prairie road, late the residence of Miss Catharine McWhorter.

Mr. Bennet does not seem to have been transported with pleasure on beholding his possessions for the first time. They were part of an immense tract of woodland, and were covered with large forest trees of almost every kind growing in the country. In that day a considerable part was wet land. The only settler within ten miles of the land known to Mr. Bennet, was William Smalley, whose cabin he and Mr. McFarland had passed ten miles below on their way up Todd's Fork. Smalley had in early life been taken prisoner by the Shawnee Indians, and had been brought up among them. His color was much like an Indian's; his hair was straight and black; his eye had the wild-piercing glance of a bird of prey, truly Indian. The rims of his ears had been cut from the cartilaginous parts, and hung down in strings as a sort of trimming, after the fashion of a ladies' eardrop. His history up to this time was not calculated to make him desirable as a neighbor, even at a distance of ten miles off, for only eight years before he had been the interpreter for Col. Hardin, when sent by Gen. Washington on a peace mission to the Shawnee Indians, and had suffered Hardin to be killed by an Indian man and boy while asleep

in the night before the fire. If Mr. Bennet had other neighbors nearer than the banks of the Little Miami, he had not seen nor heard of them. The land being found, Mr. McFarland returned home as he came, by Todd's Fork, and Mr. Bennet hired an Indian to pilot him to Waynesville, on the Little Miami, while he followed with a tomahawk and blazed the way so as to be able to find it again.

In the summer of 1800, Mr. Bennet raised a crop in the Centerville neighborhood, and, on the 30th day of January, 1801, at the same place, his daughter Amy was born. A few days later, Mr. Bennet, with his brother-in-law, John Hoblitt, and his four eldest children, came to erect a house and make an opening on his wilderness lands, taking with them cooking utensils, farming tools and provisions. They selected small trees for house logs, so that when cut to their proper length two men could place them in the walls of the house. Boards were made for roof, loft and door, and puncheons for the floor, and the house nicely prepared to receive Mrs. Bennet. Leaving Mr. Hoblitt and the children to keep house, Mr. Bennet returned to the Centerville neighborhood for his wife. On their way back, they found the Miami out of banks, and, there being neither bridges nor boats on the river in that day, the passage had to be effected by swimming their horses. Mr. Bennet led the way, carrying the infant Amy in his arms, and Mrs. Bennet followed at a proper distance, riding her horse for greater safety, after the fashion of a cavalier. Other streams, of large size when swollen, lay between the Miami and their home, as Cæsar's Creek and Todd's Fork; but whether the horses were put to a swim or not has not been ascertained. The same evening, after a ride of twenty-five miles through a pathless wood and without a solitary house for fifteen miles, Mrs. Bennet was rewarded by seeing, for the first time, her home among the trees.

The spring and summer of 1801 was a busy season for the Bennet family. Land had to be prepared for a crop. To remove all the great oaks, elms, hickories and beech from any considerable number of acres of land, between the 1st of March and the time for planting, was too great a task to be for a moment seriously entertained. Mr. Bennet, therefore, cut away the trees of small growth, grubbed up the spice bushes, girdled the large trees and removed the down timber by cutting and burning. All was inclosed with a substantial fence. In this work all could engage. The seed was planted in the loose, rich ground without plowing, and the crops cultivated with the hoe and hand. It required unceasing vigilance to protect the corn from the squirrels by day and the raccoons by night, but enough was saved to keep famine from the door.

After Mr. Bennet made his settlement, for several years the Indians came in the fall season to make their annual hunt. They were generally divided into bands, numbering from three to fifty. The larger companies were attended by the women, children, ponies and dogs. In such cases, they invariably retired at the approach of winter to their towns farther to the north. A few stragglers not infrequently stayed in the country through the winter to trap. They were mostly Shawnees and Wyandots, with an occasional Delaware. A favorite place for camping for them was along Todd's Fork, near Mr. Bennet's residence, above and below where Starbucktown now is. Another was on Anderson's Fork, extending up the creek from the Telfair farm to near the site of Centerville, Wayne Township. In the fall of 1811, the Indians seemed less friendly than usual, and at times created uneasiness among the settlers. About the beginning of November, all their young men disappeared. After an absence of about three weeks they were noticed as having returned. While they were gone the battle of Tippecanoe had been fought. They had brought the result of the fight several days in advance of the Cincinnati and

Chillicothe newspapers. William Smalley was a frequent visitor at their camps, staying for several days together, and no doubt eating with unfeigned gusto their dirty cookery.

The first child born to Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, after their removal to what is now the Wilmington neighborhood, was their daughter Margaret. She was born November 19, 1802, on what has since been known as the farm of Judge Hinkson, on the north side of Anderson's Fork, near where the Radcliffe road now runs, at the house of James Mills, father of James R. Mills. Mr. Mills and his brother-in-law, Amos Wilson, from whom Wilson Township has been named, were, at the time spoken of, living in the same dooryard, but each having a separate dwelling. Mrs. Bennet had been taken to Mr. Mills' house some days before, in anticipation of her accouchement, that she might have the aid and attention of Mr. Wilson's mother, the wife of Hon. John Wilson, a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio, who had come over from between the Miamis to be at hand to perform the same part for her daughter-in-law as necessary in the case of Mrs. Bennet. The only white women in that day within what are new the limits of Clinton County are believed to have been Mrs. Mary Van Meter, wife of Morgan Van Meter; Mrs. Miller, wife of the late Esquire Samuel Miller, Mrs. Amos Wilson, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Bennet was a most successful hunter. He killed a great many deer on what is now the original town plat of Wilmington, at the licks along the branch south of the residence of Richard and Mary Peirce. It is said by early settlers that, after his health became enfeebled, his wife was in the habit of often bringing him on a horse to these licks. He would climb up into one of the old beech trees above the lick, situated upon what is now known as the old hill residence of the late Robert B. Harlan, and remain there through the day, watching for the deer to come to the lick, when he would shoot them. In the evening, the horse was brought for him to return home with his game. Other early settlers speak of having often hunted over this same ground. It was then covered with an undergrowth of spice and hazel bushes and was a noted hunting-ground. Michael, Mr. Bennet's eldest son, at the age of twelve years, is said to have killed a large bear, near where the present residence of Mrs. Margaret Trousdell, in Wilmington, is situated. Mr. Bennet is believed to have been twice elected to the office of County Commissioner of Clinton County; he ceased to be a Commissioner in 1815. He was in feeble health for many years prior to his death. He made his will in 1823, and died early in the year 1827.

Mr. Bennet had thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters—Michael, named from his grandfather, Michael Hoblitt, was born December 20, 1789. He married Ann Dillon, a daugther of Jesse Dillon, Sr. He went to Illineis about fifty years ago, and there died. Phebe, born December 4, 1791, married Elisha Doan, of Wilson's Branch. Her husband died June 22, 1848. She removed to Missouri in 1870. Mary was born April 16, 1793, and married Daniel Mills, of the Sabina neighborhood, in 1815. The husband died and the wife removed to Illinois. Catharine, born March 15, 1795, was married to Joseph Doan, Jr., September 23, 1813. He dying, she afterwards married Elkanah Jacks, of the Sabina neighborhood, May 17, 1829. Sarah, born April 1, 1797, married William Roberds. Nathaniel, born February 25, 1799, went to Illinois. Amy, born January 30, 1801, married James Fisher, May 8, 1818, and removed to Tazewell County, Ill. Margaret, born November 19, 1802, married Isaac Fisher. Keziah, born January 4, 1804, married Caleb Bright, October 20, 1825, and went to Tazewell County, Ill. Eunice, born February 7, 1809, married Isaac Fisher, January 24, 1828, Margaret, his first wife, having

died. They removed to Illinois. Jemima, born November 3, 1811, married William Custis, March 4, 1833. Timothy, born April 19, 1813, married Elizabeth Russell, August 10, 1831, and went to Bureau County, Ill. All of Timothy Bennet's children are dead, as far as we have been able to learn.

With Mr. Bennet came John Hoblitt, his brother-in-law, who purchased of him fifty acres, which was surveyed for Mr. Hoblitt by Nathan Linton, in October, 1805.

George Haworth, grandfather of George D., Ezekiel, Elijah and others, all well-known citizens of the county, was the grandson of George Haworth, who came to America with William Penn, from Lancanshire, England, in 1699. George's father, James Haworth, was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Frederick County, Va. The subject of our sketch was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1748, but while still a boy removed with his parents to the neighborhood of Winchester, Va., where they lived upon the mountain range, called Apple Pie Ridge. Here he grew up to manhood and was married to Susannah Dillon, but the spirit of emigration having a strong hold upon him, he removed with his young wife to North Carolina, settling on the Yadkin River, near the home of Daniel Boone. After Boone had returned from his wanderings in Kentucky, he gave such a glowing description of the lands of that country that Mr. Haworth was induced to join his party. On the 25th of September, 1771, they left their homes and made the first attempt ever made to settle Kentucky.

The families of George Haworth and his brother James made two of the six families that accompanied Boone on that occasion. The party proceeded until they were descending the Alleghanies, near Cumberland Mountain, when they were attacked with great fury by a scouting party of Indians and several of their number slain, among whom was Boone's eldest son. The party, however, soon rallied from the confusion into which they were thrown, and the attack was repelled; but the party was so disheartened that they retreated to Clinch River, forty miles in their rear. The Haworth brothers now returned to North Carolina, and remained there about twelve years, when they again attempted to enter Kentucky, but, finding the Indians still hostile, turned their course to Tennessee, and, in what is now Green County in that State, George selected the place for his new home. He then returned to North Carolina, and, taking his two little sons, Mahlon and John, with him, went back to Tennessee, built a cabin and made other preparations for the reception of the other members of his family. When their work was done, the father returned to North Carolina for his wife, and other children, leaving the two little boys, aged ten and twelve years, alone in the new home, with provisions enough, as he supposed, to last them during his absence, which he expected would be of two or three weeks' duration. But high waters and other impediments to travel on packhorses detained them for six weeks. During the time, their provisions gave out, and the little boys were obliged to subsist on parched corn, roots and berries, such as they could gather in the woods. Added to this trouble was the fear of an attack by the Indians, and when at last their parents arrived, the boys ran to meet them with outstretched arms, the mother sprang from her horse, clasped them in her arms and they all wept together for joy. Mr. Haworth's family continued to reside near Greenville, Tenn., until the year 1803, he being engaged as a merchant and cattle dealer, when they again left their home for a new one in the unopened forest. This time they came to Ohio, and, in the fall of 1803, made a settlement on Todd's Fork, on the farm known to the early residents of the county as the Stacey Bivan farm, not far from Centre Meeting-House. Mr. Haworth had bought 1,750 acres of land in William Duval's Survey, No. 523.

George Haworth is said to have been the second settler in what is now

Union Township, and one of the earliest in Clinton County. He opened a farm and built a grist-mill. His son James settled the farm long occupied by Eli Gaskill; Richard, the David Myers place, and John, the Morris farm. George owned the John Haines place, while Samuel and Dillon lived at home with their father. A year later, his son Mahlon brought his family from Tennessee, and settled on the farm since owned by William Walker, on Todd's Fork, two miles north of Wilmington, on the Dover road. Other sons opened other well-known farms in this part of the county until eight had homes of their own. Here George Haworth continued to reside until about 1825, when several of his sons, having sold out their possessions in Ohio and removed to the State of Illinois, he also sold out and removed with his two youngest sons, Samuel and Dillon, to Quaker Point, near Georgetown, Vermilion Co., Ill., in order to be near his children. Georgetown was laid out by his son James Haworth, and called after his father's given name.

Mr. Haworth was a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and, in the latter years of his life a minister. About 1807 or 1808, he traveled on horseback to Baltimore to attend the yearly meeting, as a representative from Miami Quarterly Meeting, then, as now, held at Waynesville. The late R. B. Harlan remembered hearing Nathan Linton say, when passing near Center Meeting-House, that the first time he was on the ground there, engaged in surveying, old George Haworth was preaching. The date of this was 1804.

Nathan Linton was born in Bucks County, Penn., on the banks of the Delaware River, January 17, 1778, and, after a long and eminently useful life, died at his residence in Clinton County, February 11, 1858, in the eighty-first year of his age. He visited Ohio in 1801, and, on his return home, he persuaded his father and family to emigrate. With his father, Samuel Linton and his family, he removed to Ohio in 1802, arriving in Waynesville the last day of May. On the 31st day of May, 1802, Robert Eachus, on his way up from Cincinnati to Waynesville, camped overnight at Daniel Antram's, between where Lebanon now is and Waynesville, on the ground which Samuel Linton had occupied the night before when emigrating to the West. Samuel was the fifth child of Benjamin and Jane (Cowgal) Linton, and was born in Bucks County, Penn., December 17, 1741; was reared a farmer, yet learned the trade of a weaver. He was married, May 10, 1775, to Elizabeth Harvey, born March 8, 1748, who became the mother of six children—Samuel, Nathan, David, Jane and Elizabeth (twins) and James. Mr. Linton was a widower when he came to Ohio, and his family consisted of three sons—Nathan, David and James, and two daughters—Elizabeth and Jane. They remained at Waynesville between two and three years, living while there in the field above the brewery a year.

In the fall of 1803, Samuel Linton bought 500 acres of land from Daniel Murray, on Todd's Fork, in what is now Clinton County, paying for it $1.75 per acre. In 1804, Nathan and David Linton raised a crop on this land, while their father looked after the land at Waynesville, and the family made preparations to move on to the Todd's Fork farm. While the family was thus divided, the sisters took turn about staying one with the brothers and the other at the home in Waynesville, changing frequently, as often as every week when possible. Early in 1805, the family all moved on to the Todd's Fork farm, of which Mr. Linton writes: "There are on my tract good springs of water, and above 100 acres of that sort of land that but little timber grows upon it, and what little there is is chiefly walnut and ash; the ground is much overrun with pea-vine and spice wood (sometimes called babywood). Such lands are too strong for wheat in their first culture, but excellent for corn, hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, tobacco, etc."

Mr. Linton was a weaver and had a weaving shop in Waynesville. In a letter to Abel Saterthwaite, of Philadelphia, dated May 5, 1804, he says that he has woven a number pieces of cloth, and made out bravely, but that his worst difficulty was an overrun of custom. In the same letter, describing his possessions, he says: "We have four head of horses, young and old, and thirteen head of cattle, young and old." March 12, 1808, he writes to the same Saterthwaite: "I have woven 2,400 yards of different kinds of cloth since I have been in this country." In the same letter, he says further: "I expect there will be near sixty acres of corn planted on my farm this coming spring, by tenants mostly, who work the ground to the share; there are thirty-five individuals living on my farm—a great improvement in the space of three years." In 1810, he writes: "We have gathered in a plentiful harvest of wheat, rye and hay; our oats are not gathered in as yet. I expect there were more than 400 bushels of wheat and rye (mostly wheat) gathered in on our plantation the past harvest, and the fall crops are promising."

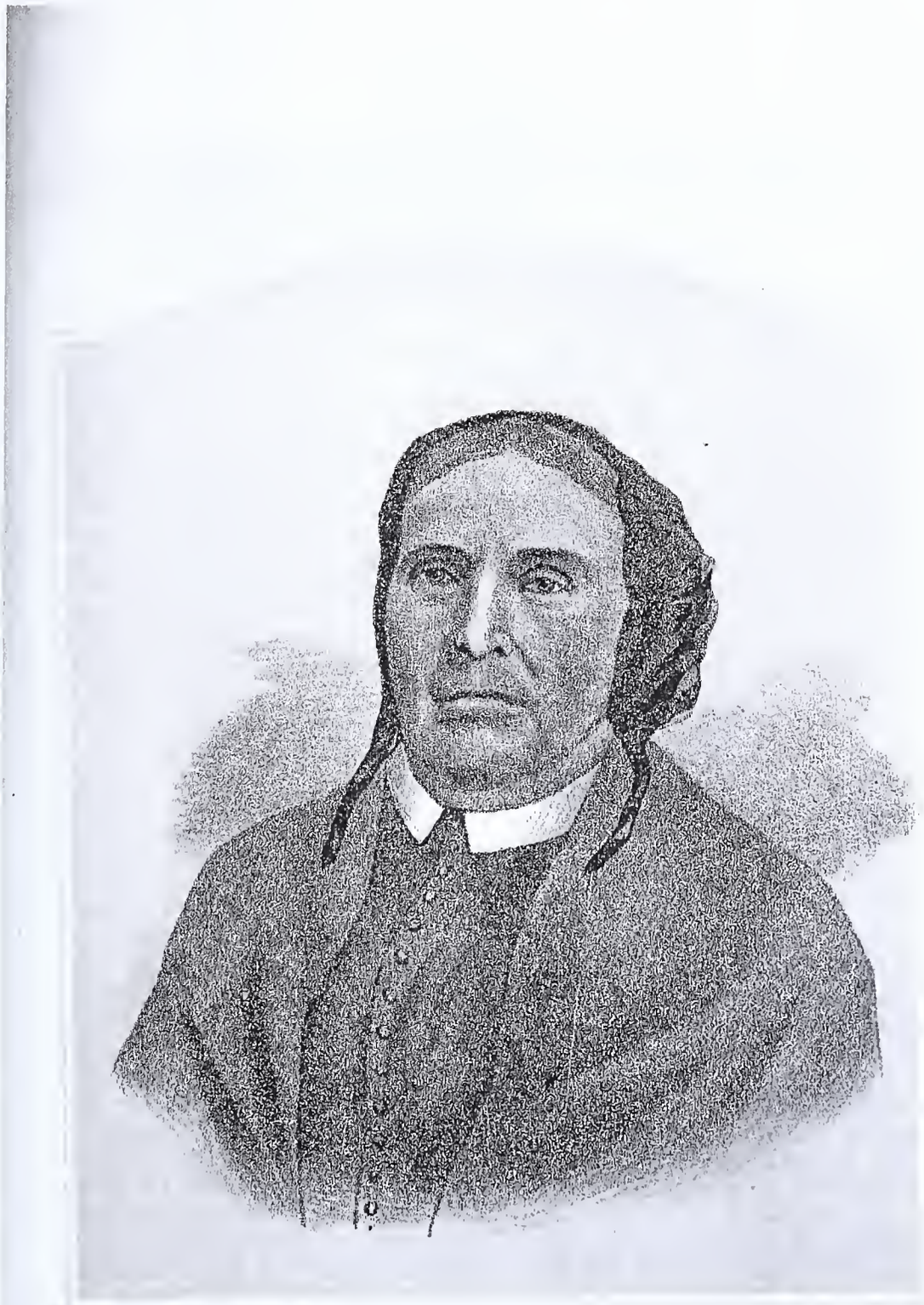
Jane Linton, daughter of Samuel, married Jesse Arnold. Elizabeth married John Saterthwaite, who came out from Bucks County, Penn., in 1809, and the following year opened a store in Waynesville. David Linton married Letitia Silver, at Waynesville, in 1705, and occupied his father's property in that town, engaging in mercantile business with his father-in-law.

Nathan Linton and Rachel Smith were married January 31, 1806. She was the daughter of Seth Smith, then residing on Walnut Creek, Highland County, a brother of Jacob Smith, owner of Smith's mill, on Big Beaver, west of Xenia. Seth Smith lived at one time near the falls of Paint Creek, and, for some time on Walnut Creek, Highland County. The Smiths came to Ohio from Green County, Tenn. To Nathan and Rachel Linton twelve children were born, ten of whom grew up to maturity, and nine of whom, with his wife, survived him. The children were as follows: Elizabeth, Abi, Samuel, Seth, David, James, Mary, Nathan, Benjamin, Cyrus, Ruth and Jane. In 1807, he removed with his young bride into a log cabin, which stood upon the same ground occupied by his residence at the time of his death, and during all the remaining years of his life it continued to be the home of himself and family. During the summer of that year, while he was absent on a surveying expedition, a fearful tornado passed over his residence, unroofing the cabin and blowing large forest trees upon it, his wife, all alone, taking refuge under the puncheon floor and under the bed, seemingly the only place of shelter she could have found.

Nathan Linton began his career as a surveyor in Clinton County in 1803. After Daniel Murray returned to Maryland, being an officer in the United States Navy, he was ordered on board ship to sail to the Mediterranean, to assist in avenging the wrongs done the United States ship Philadelphia by the Tripolitans. Soon after his return to the East, Nathan Linton received full power of attorney to sell the remaining lands in James Murray's patent. Nathan Linton did a great deal of surveying and piloting the claimants of land between the Miami and Scioto Rivers and their agents, to their lands. When the county was organized, in 1810, he was appointed County Surveyor, which office he held twenty years, when he declined re-appointment. During the years in which he held this office, he contributed much to the permanency of legal titles to the homes of the farmers of Clinton County. The accuracy and fidelity with which his duties were discharged, and the faithful record thereof which he made, cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of the county. He was a strong man, both in body and mind. He gave early and much attention to fruit culture, and to him in great part our county is indebted for her pre-eminence in fine wool and grafted fruit. He introduced the first fine wool



Henry Swingley



Mrs ELIZABETH SWINGLEY.

and fine sheep into Clinton County. He was a Friend in religious belief, as were also his ancestors in every generation from his great-grandfather, the co-temporary of William Penn and George Fox.

Mr. Linton was a sincere believer in education, holding that girls, as well as boys, should be thoroughly instructed in arithmetic, a thing not very common in that day. Accordingly, when his daughter Elizabeth (now Mrs. Butterworth) was old enough to begin the study, he gave her an arithmetic that he himself had used, and the old slate on which he had worked his surveying problems for years. Notwithstanding the jeers of the other pupils, that Elizabeth Linton wanted to be a man, etc., she began her work. One day, having some examples on her slate which she wished to submit to her teacher, she went up to him to show the work. To her great mortification they were not correct, and an exultant laugh passed round the schoolroom. Doubly annoyed at her own mistake and the ridicule of the other pupils, she started for her seat, and to hide her shame, held the slate up close before her face. In an unfortunate moment she stubbed her toe and down she fell, breaking her father's highly prized old slate into many pieces. Mr. Linton's friend and cotemporary, Isaiah Morris, says of him: "In all his relations in life, both public and private, his character will stand the best of scrutiny. His life has been truly useful and beneficial to his family and friends and to the community."

Samuel Linton, father of Nathan, seems to have been a man of unusual intelligence and information. His old letters, which have fortunately been preserved in the family, show him to have been an attentive reader, and to have had no small knowledge of the politics of his day, both in Europe and America. He was an ardent admirer of Thomas Jefferson and an enthusiastic defender of that great man's administration. His letters are of rare value to one interested in the early condition and growth of our own and Warren County.

Robert Eachus was the son of a Philadelphia inn-keeper of the same name, and Mary, his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Griffith. He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 23d day of November, 1763. He was one of a family of six children—one daughter and five sons. The daughter was the eldest. Of the sons, two were older and two younger than Robert. Mary Griffith was born May 4, 1733. The Griffith family seem to have been Bible readers. There is now in the possession of Mary Kirby, first child of the subject of this notice, named from her grandmother, a Bible, printed in London, in 1644, the gift of the grandmother to the grand-daughter. It had been in the Griffith family, doubtless, long prior to its coming into the hands of Mary Griffith, as it was eighty-nine years old when she was born.

The father of young Robert died while he was yet a lad, and shortly afterward he was sent a short distance into the country, it is thought, to be taken care of by some of his relatives. His mother continued the business of the house, but whether she kept her other children with her or not cannot now be ascertained. From the time Robert left the paternal mansion until about 1788, we have very scant accounts of him. Such occasional glimpses of him as are furnished by those who knew more or less of him in early life, very clearly indicate that at that early period, as well as later in life, he was a person of excellent habits and character. He had also acquired a knowledge of the trade of wagon-making, and had spent considerable time in working at the business.

In 1788, he was residing in Frederick County, Va., near Winchester, and, November 20, of that year, he married Phebe Thornburgh. Not long after that event, Mr. Eachus settled in Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va., and opened a shop for the manufacture of wagons. It is represented that he carried on

the business extensively for that day, and with success. In 1794, Mr. Eachus made arrangements to visit the West, with the view of locating here, and, in company with another, came as far as Western Pennsylvania. Here they found the people in the midst of the rebellion known as the "Whisky Insurrection," and such was the unreasoning madness of the insurgents that Mr. Eachus and his companion deemed it unsafe to prosecute their journey farther, and therefore returned home.

In 1798, Mr. Eachus emigrated to East Tennessee, and settled in Washington County near Jonesboro; he resided there nearly four years. In the spring of 1802, he commenced his long and weary journey to Ohio. That season of the year was chosen as affording better pasturage on the way for the horses and cattle. Their route was by the Cumberland Gap, Crab Orchard, Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati, arriving at Waynesville, Warren County, then a noted stopping-place for emigrants, on the 1st day of June, 1802. On their way up from Cincinnati, they camped at Daniel Antram's, between where Lebanon now is and Waynesville, on the identical ground occupied by Samuel Linton (father of Nathan) and family as a camping-ground on the night before when emigrating to the West. He remained at Waynesville but a short time and then removed to Clear Creek, Warren County, locating on a farm known in that day and for many years afterward, as the John Reppy farm, seven miles north of Lebanon. Here George Haworth, Sr., found him living, and stopped with him in 1803. The house left vacant by his removal from Waynesville was immediately occupied by Isaac Perkins and family, recently arrived from North Carolina, accompanied by Jacob Haines' and James Moon. Perkins, Haines and Moon were afterward his near neighbors on Todd's Fork.

In the fall of 1803, Daniel Murray, a son and agent of Dr. James Murray, of Maryland, came to Ohio to make sale of parts, or the whole, of the many surveys of land in what is now Clinton County, which had been entered and surveyed in the name of Gen. Horatio Gates, of Revolutionary memory, whose daughter and only heir James Murray had married. He found at Waynesville a large number of emigrants who had come to the country desiring to purchase between the two Miamis. The greater number were from North and South Carolina, some from Virginia and a few from Pennsylvania. All were able to buy more or less land, and nearly all were members of the Society of Friends. Many of them had been at Waynesville over a year, doing little or nothing, waiting for the Miami lands to be opened for entry; and yet they were withheld from sale. Symmes' purchase of 1,000,000 acres of land included the lands most desired by these emigrants, but in consequence of his failure to make due payments, much the larger part of his purchase reverted to the United States. Murray, finding these unsettled emigrants sick from hope long deferred, prevailed on many of them to visit his lands. They examined them and were well pleased with their general appearance. Murray offered to donate fifteen acres of land for a meeting-house for Friends. He offered to deduct liberally from the price of 160 acres which Mr. Eachus proposed to buy, if he would erect a mill on his land. By these and other liberal offers, he succeeded in selling considerable quantities of land to Mr. Eachus and others, mostly in what is now known as the Centre neighborhood. The deeds for these lands range in date from December 12 to December 19, 1803. In the fall of 1804, Robert Eachus removed to his purchase, situated in Survey 1,558. He had taken the precaution to have a house erected on his land before bringing his family to it. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that he took possession of his house on the 22d day of October, 1804.

A part of the consideration for the land was the building of a grist-mill on Todd's Fork, on part of the land. The mill was accordingly built, to which

many of the early settlers contributed liberally in work and otherwise. How long the mill was kept up has not been definitely ascertained, but it has long since disappeared and no other has been erected in its stead. Vestiges of the dam and race are still traceable on the ground. His new residence was in Warren County (since Clinton); the house was made of hewed logs, and stood near the spot on which he afterward resided for many years, and where William Doan, his son-in-law, lived for many years subsequently. While his residence continued to be a part of Warren County, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. The precise time has not been ascertained, but it is believed to have been in 1806, and that he continued a Justice in that county until Clinton County was erected and he was thrown into the new county.

After Clinton County was created, it was divided into three townships—Chester, Vernon and Richland. To each township three Justices were allowed. Mr. Eachus belonged in Chester Township. At the first election, he was one of the three elected. The other Justices elected were George Arnold and William Haynes, the last named the father of Archibald Haynes, late County Commissioner. This was in 1810. The first meeting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county was for a special purpose, on the 28th day of March, 1810. Present, Francis Dunlavy, President Judge, and Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson, Associate Judges. On that day, among other things, Mr. Eachus was appointed Recorder for Clinton County.

Early after Mr. Eachus came to the neighborhood, the importance of a meeting-house and the establishment of a meeting became manifest. Accordingly, a meeting of men and women Friends was convened at the house of Mr. Eachus, which was selected because it was the largest in the neigbhorhood. In May, 1805, Miami Quarterly Meeting allowed the holding of the proposed meeting. Soon after, a house made of unhewn logs, without door or floor, was built, and meetings were held twice a week therein. This house is believed to have been the first house of worship erected in what is now Clinton County. It stood where Centre Meeting-House stands.

Robert Eachus and Phebe, his wife, had born to them three daughters and one son, who arrived at maturity. Mary, the oldest of the family, married Benjamin Kirby; she was many years a widow. Betsy was married in Clinton County to William Doan; the husband and wife are deceased; the wife has been dead many years. Julianna was married to John Leonard Perkins; she has been long deceased. David was born December 5, 1804; he resides in Greene Township, near New Antioch. Robert Eachus had a birth-right to membership in the Society of Friends, but during the Revolutionary war he showed more military spirit in behalf of his country than was consistent with his peaceable profession. For this he was dealt with by the society and disowned. He lived many years out of the pale of the church, but some years previous to his death he applied for restoration to membership and was accepted. He died in peace with all men, March 24, 1829.

In 1800, Mahlon Haworth, son of George Haworth, who settled on Todd's Fork in 1803, visited Ohio on a prospecting tour and prosecuted his exploration up the Little Miami and Mad Rivers, returning by way of Van Meter's. He seems to have been well pleased with the country, for, in 1804, we find him and his family, in company with John and James Wright and their families, making their way from their home in Tennessee to the then wilderness of Southern Ohio. They crossed the Ohio River at Cincinnati, then containing, it is said, but eighteen houses, came through Lebanon, then newly laid out, and in the streets of which were trees, stumps and brush-heaps, to Waynesville, the old stopping-place for a large proportion of the emigrants to this part of the country. This party of four families made the journey in four-horse wagons, driving behind

what cows and other stock they brought with them. It is said of Mahlon Haworth that he rode the wheel-horse and drove the team over Clinch Mountain, carrying an infant in his arms. This child, then near two years old, was his daughter Susannah, who afterward married Marmaduke Brackney (late of Clinton County). Besides Susannah, he brought to Ohio his three children older than she—Rebecca, George D. and Ezekiel.

This little company of emigrants made choice of the lands on Todd's Fork for their settlement, north of where Wilmington now is. Mahlon Haworth purchased his land of a man by the name of Tolls. It is now owned by William Walker and lies on the Jamestown road, two miles north of Wilmington. It is said that these four families—George Haworth, Mahlon Haworth, James and John Wright—were among the first white families to settle in Clinton County north of Wilmington, though several others came in soon afterward. One son of Mahlon Haworth says they arrived at their new home the 27th day of October; another says it was the 2d of November. Their arrival was so late in the season that it was impossible to build comfortable houses, but they immediately began the arduous task of preparing a home and opening up a farm in the wilderness. A temporary shelter for the family was the first structure, and was made of round logs or poles, with the cracks filled with moss. This was the work of the first day, and without having time to make a floor, fire-place or shutter for the door, the family moved in, making a fire in the center of the house and letting the smoke pass out at an opening left in the roof. A bed-quilt supplied the place of a shutter to the door. In the night the horses were heard in motion so much, restlessly shaking their chains and moving from place to place, that Mr. Haworth arose from his couch and went out to see what was the matter. Upon looking out and seeing the prospect, he called to his wife and said: "Phebe, there is hard times at the door." A deep snow had fallen and it continued to fall until it was two feet deep. This cabin stood on the hillside, about half-way between where the road now runs and where they afterward erected their dwelling, the same that is now standing; the brick house, however, was preceded by a log house, but the brick house has been standing there for considerably more than fifty years.

In the bottom, on the opposite side of Todd's Fork, was a camping-ground of the Indians. In the seasons when they occupied the ground, the lights of their camp were plainly seen from the pioneer's cabin. Indians were not unfrequent visitors at the cabin. They gave the children a great many frights, but they always seemed to be friendly. The writer has heard Mahlon Haworth say that the Indian Logan had often been at his house. Some think he referred to Logan, the famous Mingo chief, but it is probable that it was Logan, the Shawnee chief, though they both doubtless roamed over the hunting-grounds in this part of the country, as the celebrated speech of Logan, the Mingo chief, was delivered not more than forty miles from here. One evening, Indian meal mush had been prepared for supper, and, just as it was being placed upon the table, an Indian came in. Mr. Haworth invited him to eat, and, sitting down, he took a spoonful of hot mush in his mouth, which caused him to spring up very angry, believing he had been made the butt of a joke. But Mr. Haworth showed him by signs how to cool the mush by putting it in the milk, when he soon became pacified and resumed his repast. Once when the father was from home, a large Indian came, and, lifting the quilt that filled the place of a door, peeped into the house, then leaving his gun on the outside, walked in, seated himself on a stool and deliberately took his butcher-knife from his belt and commenced scraping the Spanish needles from his leggings. Then in broken English he asked for food. After being supplied with a hearty meal, he quietly departed. The same day, three bears came

within a few feet of the house. Such were some of the early experiences of that little family in their snow-bound home.

Soon after their arrival, Mr. Haworth exchanged a horse, which he had brought from Tennessee, with Timothy Bennet for 100 bushels of corn, a small lot of hog meat and a small hog. This, with wild turkey, bear meat and venison, was all the meat they had until they could raise it. For some time they ground corn for bread with a hand-mill. Aside from this, their breadstuffs were procured from the Miami near Waynesville, and this was packed home on the backs of horses. Can we of the present generation have any idea of the trials our forefathers endured before our new greatly blessed country was brought into its present prosperous condition?

In this rude cabin and during this cold winter weather, a daughter, Mary Haworth, or Polly, as she was called, was born. She grew so beautiful that she was the admired of all the surrounding country; but, in the midst of her loveliness, in her early womanhood, she was called away. Mahlon and Phebe Haworth had also born unto them upon this farm other children, as follows: Phebe, Mahlon, John, Elijah, James and Richard. Rebecca died in early womanhood; John and James in infancy. The remaining eight children all lived to be respected and influential citizens of Clinton County, and heads of families.

At the close of the war, there came to Mr. Haworth's house a company of Light Horse, as they were then called, who had been in the service during the war of 1812. The horses were nearly dead; they were poor, with sore backs, and their legs terribly swollen with "the scratches." He took them all in, fed them and helped to doctor them for some weeks, until they were well and able to travel, with the exception of one horse that died and was hauled out into the woods. The howling of the wolves around its carcass at night was hideous and terrified the children so they could not sleep.

During the month of December, 1804, Mordecai Walker and his son Azel came up from Waynesville to see their lands, which they had purchased adjoining and in the neighborhood of the Haworths; and Mahlon and his brother James went to pilot them to and show them their lands. On their return, about where the residence of Mr. Dryden now is, they came upon an immense bear, which they shot and killed. It was so heavy that they had to call for the aid of a horse from home before they could get it there. There are many other circumstances related of Mahlon Haworth killing wild animals. He had a firm, steady nerve and was a good shot. He was a man of strong intellectual powers, possessed of an extraordinary memory. It never lost aught that he had ever seen, or heard, or read. He was an active, useful man in everything that related to the advancement of the people and the good of the country. High official positions in the State were offered and urged upon him by influential friends, but he declined in deference to the feelings of his wife. She was a Friend of the most conscientious type. She accepted the Apostle James' illustration of pure religion literally, and believed there was a great danger of persons in public life being overcome by temptations, and, as we read in the parable, like the seed which fell among thorns, after "they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection." His friend, Isaiah Morris, in writing of him, said: "He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, esteemed by all his neighbors, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, having filled for many years after the organization of the county a very responsible county office, the duties of which he discharged with the strictest fidelity and approbation of the people. The writer enjoyed an intimate acquaintance, marked by an uninterrupted friendship with him for forty-eight years, and can duly

appreciate his many virtues. He had the privilege of visiting him a few days before his death, found him in great affliction of body, but tranquil and peaceful in mind, imbued with that spirit which breathes good will toward all mankind, and enjoying consolation which the world can neither give nor take away. In view of this eventful life and peaceful and happy death, the writer was brought to realize the expression, 'let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his.'" Mahlon Haworth was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1775, and died March 23, 1850, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, at his residence where he first settled when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness.

Nathan Hines came from North Carolina to Ohio in 1804, early in the year, and purchased land of James Murray. Many of the emigrants of that early period started on their journey early in the spring in order to have the benefit of the early grass for their stock, as grain was costly and scarce along the road. It is said that he arrived on Dutch Creek before many emigrants, from North Carolina, who started before him. The reason of this was that they stopped for some time at Waynesville, while he came directly on without making any halt. On his arrival, he at once set to work to build a cabin to live in. He soon had one erected twelve feet square; into this he moved his family, which was by no means small. In a few weeks, Hur Hodgson arrived with his family, corresponding in numbers with that of Hines. He also took up his quarters in the cabin, and both families occupied it together in great harmony for several weeks.

Stephen Mendenhall bought of James Murray 142 acres of land in Survey 2,248, in the northwest corner. Date of the deed, February 4, 1812; consideration, $200. Stephen Mendenhall was an Englishman. His brothers were Aaron, Mordecai and Moses. He was the father of John Mendenhall, who had the following children: John, Maris Howell, Nathan, Isaac, Sarah (who married Jeremiah Kimbrough), Rachel, Hannah, Stephen, Mordecai, Thomas and James. Murray had sold a lot to Daniel Linton, a distant connection of Nathan Linton, the old surveyor and early pioneer. Ezekiel Leonard was deranged for some time before going West, and one of his sons became deranged and died so. Thomas Leonard purchased land in Duvall's Survey, thirty-one acres, one rood and thirteen poles, which was surveyed for him by Nathan Linton September 10, 1824.

Isaac Perkins was born June 30, 1762. His wife, Phena Leonard, was born March 14, 1763. He started with his family to Ohio from North Carolina in November, 1802, and arrived at Waynesville January 8, 1803. He came to what is now Clinton County on the 12th day of March, 1804. Phena Perkins was wont to boast, especially in hay harvest, that she pitched nine tons of hay for three haystacks, each of three tons, on the day she was married.

Hur Hodgson came to Ohio and to Clinton County in 1804. He settled where John L. Thompson afterward lived, south of Joel Hodgson's present residence. His first wife was a sister of Judge Isaac Thornburgh, Associate Judge of Clinton County. His second wife was Achsah Dillon, daughter of Jesse Dillon. Hur Hodgson was born in Guilford County, N. C., May 16, 1767, and was the father of the following children: Mary, Isaac, Jesse, Jonathan, John, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ira, Nathan and Joel. Mr. Hodgson bought 100 acres of land of Miller & Studebaker, believed to be in 1804, part of Survey No. 2,248.

Francis Hester lived on the farm formerly owned by Samuel Myers, south, or a little east of south, of the Myers house. He came with Hur Hodgson in the fall of 1804.

Dr. John E. Greer bought out Francis Hester. He moved to Waynesville

in 1822, and remained there till 1837. He removed to Indiana and died there. His wife was a sister to Job Jeffries, Sr.

Samuel Vestal was born October 26, 1796, in Chatham County, N. C. His father, John Vestal, came to the neighborhood of where Portsmouth now is in the spring of 1799, and raised a crop there. How long he stayed there is not known, but he was at Waynesville in the spring of 1803, and soon after came to Todd's Fork and cleared a few acres, nine or ten. But he did not live long to enjoy his new home. While living on the Scioto, he had been greatly afflicted by diseases arising from stagnant water and decaying vegetation, and, although he sought relief in the new location in Clinton County, the disease had too firm a hold upon him, and he died in the fall of 1804. His burial was the second in the old graveyard at Centre. He was a brother to Jemima Doan, wife of Joseph Doan, one of the proprietors of the land on which the original town of Wilmington was laid out. Samuel Vestal was the only son of John Vestal, who settled on the Thomas Whinery place, near the spring, but west of the deep hollow. The hurricane passed when the corn was about knee-high. It took off the top of the house down to the square, and the chimney down to the mantel-piece. Edith (Ballard) Vestal, wife of Samuel, came to Ohio with her parents in 1803, when she was but three months old. Her father shot a wolf on the lot in Wilmington on which the jail now stands. Samuel Vestal and Edith were married April 3, 1825. John Vestal made his will on the 10th of July, 1804, and appointed James Moon and William Jay his executors. He divided his land among his five children. To Samuel, his son, he gave 200 acres on the north end of his tract of 690 acres, and the rest of his land, after his debts were paid, he divided among his four daughters—Jemima, Rachel, Mary and Elizabeth.

James Odle bought land of James Murray, in Survey 1,558, on the 13th of December, 1803; number of acres, 159. This he sold April 16, 1810, to John Lewis for $750. Spencer Ballard was the son of Moorman Ballard, who was born May 15, 1747, and died April 27, 1821, aged nearly seventy-four years. Spencer Ballard was born August 29, 1771; he married Rebecca Haworth, daughter of George Haworth, December 7, 1796, and she bore him the following children: Amos, Benajah, Lydia (who married Jesse Doan), Edith (who became the wife of Samuel Vestal), Minerva, John, Olive, Jordan, Phœbe, Rebecca, Mary and an infant unnamed. Spencer Ballard left, among other things in his memorandum book, these entries: "In the year 1813, I was drafted and fined $120 and property taken to the amount of $249.75 and sold for $150. Demand $120." "In the year 1812, harness, chains, back and belly-bands and blind bridles, worth $5, were taken for military fines, the demand $2." "For demand of $3.94 was taken one mattock, one clevis, one pair of horseshoes, one sledding bar, worth about $6, in the year 1813."

David Ballard, Bowater Sumner and William Hiatt came with Thomas Bales in 1775 to what is now the State of Ohio, on a visit to the Indians. David Ballard was a brother of Moorman Ballard, who owned a part of the farm formerly owned by Brazilla Leonard, and uncle to Spencer Ballard. He bought 122¾ acres of land, part of Horatio Gates' Survey, No. 1,556. It was laid off in the southeast corner of the survey, and was run off to him by Nathan Linton, December 21, 1809. Simeon, son of Moorman Ballard, moved to Illinois about 1821, and settled in Vermilion County. John Ballard bought seventy-five acres of land, in H. Gates' Survey, No. 1,556, adjoining David Ballard on the north and Henry Babb on the east. The land was run off to him by Nathan Linton December 21, 1807. He owned the John Hendricks farm.

John Stout arrived on Todd's Fork with his family November 4, 1804.

He bought part of Gates' Survey, No. 1,556; sixty acres of Samuel G. Martin and 105 acres of the estate of John Vestal, who had died two weeks before. The two purchases made up the farm now owned by Franklin Mitchell.

Daniel Dillon, the senior member of the Dillon family, was a cousin to Susannah Haworth, the progenitor of the Haworth family of Clinton County. He came to Todd's Fork in 1804, and bought and settled on 100 acres of land, mostly in Murray's Survey, No. 2,248, with a small part in No. 1,558. He sold the land to Samuel Stanton before receiving a deed. The conveyance was made by Murray to Samuel Stanton, the well-known Quaker preacher, June 19, 1807; consideration, $200. He bought 300 acres of George Haworth and his son James. The land was the Brackney farm on Todd's Fork. His son Jesse owned the Levi Smith farm and sold it to Smith. He had a large family of children. His son Walter owned the home place of Elijah Haworth; Thomas, the John Peeble's farm. Nathan Dillon married a Hoskins. He was a Justice of the Peace in Greene Township. He moved to Illinois and served as Justice there. William Dillon bought land in the Hoskins neighborhood, and lived there in early times. He, too, moved to Illinois. Absalom and Joseph also went West. One of his daughters married Daniel Hodgson. Jane was James Fife's first wife and the mother of his children. Ann married Michael Bennett. Jesse Dillon, brother of Daniel Dillon, settled on and improved the Denver farm. He bought the whole of the Heath Survey, on Todd's Fork, No. 1,085, containing 1,292 acres. The land was surveyed for him by Nathan Linton September 28, 1815. His oldest daughter, Achsah, married Hur Hodgson. Susan married Gayer Starbuck. Martha married Dora Fisher, who owned the William Rannells farm. He sold that and afterward owned the David Bailey farm. He removed to Illinois. Sarah married Robert Dwiggens, Sr. Hannah married William Wright, who owned a part of the Jacob Jenkins place; this he sold to Joseph Oren, and Oren, in turn, sold it to Isaac Wright, William's brother, both sons of James Wright. Abigail married Isaac Wright. Jonathan Dillon owned the farm known as the Zimri Whinery farm, near Gurneyville. There were about 290 acres in the farm. It was part of the Banks Survey, No. 2,279. It was run off for him by Nathan Linton August 18, 1809. Luke obtained the Denver farm and sold it to George D. Haworth; he removed to Illinois; his wife was Charity Wright, a sister of Isaac Wright.

Joseph Doan arrived in Clinton County November 4, 1804; he came in company with John Stout, from Chatham County, N. C., by the Flower Gap. John Vestal, his wife's brother, died before they arrived on Todd's Fork. January 22, 1805, he bought 238 acres of land in Posey's Survey, No. 1.057, at $1.50 per acre. He paid in hand $357—$300 to Posey and $57 to Nathan Linton. November 27, 1806, he paid on his land $100. December 4, 1807, he paid on the same $100. Joseph Doan was born October 23, 1759, and died May 28, 1838. Jemima Vestal, his wife, was born May 8, 1762. His children were: Thomas, John, Ruth (who married Joseph Haines), William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Jesse, Jonathan, Jacob, Rachel (who married Isaac Hines), Elisha and Mary. He could not have been on the land long before, according to all accounts; he was succeeded by Stephen Mendenhall, one of the family who settled at an early day and built one of the first mills on Todd's Fork. He died on these premises, and is said to have erected the first brick house in that part of the country.

Ezekiel Leonard came to Waynesville in the fall of 1803, and to Clinton County as it is now, the following year. His wife was a sister to Daniel Hodgson, the step-son of Nathan Hines, and a daughter of Thomas Hodgson, deceased, brother of Hur Hodgson. After the death of Thomas Hodgson, his



Henry Bates

widow married Nathan Hines. Hines' wife was a daughter of Jesse Dillon, father of Luke and the sister of James Fife's first wife. Ezekiel Leonard sold out to Thomas Hibben, and went to Illinois with the Haworths and Dillons. Leonard had 107¼ acres of land, part of Survey No. 2,248.

Jesse Hughes, Sr., one of the first Associate Judges of Clinton County, and a native of Berkeley County, Va., removed with his parents at an early age to Chester County, Penn., and subsequently (1784), when seventeen years of age, was taken by his father's brother to Jefferson County, Ky. This uncle was one of a colony which made the first settlement on the site of what is now Louisville, the place being long known as Hughes' Station. Young Hughes became, like all frontier residents of that day, an Indian fighter and a soldier, and served under Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1786. He was married, in 1790, and, in March, 1805, came to what is now Clinton County and settled with his family two miles southeast of Wilmington, having to cut his own road through the heavy timber. In 1810, upon the organization of Clinton County, Mr. Hughes was elected by the General Assembly as one of the three Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the first term of said court was held in his barn, in the spring of that year. He was re-elected to the same office three successive terms, filling the position for a continuous period of twenty-eight years. His death occurred August 9, 1853, when he had reached the ripe old age of fourscore and six. He was married, in Kentucky, to Elizabeth Drake, a native of that State, who bore him nine children, as follows: David, Delilah, Jesse, Jr., Catherine, Jemima, Elizabeth, Charles D., Mary and Morgan, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and became the heads of families, except the last mentioned, who died in infancy. Of this well-known family but two are now living—Mrs. Elizabeth Smart, of Greenfield, Ohio, and Charles D., who is engaged in the dry goods trade in Wilmington. After the death of his wife Elizabeth, Judge Hughes was again married, his second wife surviving him. Few of the early settlers wielded a wider influence for good than this old pioneer, who passed away nearly thirty years ago.

Joseph, or, as he was generally called, "Squire" Roberds, was an early, well-known and much-respected citizen, being one of the first Justices of the Peace and the second Sheriff of Clinton County. He was born in Union District, South Carolina, on the waters of Broad River, on the 4th day of February, 1766. At the age of twenty-two years, he was married, in his native State, to Anna Randall, with whom he lived in great harmony for about sixty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Roberds were members of the Society of Friends, but their marriage was not consummated according to the custom and rules of that society. This violation of rules in that day was regarded as a far more serious matter than it is at present. The transgression, if one it was, was brought before the meeting, and no satisfactory acknowledgment being made for it, the offending parties were "disowned." Some years afterward, Mrs. Roberds attached herself to another branch of the Christian Church, and remained a member in good standing until her death; but Mr. Roberds, although holding sound religious views, and having an experimental knowledge of sins forgiven, never afterward became a member of any religious society.

In 1804, Mr. Roberds left South Carolina, on account of slavery, and took up his residence in Ohio. His way West was through the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, by the Cumberland Gap, the Crab Orchard, near Danville, and Lexington, Ky., to Cincinnati. Much of the country through which they came was sparsely populated, and the residue, with slight exceptions, was an out and out wilderness, broken by a succession of lofty mountains and interspersed by deep and rapid streams, which they generally

had to ford in the absence of bridges, ferries or even canoes. His first settlement north of the Ohio River was on the Little Miami, near Waynesville, Warren County, a place where many emigrants made short halts for the purpose of viewing the country before locating. At this place it is supposed that he tarried long enough to raise a summer crop. In 1805, he removed to a point on Lytle's Creek, about three miles below where the town of Wilmington now stands. At this place, he raised his second crop in Ohio. The following spring, having purchased a small tract of land in the green wood, on the south side of Cowan's Creek, he removed to it and commenced an improvement. His cabin and other buildings stood about forty rods nearly due east from the present residence of Thomas Custis.

From the spring of 1806 to 1810, he appears to have engaged industriously in opening his land to the sun, erecting buildings and cultivating crops. Early in 1810, Clinton County was created. At first it was divided into three townships—Chester, Vernon and Richland. To each township was given the election of three Justices of the Peace. The first election for filling that office in Clinton County was fixed by Judges Hughes and Hinkson for April 21, 1810. Mr. Roberds' residence was included in Richland Township. Mr. Roberds, Absalom Reed and William Venard were returned as elected for Richland. In 1813, Mr. Roberds was elected to the same office. April 3, 1813, he was appointed by the County Commissioners Collector of the State revenue and county tax for Clinton County. April 8, 1814, he was re-appointed by the Commissioners to the same office. At the election on the second Tuesday in October, 1814, he was elected Sheriff of Clinton County, succeeding Jonathan Harlan, the first Sheriff of the county, who, having served two terms, was ineligible to re-election. In 1816, he was re-elected to the office of Sheriff; his term expired in 1818, and he in his turn became ineligible to re-election. His successor in office was Joel Woodruff. On the second Tuesday in October, 1819, Mr. Roberds was elected County Commissioner for Clinton County. At the same time, the electors of Union Township, which had been created in August, 1813, elected him to the office of Justice of the Peace for that township.

Early in 1818, an action of ejectment was brought against Mr. Roberds for the 100 acres of land on which he lived, including the fifty acres purchased in 1805 or 1806, and fifty adjoining, which he had acquired afterward. The same suit embraced several of his neighbors, who, like Mr. Roberds, had purchased lands in Survey No. 625, and had paid for them in full, supposing that they had an unimpeachable title. All had purchased their lands of one Samuel G. Martin, an early settler in the neighborhood, who had purchased fairly enough, but had not paid the purchase money, and now was wholly unable to pay it. The suit in the Court of Common Pleas went against the tenants at the October term, 1818; it was appealed to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in the same way. In 1822, application was made to the court for pay for the improvements made on the land. The court recognized the validity of the claims and appointed three commissioners to value these improvements.

On the first Monday in April, 1821, he having previously removed from Union Township to Wilson's Branch, north of where Sabina now is, he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Richland Township. At the spring election in 1824, and again in 1827, he was re-elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for Richland Township. At the annual October election in 1822, he was re-elected to the office of County Commissioner, and again re-elected in October, 1826, to the same office. His last term as County Commissioner expired in the fall of 1829, and his last term as Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1850. Esquire Roberds was now old. From this time, it is believed,

he declined further service. In the fall of 1833, Esquire Roberds removed to Indiana, and settled near Jonesboro, Grant County. In 1850, his wife died. He died in July, 1863, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

Nathan Van Horn bought of Thomas Posey 125 acres of land in Survey No. 1,057, at $1.50 per acre. Mr. Van Horn was a shoemaker by trade, and made this purchase November 4, 1805 The land is now owned by Isaiah F. Miars, whose father, David, acquired it from Van Horn at an early day. In the year 1805, Azel, son of Mordecai Walker, came to Clinton County and located immediately north of the present site of Wilmington, on the land where his children yet reside.* He was born in Virginia in 1774, and there married to Hannah Jackson, who bore him the following children: William, Josiah J., Lewis M., Joseph S., Rachel, Ruth, Elijah. Abel, Betsey Ann and Samuel, some of whom are yet living in this township and among its leading citizens. Mr. Walker and family came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1804, and, leaving his wife and two children at Waynesville with some friends, he came to this point, erected a camp as a temporary shelter and lived alone for about three months, while clearing a lot of ground and erecting a cabin for the reception of his family. In the meantime, bears, wolves and other wild animals were thick around him, and often in the night their glistening eyeballs would reflect back upon Azel the light of his shanty fire. Having at length brought his family† to his new home in the woods, he soon made a large clearing, and, with the passing years, came peace and plenty. His third child, Lewis M., was born in this cabin October 10, 1807, at a time when the town of Wilmington was unknown, and all this country was covered by a dense forest. At the time of what is known as the Separation in the Friends Church, Azel, with his father, adhered to the Hicksite branch and remained during life well satisfied with their choice. The year following the settlement of Azel Walker, his brother-in-law, Joseph Smith, came to this township. He had married Lydia Walker in Virginia, who became the mother of twelve children, as follows: Rachel, Mordecai, Samuel, Elizabeth (who married Joseph Painter), Mary (who became the wife of David Butler), Rebecca (who married Jesse Doan), William, Edwin, Lydia (who married Joseph Anderson), Joseph, Henry and Elijah. Of these but three are now living—Rebecca, William and Elijah.

Henry Babb came to Ohio in 1806, from Frederick County, Va., and settled about one and a half miles north of the court house in Wilmington. His wife's father, Mordecai Walker, early in the year 1805, purchased 1,000 acres of land of Thomas Posey, the owner of the survey on which Wilmington was laid out, and divided the same into four equal parts, and gave each of his four children, two sons and two daughters, one of these parts, Elizabeth Babb, wife of Henry Babb, receiving her portion in the northeast corner of the 1,000-acre purchase, including the land on which Mr. Babb had settled. At the first election of county officers, Henry Babb was elected County Commissioner, in which office he served two years. He was the father of five sons and four daughters. The sons were Peter, Thomas, Henry, Azel and Sampson; the daughters Mary, who married Thomas Babb; Rebecca, who married William Crumly; Rachel, who married John Walters; Hannah, who married Joseph Smith; Lydia married a Smith and Betsey a Wall.

In 1806 or 1807, a settlement was made on Edward Carrington's Survey, No. 986, one of the five surveys which have a corner at the Deserted Camp. Of this party, Martin, David, Abraham and Peter Hester, William Venard and Jonas Vandervort are remembered. Conrad Haws about the same time settled

* Mr. Walker had been given one-fourth of a thousand acres of land previously purchased by his father Mordecai Walker.

† Early in 1805.

on the White Survey, No. 2,714, of which he was sole owner. The White Survey also corners at the Deserted Camp, and was bounded on the southeast by the Carrington Survey.

William Venard was born, it is believed, in Pennsylvania, but was taken by his parents when a child to Kentucky. He came with his father to Ohio, and, in 1802, was a chain carrier with William Walker, when Capt. John Dunlap laid out the Old Miami trace from Waynesville to Chillicothe. The trace was run an easterly course and passed near where Harveysburg now is, through what is now the Dover neighborhood, and also what is now called the Hinkson Prairie, near where Amos Wilson and James Mills then lived, leaving Sabina on the left, to the old Indian town on Paint Creek. At the first election held in the county, in June, 1810, Mr. Venard was elected one of the Justices for Richland Township. He was re-elected in the spring of 1813. In October, 1813, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Union. He was a private in Tupper's Brigade in the war of 1812; was wounded at the siege of Fort Meigs, for which he was allowed a pension by the United States; total sum, $442.32. He died near Kokomo, Ind. He bought of John S. Wills fifty acres in the east corner of Survey No. 961, in the name of N. Anderson. It was run off for him by Nathan Linton November 6, 1811.

Two old men, brothers, by the name of Hester, came to this county. The name of one is not remembered; the other was Martin, the father of Abraham, Peter, David and Martin. He had daughters married to William Venard, Esq., Jordan Rix, George Bodkin, Richard Bodkin, Absalom Johnson and John Vandervort, son of Jonah. Abraham Hester bought of Wills fifty acres in Survey No. 961. Absalom Johnson also bought fifty acres in 961, beginning at Abraham Hester's north corner.

Moses Frazier was born in Frederick County, Va., August 4, 1791, and, in the fall of 1792, was taken by his parents to Green County, Tenn., where he remained until 1806, at which time the family removed to this county and located in the Dover neighborhood, where the parents subsequently died. In 1813, Moses was married to Lydia Pusey, who died in the fall of 1823, leaving to his care five small children. In 1825, he married Elizabeth Farr, who survived him. Mr. Frazier died January 17, 1874, at his old home, where he had passed nearly seventy years of his life. Being one of the first to locate in Clinton County, he was identified with its interests from its earliest history. Enduring all of the hardships incident to pioneer days, he yet lived to enjoy the triumph of success. He was a Friend in religious belief and practice, and his remains were laid at rest in the burying-ground at Dover belonging to that denomination.

Jacob Haines was born in Pennsylvania February 19, 1778, and when quite young removed with his parents to Guilford County, N. C., and, in 1800, was married to Mary Leonard. In 1803, he emigrated to Ohio, remaining at Waynesville a short time; he came to Union Township, Clinton County, in the spring of 1804. His family consisted of his wife, Mary, and one child. Here he resided until his death, June 17, 1854. His son, Zimri Haines, is yet a resident of Clinton County, where he has passed his entire life.

Thomas Rich, a native of Virginia, born July 4, 1785, was taken to North Carolina when two years old, where he lived until 1809, when he came to this county and located on Lytle's Creek, west of Wilmington.

Hezekiah Hiatt, born in Guilford County, N. C., March 23, 1786, came to Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1808, and, in July, 1810, married Ann Perkins, daughter of Isaac Perkins. Jacob Strickle and William Shields were also early settlers of Union Township.

John Hains came out from North Carolina in 1808; his first residence

was in a cabin on the south side of Dutch Creek, say 100 yards from the creek, near where several old apple trees still stand, on the farm of Joshua Haines, south of his house. He did not remain there long. His next residence was on the northwest side of the road, from the crossing of Dutch Creek on the Wilmington & Waynesville road, to Gurneyville, on a farm recently owned by Amos Davis, about 200 yards from the road; no house or other building is now there. His next residence was where he died, on the farm now owned by his son, Samuel Haines, near the present residence of Joshua Haines, a few rods from the same, south and west from the house and on the west side, not more, perhaps, than two rods west of the west side of the lane. Joshua Haines now owns nearly all of the farm which his father owned at that place. The only vestige of the residence is the excavation made for a cellar, now partly filled up, which Joshua and Judge Haines concur in saying was under the sleeping apartment of the dwelling.

Job Haines, the elder, first settled on Survey No. 2,279, in the name of Thomas Banks, north and east of the residence of Azariah Wall, Sr., now owned by his son, Azariah L. Wall. The site of his dwelling, now gone, is the same as the present site of Martin Haines', son of Joshua. Job Haines' blacksmith shop was on the south and west side of the branch, between where the dwelling stood and the present road. The farm is now owned by Joshua Haines. This information was communicated on the ground on May 30, 1875, by Joshua Haines and Judge Abner Haines, of Eaton, Ohio. Joseph Haines had a still-house on Dutch Creek, the site of which is in Joshua Haines' pasture, opposite his house. Vestiges of his cooling-tubs in Dutch Creek, as Joshua Haines says they were, are still visible opposite to a large bowlder in the margin of the creek. His dwelling, now gone, stood a few rods south of Joshua Haines' present brick house. Joshua pointed out the spot. Their father was Joshua Haines, born in Pennsylvania; his wife was a Rich, aunt to Thomas Rich, late of Clinton County. Jacob Haines and brothers were first cousins of Noah Haines, an early settler at Waynesville; also, it is said, of John Haines, who built the first mill at that point.

Gayer Starbuck was born on the Island of Nantucket in 1777. In 1785, he removed with his parents to Guilford County, N. C. In 1799, he was married to Susannah Dillon, daughter of the elder Jesse Dillon, with whom he lived nearly sixty-two years, up to the time of her death. In 1807, they emigrated to Ohio, locating in Greene County, and, in 1810, they settled on the farm where they spent the remaining years of their lives. Susannah died in 1861; Gayer in 1866. His farm was the one now occupied by his son, Jesse G. Starbuck, in the Dover neighborhood. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and became the heads of families, excepting one son, who died at the age of twenty-two. Gayer Starbuck learned the blacksmith trade in North Carolina, and for many years followed that vocation. His father, Hezekiah, was also a native of Nantucket Island, born April 10, 1749; was a seafaring man and Captain of a whaling vessel for some years. He was married in 1771, and, in 1785, he removed with his family to Guilford County, N. C., where his wife, Mary, died in 1806. He subsequently came to Clinton County, where he passed away in 1830.

Latham Starbuck, a brother of Gayer, settled in the extreme northern portion of Union Township in 1811. He was accompanied by his wife and one child and had lived a season in Tennessee, where he raised one crop and lost a child by death. They came through from Tennessee in a "Carolina wagon," drawn by one horse, and their prospects on arriving in Clinton were not promising, but with characteristic pioneer energy he leased some land entirely unimproved and began his labors to make a home. Upon that farm his son John

T. was born, and he is still a resident of the township. Mr. Starbuck subsequently visited his birthplace, in North Carolina, and, upon his return to Clinton County, purchased fifty acres of land in Wilson Township, and four years later traded it for the farm of 100 acres in Union Township, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, dying about 1871.

John McWhorter, a native of Wilmington, Del., came from Loudoun County, Va., to Ohio in 1809, but remained until the following spring at "High Bank Prairie," on the Scioto River. In the spring of 1810, he removed to Union Township, Clinton County, and lived in the old schoolhouse on the Walker place for a short time, while erecting a log cabin for himself on the land now owned by Zimri Dwiggins. Mr. McWhorter was a member of the Society of Friends, and died December 24, 1856.

Joseph Whinery was born in York County, Penn., February 27, 1787; came to Ohio about 1810, and, in the spring of 1813, returned to the Keystone State. In October, 1813, he again came to Ohio, in company with his brother, Thomas Whinery, and Robert Way, the celebrated school-teacher, settling on Dutch Creek in the northwestern part of Union Township. In 1814, he married Lydia Perkins, who bore him five sons and five daughters. In 1837, he removed to Indiana, where he died April 24, 1873.

In very early times, Mordecai Walker, a minister of the Society of Friends in Virginia, bought a large tract of land immediately north of the site of Wilmington, which he divided among his four children—Lydia, Elizabeth, Azel and William. Although some of the children came to Clinton County as early as 1805 or 1806, Mordecai did not settle here until about 1811 or 1812, when he built the log house in which Henry B. Crumly lately lived, and that was his home until near the time of his death, which occurred about 1833. His daughters Lydia and Betsey married Joseph Smith and Henry Babb respectively; Azel married Hannah Jackson, and the sketches of all will be found preceding this biography; William married Martha Faulkner, and their children were as follows: Mordecai, Azel, David, Phebe, Eli, Asa, Rachel, Lewis and John S.

April 21, 1810, Col. Thomas Gaddis received from Abraham Pittenger and wife and others, of Shelby County, Ky., a deed in fee for 325 acres of land, part of William S. Hawkins' Survey, No. 2,692; consideration, £280 current money. The granters derived title direct from William S. Hawkins. Col. Thomas Gaddis was born December 28, 1744, and died June 10, 1834. Hannah (Rice) Gaddis, his wife, died February 4, 1835, in her eighty-eighth year. Thomas Gaddis and family came to Clinton County to reside in September, 1814. They descended the Ohio River in boats, on which the teams, wagons and household goods were embarked. The party, with their effects, were landed at Manchester, Ohio, twelve miles above Maysville, Ky. His son, Col. Gaddis, came by Van Meter's to Wilmington, where they remained over night in Warren Sabin's tavern. The next day, Henry Babb, between whom and Col. Gaddis some acquaintance and relationship existed, came and invited Col. Gaddis to take possession of a house belonging to him, saying that it was empty and he had kept it for his use. The offer was accepted and the party moved into it and remained there the following winter.* On the 22d of February, 1815, Nathan Linton surveyed for Col. Gaddis 325 acres of land in Survey No. 2,692. Col. Gaddis commanded a regiment under Washington throughout the Revolutionary war, and in his later years took great pride in showing his commission and discharge, both signed by his great commander, "the father of his country." He hated and despised the English Government,

* For account of Rice Gaddis, son of the above, and the establishment by him of a newspaper at Wilmington see Chapter XIII.

and advocated the vigorous prosecution of the war of 1812. It is said that many of the bitterest articles published in the *True American* against the English were directly inspired by that old Revolutionary hero, who knew well the treachery of his country's would-be oppressors. May his memory long be cherished and his name never be forgotten.

From material furnished by Dr. A. Jones, we give the following record of early settlers in Union Township:

The first settler within the present limits of Union Township was Timothy Bennet, who came in 1801, and located about one mile and a half northeast of the site of Wilmington, a short distance from the Deserted Camp, where, with the assistance of his brother-in-law, John Hoblitt, he erected his cabin and became monarch of all he surveyed. The next to settle in Union Township belonged to a colony of emigrants consisting of eighteen families, who came to Ohio about 1802 and settled temporarily at Waynesville, whence, in the following year, came James Moon, George Haworth and John Vestal, who all located in Union Township, on Todd's Fork. In 1804, Hur Hodgson settled on land close to James Moon; these two pioneers being great lovers of fishing and hunting became warm friends, spending many a happy hour in these amusements.

In the year 1802, James Moon and family emigrated from North Carolina to Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, where he made a temporary location while exploring the surrounding country. He made choice of land in Gates' Survey, on Todd's Fork, four miles north of the present town of Wilmington, and, in the spring of 1803, erected a three-sided camp in the forest, a rude log structure after the style of sugar camps, with one side open for an entrance. In 1872, Dr. A. Jones interviewed Mr. Moon, and, in telling the Doctor about his pioneer days, he said: "I covered my camp with bark so nicely that it protected me from the rain storms of summer. I went to work and soon cleared out a place for corn and garden stuff. All the summer and fall of 1803, I was the only inhabitant on the creek. I was not alone, however, for, as was common then, I had my dog and gun. Wild game was very plenty. My gun and fishing tackle supplied my wants until my garden stuff and wild fruits were added to the list of edibles. Deer-skins and leaves served for my bed." Mr. Moon was fond of relating his hunting stories, and, like all old pioneers, had many interesting ones to tell. Many a deer and not a few bears and other denizens of the forest fell beneath his unerring aim, supplying his cabin home with plenty of fresh meat. He got his corn from Timothy Bennet, who was his nearest neighbor, and his wheat from Gillespie, who lived about twelve miles away.

In 1804, he erected his cabin and brought his wife from Waynesville, where she had remained up to this time. He says: "During the summer of 1804, several families settled near me. North Carolina and Tennessee seemed to unite in forming a colony; Robert Eachus, Jacob Haines, Joseph Doan, Isaac Perkins, John Stout, Christopher Hiatt, John Vestal, William Jay, Peter Rightman, John Griffith, Mahlon Haworth and others erected cabins. Just below us on the creek, Mendenhalls, Wrights, Farquhars, Nickersons, Hales, Lintons and others settled some time later." Up to 1811, the settlement increased rapidly, but the Indian troubles of that year caused a falling off in the flow of emigration. He also says: "I think it was in 1804 that a settlement was formed farther up the creek. The Haworths, Dillons and their relations composed nearly all the settlers. They formed the nucleus for the Society of Friends at Dover, as our settlement did at Centre." Todd's Fork was then much larger than it is now. The forest along its banks was very dense and

evaporation a slow process. Fish were abundant and easily caught, as they could journey from its mouth to its head-waters."

Mr. Moon says: "In the fall of 1803, I occasionally saw an Indian skulking about through the woods. Since the treaty with Gen. Wayne, at Greenville, they only occasionally visited Todd's Fork. Whether they did so for the purpose of hunting or to visit the graves of their dead I could not learn. I found many of their vaults or graves on the banks of the creek. They seem to have selected the places where loose flat stones were plenty, and built stone walls about three by six and from one to two feet high, arching them over with flat stones. In some of these vaults I found two or three skeletons, with clay pipes and pans. The ware had been made out of blue clay and broken up shells and dried in the sun. I could not find any implements made out of metal or any metallic substances. Many of the skeletons were in a pretty good state of preservation. The head and bones of the extremities still preserved their form, while the teeth were all perfect. From all the facts that I could gather, I was not able to fix the time the skeletons had remained in their vaults. I had read that the human hair was almost indestructible. I found a good many of the skulls, but no signs of the hair covering. I never had much veneration for the Indian, dead or alive, and the little that I had was lessened by their treachery and theft. A dirty rascal stole my pony. I pursued him and soon recovered my horse. There are some things in the history of every man that it is best not to publish, but that Indian didn't steal any more horses." The reader can easily see that James Moon was possessed of many characteristics necessary in pioneer life. He was strong, vigorous, cunning and brave; industrious, honest and imbued with that earnest sincerity and determination of purpose for which many of the early settlers were specially noted. He and wife died on the old farm, childless, both living to a ripe old age.

Joseph Doan spent the winter near the Centre Meeting-House, and, in the spring of 1805, bought land and built his cabin, in Posey's survey, now known as the old Doan farm, within the corporate limits of Wilmington. He was in his day a very useful citizen, and filled the office of County Commissioner several years. It was in 1804 that Robert Eachus built his cabin and the following year erected a small grist-mill on Todd's Fork, in compliance with the contract made with Daniel Murray, who sold him the land for 75 cents per acre, on condition that he would erect a mill. Mr. Eachus was a valuable acquisition to the settlement along Todd's Fork, and before the organization of Clinton County served for several years as Justice of the Peace for Warren County, which then included his settlement. He subsequently held many offices in Clinton.

As mentioned in James Moon's reminiscences, John Stout, Samuel and Nathan Linton came in 1804, locating on Todd's Fork. Nathan Linton made a tour through this country in 1801, coming on horseback from Chillicothe to Waynesville, traversing the territory between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers. Returning to Bucks County, Penn., in 1802, he induced the whole family to remove to the West, finally locating on and clearing up a large farm in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio. Nathan Linton was the leading surveyor of Clinton County for many years after the early settlement began, and always took a prominent part in the settlement, growth and development of the county. Many of the persons mentioned in Moon's sketch settled outside the present limits of Union Township, and therefore do not belong to its history.

In 1804, John Hobson built his cabin near to the site of Centre Meeting-House, but he soon fell a victim to malarial poison and was one of the first burials at Centre Graveyard. During the year 1804, several of the colony of



Alexander Brown

eighteen families made improvements on Todd's Fork. Jonathan Dillon, Isaac Perkins, Peter Rightman, William Jay, Ezekiel Leonard, Samuel Stanton and Michael Moderman were among those who built cabins in 1804 and 1805. On either side of Todd's Fork the settlement continued for some miles up and down the creek. Perhaps fewer changes have taken place in the manners and customs of the Todd's Fork settlements than in any other locality of Clinton County.

John Leonard, another of the pioneers, was born in Guilford County, N. C., and, in 1805, was married to Lydia Starbuck. In the beginning of 1806, with one child and a small outfit, they left their native State for Ohio, and, after a long and weary journey through Tennessee and Kentucky, crossed the Ohio River at Cincinnati, finally locating on Todd's Fork in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, where some of their friends had previously settled. Mr. Leonard was a man of herculean frame, great physical strength and well fitted for pioneer life. Early in 1806, he selected land, built his rude log cabin and united his destiny with the other colonists. He went to work with vigor and soon had a patch cleared off and his first crop in Ohio planted, while in the meantime he obtained corn-meal for bread at the mill of Robert Eachus, which had previously been erected on Todd's Fork. Mr. Leonard says, in an interview with him, written and published by Dr. A. Jones: "In the early part of 1806, when I arrived at the settlement on Todd's Fork, I found but one sheep, as it was impossible to keep them from being killed by the wolves, which infested the whole country." As to their clothing, it was all made by hand. Flannel and linsey were used in winter, while flax and tow linen were worn in summer. All the fabrics in the manufacture of clothing were prepared by hand from the raw material, as no fulling-mills existed at that period in this locality.

Mr. Leonard was well pleased with his new home, and says: "We found the lands undulating and well drained by the creeks and their branches. No country ever presented greater variety in timber growth. The bottoms, as well as the hill lands, were heavily timbered. From the richness of the soil, it yielded finely and without much labor." In speaking of the early settlers, Mr. Leonard said: "There was not much contention among us. In physical development, we had many stout men. In muscular power, we seldom met our equals. By strength of arms I could raise a barrel of whisky and drink from the bung. Few men had the strength of arm to do so." To John and Lydia Leonard were born fourteen children, thirteen of whom—seven boys and six girls—grew to manhood and womanhood and became the heads of families, leaving the aged parents the sole tenements of the home where they had lived since 1806. John Leonard died December 7, 1870, aged eighty-eight years one month and eleven days. His wife survived him nearly four years, dying May 30, 1874, aged ninety-one years, seven months and twenty-one days, and their remains lie side by side in the cemetery at Centre. Thus passed away this aged pioneer couple, who lived to see the country converted from a wilderness into a garden of agricultural prosperity.

In 1807, George McManis, Sr., emigrated from Kentucky and located about three miles southeast of the site of Wilmington, and, upon the organization of Clinton County in 1810, he was appointed as one of the Associate Judges of the county. Judge McManis was a farmer all his life and a gentleman of fair literary attainments and high moral character. His eldest son, John, was appointed at one time to perform the duties of Auditor and Recorder of Clinton County, and was a man of fine ability and good reputation. His other son, George, was one of the Associate Judges of Clinton County, was strongly imbued with a living faith in Christianity, and spent some of his later

years in preaching the Gospel. The daughters of Judge McManis were women of fine personal appearance and all made good marriages. The Judge died as he had lived, without a stain upon his character, and, after the custom of Kentuckians, he was interred upon his farm, which he had passed his days in clearing and cultivating.

The settlement in the southeast part of Union Township was made in 1804 and 1805. John McKenzie and the Spencers were the first to locate here, building their cabins on Cowan's Creek. They had previously come from Kentucky to Warren County, Ohio, whence they removed to this township. Though the families of McKenzie and the Spencers were unfriendly, yet it became a necessity with them to assist each other in raising cabins and log-rolling. At this period, a number of Indian camps still remained along the brow of the hill facing the creek, where McKenzie and the Spencers were making their improvements, but they were friendly to the whites, whose children often visited the Indian wigwams. Hunting parties of the Shawnee tribe made annual visits to their old camping-ground on Cowan's Creek, until 1811, when, on account of the approaching troubles with the whites, their hunting expeditions ceased.

There were several of the Spencer family who settled adjoining McKenzie. The grandfather, "Bill," as he was called, was a wild, reckless man, defying the civil law and disregarding good morals. The others were James, Peter, Thomas, William and Joseph, the last of whom attained considerable celebrity as a fighter. He was the most reckless of the family. At one time, he was confined in the old jail for offense against the law, and whilst in prison he burned the lock off the door, came out and let the jail burn down without giving any alarm or trying to save the building. This family, however, with all their recklessness, were industrious, and, in the Indian war of 1811, James served as Captain of the Pack-Horse Brigade, under Gen. Harrison, carrying provisions for the use of the army.

About the same time that McKenzie and the Spencers came, Isaac Wilson emigrated from Kentucky and built his cabin on the north side of Cowan's Creek, about two miles northwest of the site of Burtonville, and is said to have been the first to settle on the north side of the creek south of Wilmington. His farm was on a small stream since known as Wilson's Branch. In the fall of 1804, or early in 1805, other emigrants from Kentucky settled near to Wilson, viz., John and Charles McGrew, Thomas Wright and others. From 1805 to 1810, there were but few settlers from Wilson's to the western line of Union Township.

At an early period in pioneer history, probably during or soon after the war of 1812, Nathan Stalker, Isaac Stout, Adam Reynard, Caleb, Joshua and Haines Moore located in the southwestern portion of Union Township, building their cabins along and south of Lytle's Creek. The lands of some of those settlers are now in Adams Township, while the township line runs through the lands of others. This portion of Union was soon dotted over with the cabins of the pioneer, and small improvements made. Along Cowan's Creek and Indian Run, in the immediate vicinity of Burtonville, emigrants from Virginia settled, among whom were J. J. Lacy, John Jacks, John and Samuel Martin and perhaps a few others. Thus it will be seen that most of the earliest settlers of Union Township were natives of the Southern States, who brought with them into their new homes the manners and hospitable customs of the Southern people. Here and there settled some of the sturdy, go-ahead Eastern people, who infused into their Southern neighbors some of the vigor, vim and shrewdness for which the Yankee is characterized. Alongside of those settled the warm-hearted, genial, brave and witty Irishman, and the mixing of those

races by intermarriage has produced a people second to none in this broad land.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Union Township was organized at a special meeting of the County Commissioners August 21, 1813, from the three original townships into which the county was divided, namely, Vernon, Chester and Richland. It was formed from land lying in the center of the county, and received the name of Union from its formation of the union of those subdivisions. Its boundary lines were described as follows:

"Beginning at an elm in Enos Clevenger's lane, marked three hacks and a blaze; thence running east three and one-half miles to a black ash marked for a corner as before, easterly corner of said township; thence north three and one-half miles to a large hickory, corner of the division line between Richland and Green Townships; thence same course four and one-half miles to two elms, northerly corner to said township; thence west seven miles to a large beech, westerly corner to said township; thence south eight miles, southerly corner to said township; thence east three and one-half miles to the place of beginning. The first election ordered to be held September 10, 1813."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the names of the persons commissioned to the office of Justice of the Peace in Union Township, with the time of service in most cases:

Eli Gaskill, October 3, 1813, to 1816; Joseph Roberds, October 3, 1813; William Venard, October 3, 1813, to 1816; Thomas Wright, 1815; Joel Woodruff, April, 1816, to December 9, 1820; Daniel Radcliffe, 1819, 1822, 1825, 1828; Jesse Dillon, February, 1821, to February, 1824; William Millikan, 1824, to 1827; Lewis McCoole, June 3, 1828; Amos T. Sewell, January 31, 1829, 1832, 1835, 1838, 1841, 1843, 1853; Samuel McCune, May 31, 1829; re-elected June 1, 1837; George B. Moore, April 16, 1832, to 1834; George Bruce, September 3, 1826, to 1829; Bebee Treusdell, October 25, 1835, July, 1838, 1841, 1844, 1847, 1850, 1853, 1856, 1859; Jacob Taylor, June 19, 1841; August 7, 1843; Charles N. Osborn, 1858; February 20, 1862; James Killin, April 7, 1843, to 1846; Junius Carpenter, April 25, 1867; Thomas R. Thatcher, April 3, 1861; William B. Fisher, April 5, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867; Andrew H. Chapman, April 5, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1864; Henry S. Doan, April 10, 1862, 1865, 1868; Junius Carpenter, April 5, 1867, 1870, 1873, 1876; I. W. Quinby, April 5, 1867, to 1870; W. H. Grantham, April 9, 1870, to 1873; M. L. Ent, April 9, 1870, to 1873; L. J. Walker, April 9, 1870, 1873, 1876; C. W. Swaim, April 8, 1876, 1879, 1882; term expires April 14, 1885; C. B. Dwiggins, April 8, 1876, to 1879; Z. G. Haworth, April 10, 1879, to 1882; J. V. Ellis, April 14, 1880, to 1883: C. N. Osborn, December 13, 1881; term expires 1884.

SCHOOLS.

Schools were established in Union Township almost as soon as a neighborhood settlement had been effected. The clearings of Todd's Fork had scarcely been made and cabins erected, when an effort was made for a school. In 1803, ground located in Survey No. 1,558, in the northwestern part of the township, was conveyed by James Murray, of Annapolis, Md., to Nathan Linton, James Moon and Isaac Perkins, Trustees of the Society of Friends, for a meeting-house and schoolhouse. Just what time this settlement built a cabin for school purposes, we cannot say; but, from the following statement of the late John Leonard, given to Dr. A. Jones in an interview some years before his

death, it is evident that the house was built prior to the year 1806. In speaking of the settlement on Todd's Fork, Mr. Leonard says: "When I arrived at the settlement, the Society of Friends had erected a small log house at Centre to hold their meetings in, and near the creek, on the east side of Eachus' Mill, had a small log cabin to teach in—a schoolhouse." Mr. Leonard settled on Todd's Fork in the early part of the year 1806. At a pioneer meeting held in Wilmington October 9, 1875, Jesse Doan said: "I came to Clinton County in 1804; was born in 1796. P. Dicks taught the first school at Centre, and Gideon Tizer taught the second; I went to both."

There was a schoolhouse on what is now the Samuel Walker farm, situated about one and one-half miles north of Wilmington, in which school was taught by Thomas Powel, probably in the fall and winter of 1809–10. According to the recollection of William Walker, the first term continued six months. Powel was an Englishman, who had served in the British Navy, and, at the time he was teaching here, it is thought he was living in the northeast part of the county. After his first term here, he went to Center and taught one term, then he returned and taught a three months' term on the Walker place. Among the pupils in this first school were William (son of Azel) Walker, and the children of Mahlon and James Haworth, Daniel Dillon, James Wright, Shubael Ellis, Henry Babb, Timothy Bennet; also Joel (son of Conrad) Hayes, who resided some distance away on what was known as the "Crane Pond," David Hughes, Jesse Hughes, and Moses (son of Ezekiel) Frazier. In the same old log schoolhouse, the site of which Samuel Walker still points out, the teachers were Joel Pusey and Jerry Armstrong. After this building had been in disuse some time, another log schoolhouse was built about a third of a mile farther south, on the same farm, the site of which is still plain, although the building is not in existence. There is evidence that school was in session in this latter structure February 7, 1822, and the term had probably commenced in the fall of 1821. The first man who taught here was Amos T. Sewell, succeeded by his brother Peter, William Crumly (who was teacher in December, 1823), and possibly a man named Miars.

John McWhorter, from Loudoun County, Va., came to Ohio with his family in the fall of 1809, and remained until the following spring, at "Highbank Prairie," on the Scioto River. He was a native of Wilmington, Del. In the spring of 1810, he removed to Union Township, Clinton County, and lived in the old schoolhouse on the Walker place a short time, while erecting a log house for himself on the place a short distance east, now owned by Zimri Dwiggins. McWhorter sent children to Powel's second term of school, at the Walker Schoolhouse. He was a member of the Society of Friends; died December 24, 1856.

As early as the year 1813, a schoolhouse stood in the northwestern part of the township, and was called Dutch Creek Schoolhouse. Here Robert Way commenced teaching in November, 1813. Another schoolhouse of "ye olden times" was built by Robert Eachus and his neighbors, on Stony Ridge, some two miles northwest of Wilmington. A more lengthy account of these schools is given further on, in the biography of Robert Way, a well-known pioneer school-teacher in this section of the State. About the year 1818, Nathan Linton built on his farm, situated in the western part of the township, a two-story milkhouse, and gave the upper story for the use of the neighborhood as a schoolroom. We learn from Mr. Seth Linton, who attended school here, that only two or three schools were held in the milkhouse, and they were taught by a Miss Catharine Saxton. A writer in the *Republican* in 1872 gives the following interesting sketch of the early schools of Union Township:

"Schools were necessarily very primitive. The teachers were neither taught in Normal schools, nor trained in institutes, but were of the rough, pioneer sort. One qualification for a good teacher was great physical strength; another, his ability to manifest stoicism in his countenance, so that he might strike terror into the big and unruly boys. The rod was often and freely used; in fact, the schools were generally governed in the old Southern slavery style. Their sports were mostly of the rougher kind; wrestling, jumping and foot-racing were indulged in, and possibly a little fighting now and then to make the occasion spicy. Instead of Christmas holidays, it was enjoined upon the teacher to treat to a bushel or two of apples, or a bucket full of cider, and woe be unto the teacher that would dare to refuse or neglect to comply with this imperious custom. If he did, the big boys would conceal themselves in the schoolhouse on Christmas Eve, or come very early on Christmas morning, and when the teacher arrived he would find every entrance to the house completely barricaded, with the scholars inside, complete masters of the situation. Generally, when he found he was 'barred out,' he would succumb and give the customary treat. Now and then one would resist this kind of treatment, climb upon the roof, cover the top of the chimney, and smoke his scholars out; then he would often have to be fleet of foot as well as strong of muscle, or be caught and carried to the nearest water and 'ducked' until he would have to yield at last.

"The branches usually taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Instead of using the Federal money of our day, all their lessons were taught in pounds, shillings and pence. If a scholar mastered the primary and compound rules of arithmetic and understood the 'single rule of three,' he was quite an adept at calculation; and if by his own exertions or in any other way he should go through vulgar fractions and master the square and cube root, he was a prodigy indeed. The girls seldom studied arithmetic, for many of the mothers in those early days, in all their innocence, believed it was not necessary for 'gals' to learn to 'cipher,' for if they could become good spinners and weavers, and were adepts at housekeeping, they were quite accomplished young ladies (and in the latter they judged rightly, too).

"John Haworth exercised a squatter's right and built a log house on the banks of Todd's Fork, near the gravel pit on Denver's farm, but soon left it. Daniel Dillon taught the first school that was ever taught in the neighborhood in that house, and if tradition tells us rightly, Cupid threw his arrows and love glances were exchanged in those days as well as now; for at that school, a sprightly girl, in half playful earnest, carried a bashful boy's hat home with her one evening. As hats were expensive in those days, he had to go after it. This visit was but the forerunner of another, and another, until the first marriage in the vicinity had to be celebrated.

"The next school the Dover boys and girls attended was kept in a house on the lands now owned by Samuel Walker, by a man by the name of Powel. Dover meeting was now established—of which I will speak more by and by—and the meeting-house was used for school purposes; and my informant remarked that 'such a school was never seen by mortal man before nor since.' The teacher was rather effeminate, and the scholars would play ball, wrestle, and even throw their feet over the joist and swing head downward, all while school was in session.

"One more move and Dover school became a permanent institution. A lot was purchased where the present schoolhouse is located, and, in order that the children who attend that school now, and other children, too, may know what kind of a house their grandfathers and grandmothers received their education in I will attempt to picture it. The walls were made of round logs,

slightly hewn after being raised; the floor and door were made of puncheons; the roof of clapboards held on by weight-poles. Nearly one entire side of the house was made into a fire-place, and a stick and clay chimney carried the smoke away. It was lighted by cutting one log out the entire length of the building, and covering the opening with greased paper. The desks were made by placing wooden pins in the wall and nailing boards upon them. The seats were benches made of puncheons, and they sat with their faces to the wall. The above is no fancy picture, but a true description of the first schoolhouse built at Dover. They procured their drinking-water from a brook near by, little dreaming then that the great wealth of chalybeate water that has since been discovered was so near the surface of the earth."

Robert Way,* an early pioneer teacher of this State, and probably the most widely known educator of Southern Ohio for nearly sixty years, was born at Newberry, York Co., Penn., July 17, 1788. In 1794, his parents removed to St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Penn., where his father built a mill on Bobb's Creek. Here Robert grew up to manhood. An old friend of Mr. Way speaks of five of the Way brothers whom he knew in Pennsylvania, David, Robert, Samuel, James and Thomas, and says that one of his earliest recollections is of seeing the Way family riding by his father's house to Quaker Meeting. Robert Way went to school at Ellicott's Mills, Md., and afterward taught school in Bedford County, Penn. In the early part of October, 1813, in company with Joseph and Thomas Whinery, he came to Clinton County, Ohio, and, in November of the same year, began teaching on Dutch Creek, near Azariah Wall's residence, three or four miles northwest of Wilmington. Among his pupils here were Judge Abner Haines, late of Eaton, and the celebrated traveler, Jeremiah N. Reynolds. The former thus describes the schoolhouse where Robert Way taught his first term in Ohio: "It stood on the east bank of Long Branch, and on the south side of the Wilmington road, about half a mile southeast of where Azariah Wall formerly resided. It was quite a primitive structure, built of logs and covered with clapboards sustained by ridge and held down by weight poles. The old neighbors, Azariah and John Wall, Amos Lundy, John Lewis, Anthony Stanley, Jonathan Dillon, John, Jacob, Joseph and Job Haines, and others met in the primitive forest and agreed on the site. In two days they cut the logs, hauled them together, reared and inclosed the house. Azariah Wall, Amos Lundy, Anthony Stanley and Job Haines notched the ends of the logs and carried up the corners in cabin style. Jonathan Dillon rived the clapboards, and Joseph Haines did the carpenter work. Thomas Whinery superintended the stick and clay chimney. The house was about 18x20 feet, with a puncheon door on the south side. Two logs were removed on the north and south sides, nearly their whole length. These spaces were cross-barred by small oak stiles, to which paper was pasted, and oiled with opossum or coon grease, for the purpose of letting in the light. West of the house about one hundred and fifty yards, was the spring used by the scholars for water. Near by the spring stood a smooth beech tree which bore the name of Jeremiah N. Reynolds, and in a line just below that of Robert Way, elegantly carved in the bark by a knife. The scholars used to discuss the respective merits of these autographs, and were much divided in opinion as to which was the most elegantly executed."

Mr. Way returned to Pennsylvania and spent the summer of 1814 with his friends and relatives, but came again to Ohio in the fall, and again taught during the winter of 1814–15 a six months' term at the Dutch Creek Schoolhouse. Robert Eachus, who was a warm friend of Robert Way, with the assistance of his neighbors, built a schoolhouse about two miles northwest of

* This sketch was furnished us as it appears by the widow of the late Judge R. B. Harlan.

Wilmington, on Stony Ridge, which Mr. Way called Todd's Fork Schoolhouse. Here Mr. Way taught two years, during 1816–17, and again went to Pennsylvania, where, in the winter of 1817–18, he taught a six months' term at Dunning's Creek, in that State, and afterward a three months' term in Warren County, Ohio, near the residence of Isaac Wales. In the winter of 1818–19, he taught a quarter school at Springboro, Warren County. In 1817, a Masonic Lodge at Wilmington was established by a dispensation charter from the Lebanon Lodge, and Arnold Truesdell made Worshipful Master. About this time, Robert Way took the first three degrees of Masonry at Wilmington, and he remained a member of the order up to the time of his death in 1871. He was consequently one of the oldest Masons in Ohio.

In 1819, he went to the Ohio University at Athens, accompanied by Arnold Truesdell and his former pupil, Jeremiah N. Reynolds, to take a course of study. He remained there until January, 1821, when he again visited Pennsylvania, and taught at Dunning's Creek until the following September, when, in company with his old friend, Edwin A. Vickroy, who had formerly been his pupil in Bedford County, Penn., he returned to Springboro, Warren Co., Ohio. They made the journey from Bedford County to Pittsburgh on foot, and in the latter place purchased a skiff, in which they descended the Ohio as far as Belpre, stopping first at Wheeling, where Nathan Hammond, who had accompanied them thus far, left them. After spending a few days in Wheeling, they continued the journey to Marietta, where they spent a few days visiting at the houses of Mr. Skinner and Mr. Putnam, son of Gen. Rufus Putnam, whose sons had been college mates of Mr. Way at Athens. They next visited Belpre, stopping at the home of Squire Browning, who also had a son a student at Athens. At Belpre they abandoned their skiff, continuing their journey on foot, first to Athens, where they spent a week among the students, attending the debating clubs, of which Jeremiah N. Reynolds was a prominent member, and other places of college interest. While they were in Athens a Revolutionary soldier died, and Mr. Way and Mr. Vickroy were chosen to serve among the pall bearers. After a pleasant visit at this point, they continued their journey on foot to Wilmington, spending some days in the company of their friends, Mr. Morris, Samuel H. Hale, Dr. Farquhar, James Fife, etc. Their next stopping place was near Harveysburg, where they visited an aunt of Mr. Way, and attended Friends' meeting, where Mr. Vickroy was greatly frightened by sitting next a man who had a severe ague chill, the first Mr. Vickroy had ever witnessed.

At Springboro, Mr. Vickroy became assistant teacher. Was it fate that had led them there? For here both met as young girls the women who two years later became their wives. At this school, Robert Way met as his pupil, Abigail Williams, daughter of Ennion Williams, formerly of Randolph County, N. C. Two years later she became his wife. And here Mr. Vickroy also formed the acquaintance of Cornelia Harlan, daughter of Hon. George Harlan, of the Ridgeville neighborhood. In 1823, she became the wife of Mr. Vickroy, accompanying him to Pennsylvania, where they spent fifty-seven years of happy married life together. After his marriage, which took place at Fairfield Meeting-House, Highland County, according to the ceremony of Friends, Mr. Way taught at Clear Creek, Leesburg and Hillsboro, in that county. In 1832 and 1833, he reported speeches in short-hand in the Ohio House of Representatives, and was consequently located at Columbus; but he soon returned to his old occupation, teaching, about two miles north of Hillsboro for about eighteen months, where Judge John Matthews is said to have acted as assistant a part of the time.

In 1837, he again went to Springboro, where he conducted a boarding-

school for two years. He next tried milling in Cincinnati; but this proving unsuccessful, we find him in 1843 teaching in the Butterworth neighborhood, near Foster's Crossing, then at Martinsville, then at Waynesville. In 1845, he removed to the Cadwalader neighborhood, near Morrowtown, where Beach Grove Academy was built for him, in which he taught for six years. He afterward taught a term at Selma, Clark County; and, in the spring of 1852, opened a school for boys at Springfield, that county, where he taught two years. Here a number of Wilmington boys became his pupils. In 1854, he removed to Wilmington, where he resided until his death, nearly twenty years. His old residence was built by Samuel Buck, one of the early lawyers of Wilmington, but was purchased by Mr. Way from Judge Benjamin Hinkson. Here, at his residence, he received pupils, both day scholars and boarders, for eleven years. As he was then in his seventy-seventh year, he gave up teaching, which had been his occupation for sixty years. During these years a large proportion of the early residents of this and the adjoining counties were his pupils. His life-long friend, Mr. E. A. Vickroy, of Johnson, Penn., says of him: "Of all the teachers I ever went to, Robert Way was the model schoolmaster." He made teaching his life work; what more useful and noble calling?

To Robert and Abigail Way were born five sons and two daughters. The sons all survived their parents; the daughters died in infancy. Abigail Way died in Wilmington February 24, 1869. In the various relations which she sustained as wife, mother, matron and friend, she exerted the influence of a good life, unostentatious but benign and attractive; truly benevolent and charitable, with a deep seated sympathy which was felt by all who came within the circle of her friendship. By her sons she was held in the greatest reverence, and by all who were her friends she was best loved by those who had the most intimate knowledge of her character. She was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1802, and was brought by her parents to Ohio in 1804. They settled near Leesburg, Highland County, where she was married.

Forty-six years of her life were spent with her husband, and the loss of her had a marked effect upon him physically and mentally. He survived her but two years. Both are buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery, at Wilmington.

There are now in the township fourteen school districts, with as many good, substantial school buildings, the greater number of which are constructed of brick. There is also a school taught at the infirmary. Fourteen teachers are employed, and the average school year is eight months. The school tax for the year 1881, was $5,474.64; and the amount paid teachers that year was $3,489.37. The school property is valued at $15,000. The enumeration of youth in the schools of the township as given in 1881, was 693, of which number 77 were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years.

The story of Jeremiah N. Reynolds'* life is probably the most romantic one chronicled in the history of Clinton County. He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1799, and enjoyed but few advantages of early education. In 1807, his mother married Job Jeffries, who regarded learning as of little value. He had made his own way in life without much education, and expected the same of others. In 1808, the family removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and Reynolds attended the schools taught by Robert Way, at Dutch Creek and Todd's Fork, parts of the years 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816, in all a little less than two years. He paid his own tuition and board, and, in order to do so, was obliged to work mornings and evenings and on Saturdays. When short of means he is known to have gone to the prairies of Clark County and engaged in ditching to accumulate sufficient means to pay his expenses at school.

He was considered a boy of much promise by his teacher. A schoolmate

*Prepared by Mrs. Harlan.



Stephen Evans

of his, the late Judge Abner Haines, of Eaton, says: "He came to school clad in leather breeches and a linsey wamus, and recited by himself to the teacher. He was a very diligent student." Judge Haines relates this anecdote of him, illustrative of his character: "He had a step-brother by the name of Darlington Jeffries, a son of Job Jeffries, and the neighbors called them in fun 'Job's oxen,' and often ran the joke to the chagrin of young Reynolds. On one occasion there was a log-rolling at Azariah Wall's, when the neighbors were pretty generally collected and among them Darlington Jeffries and Jeremiah Reynolds. In the afternoon, Reynolds was carrying the end of a handspike opposite to Peter Wrightman, a small but well-built and compact man, and young Reynolds, though large of his age, was unable to move with the weight and broke down, which incident created much merriment among the hands, and one of them remarked that one of Job's oxen was a calf. This remark so offended Reynolds that he left the field, and, as he crossed the fence near by, he set his feet on the outside lower rails, and in the most stately attitude thus addressed them: 'Gentlemen, I have no father to guide and protect me in life, and you have had your fun with me to-day. Many of you are old enough to be ashamed of thus rallying a young and unprotected boy; but, gentlemen, you know little about him of whom you are making fun to-day, for I assure you the time is coming when you will feel proud that you ever rolled logs with Jeremiah N. Reynolds, and with this sentiment I bid you good-bye.' This little speech produced quite a sensation among the hands; some said it was an outburst of chagrin and spite, but others looked upon it as the outcropping of his coming manhood. But be this as it may, I myself have heard several of these men, in after life, refer to this incident in the very light in which young Reynolds expressed it from the fence." Jeremiah N. Reynolds taught two terms of common school during 1816 and 1817. He also taught several terms of writing school, making this his whole business, and he taught two terms of writing school jointly with Robert Way.

In 1818, he was made a Master Mason in Wilmington Lodge. In 1819, he was a student in the Ohio University at Athens, where he pursued a course in science; he remained there three years. Returning to Wilmington, he taught school one term, and then engaged in editing a newspaper called the *Wilmington Spectator*.

On the 14th day of April, 1824, Jeremiah Reynolds made and filed this affidavit in the case of Eliza Carrington, widow of Col. Edward Carrington, and a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, plaintiff, and George Carrington, et al., defendants, then pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, in which affidavit he describes himself as Jeremiah Reynolds, editor of the *Wilmington Spectator*, printed at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, and made oath that a notice of the pendency of said suit was published in said newspaper for nine weeks successively, prior to the setting of the court at the November term, 1823. Signed Jeremiah Reynolds, editor. Fee for publishing, $16. After disposing of his newspaper in Wilmington, Reynolds entered into an agreement with Capt. Symmes, of Cincinnati, to lecture jointly with him on the system of "Hollow Spheres," which system alleged that the earth was composed of several spheres, one within another and all widely open at the north and south poles. They two traveled and lectured together until they reached Philadelphia, when Capt. Symmes was taken sick and obliged to return home, and shortly after died. Reynolds persevered, however, and lectured in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Portland, Providence, Hartford and other cities, always to full houses and charged 50 cents admission. He thus accumulated quite a large fund; this, with the influence and co-operation of Messrs. Rush and Southerd, members of President John Quincy Adams'

cabinet, fitted out a ship in connection with two small tenders, in order to explore the ocean toward the south pole to test the truth of the theory of "Hollow Spheres." But, on the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, he vetoed the whole proceeding.

Reynolds soon found a congenial spirit in Dr. Watson, of New York. Watson being a man of wealth, he and Reynolds united their means and fitted out a ship and two small tenders for southern explorations. Soon the vessels were manned with officers and men, and provisioned for twelve months. They sailed in fine style, full of enthusiasm, with the idea that they would soon have the superlative pleasure of entering into the South Pole.

Their vessel, the Annawan, N. B. Palmer, Captain, sailed from New York Harbor in October, 1829. "They at length arrived in sight of land, which they afterward discovered to be a southern continent, which seemed completely blockaded with islands of ice. A landing was determined on. The long boat was launched, with a crew of twenty men. In attempting to reach the shore in the storm, while the waves were rolling mountain high, they were obliged to pass along between the shelving rocks of the shore and the heaving masses of floating ice for a considerable distance, every moment liable to be crushed to atoms. They, however, arrived at a landing-place, and immediately, with joy, drew their boat upon shore, which proved to be a solid rock. On careful observation, they found they were on an extensive continent, covered completely with solid ice, and no vegetable growth to be seen. Now that they were landed, no provisions were to be obtained, and starvation seemed to stare them in the face. But behold! Providence seemed to provide the means of support in the sea lion. He exhibited himself at the mouth of a cave, and ten men, in two squads, were sent out to bring him in. They soon returned with his carcass, which weighed 1,700 pounds. His flesh was excellent eating. By an accurate astronomical observation, they found their latitude to be eighty-two degrees south, exactly eight degrees from the South Pole. After some ten days of anxious delay on land, the sea becoming calm, they put out to sea in their long boat to endeavor to discover the ships. They sailed on and on for nearly forty hours. At length, being very weary, late in the night, they drew their boat upon a high inclined rock. All, in a few minutes, were sound asleep except Reynolds and Watson. They stood sentinels over the boat's crew, and felt too anxious to sleep. About 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, they saw a light far distant at sea. The crew was soon wakened, and all embarked in their boat and rowing with might and main for the ships. They soon arrived, and the meeting of the two parties was full of enthusiastic joy. They were convinced that they could not enter the South Pole, as it was blocked up with an icy continent; hence they were willing to turn their faces homeward. They soon arrived at Valparaiso, Chili. Here the seamen mutinied against the authority of the ship, set Reynolds and Watson on shore, and launched out to sea as a pirate ship."

[That part of the above narrative inclosed in quotations is from Robert Way's sketch.]

Reynolds now traveled by land through the Republic of Chili, and the Araucanian and Indian territories to the south. It is said that, while among the Araucanian tribe, he was engaged as a Colonel of a regiment at war with a neighboring tribe, and, while marching through a deep and narrow gorge, was thrown from his horse and severely wounded. He was at Valparaiso in October, 1832, when the United States frigate Potomac, under Commodore John Downes, arrived there. This vessel, in August, 1831, had been sent to the coast of Sumatra to avenge the wrongs done the United States ship Friendship, of Salem, at Quallah-Battoo, on that coast, in the month of February preced-

ing, the Malays having treacherously seized that vessel and massacred part of her crew, who were taking on board a cargo of pepper. After calling the treacherous Malays to account, the Potomac was to cross the Pacific and take command of the squadron on the west coast of South America. The Potomac set sail from New York August 26, 1831, going by way of the Cape de Verd Islands and Rio Janeiro, around the Cape of Good Hope to the coast of Sumatra. After they had subdued the piratical Malays and re-established our national honor, they sailed, via the Straits of Sunda, to Java, thence to the coast of China, anchoring in Macao Road and visiting several of the principal ports, thence to the Sandwich and Society Islands, and thence to Valparaiso, reaching this port October 24, 1832. They had now more than circumnavigated the globe by one degree and forty-six minutes.

At Valparaiso, Reynolds joined the Potomac as private secretary to the Commodore, and continued in this service until they landed in Boston Harbor. Commodore Downes now sailed to Callao, Lima, the Galapagos Islands, and again returned to Callao; revisited Valparaiso on the 9th of February, 1834, having spent sixteen months on the west coast of South America. They now set sail for the United States via the Falkland Islands, again touching at Rio de Janeiro, and anchored in Boston Harbor May 23, 1834. Reynolds was selected by the United States Government to write an authentic account of this voyage of the Potomac, which, with the aid of a copious record kept day by day by one of the officers, he accomplished with great ability.

Jeremiah N. Reynolds now began the study of law in the city of New York; was soon admitted to practice, both in the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of that State, and afterward in the Supreme Court of the United States. He soon became an able advocate. In 1848, he became a member of the stock company organized in New York for mining in Leon, Mexico. He was elected President of the company, and, after a few years of persistent effort, he made quite a success in this field; but his health soon failed, and he died near New York City in 1858, aged fifty-nine years. He was buried in that city.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

Centre Meeting.—In the preceding pages of this work devoted to the pioneer history of Union Township, it will be seen that the first settlements made were by the class of people styled Friends, and that they at once looked after their spiritual wants. The manner and circumstances leading to the formation of the society at the point long known as Centre is identical with the settlement there, in connection with which its inception is given, and the want of space will forbid a repetition here. Suffice it to say that the first meeting is said to have been held at the cabin of Robert Eachus, where the heads of families assembled to take steps toward the establishment of a Friends' society. The meeting was held at the dwelling of Mr. Eachus on account of it being more roomy than any other. in the neighborhood. James Murray's deed for fifteen acres of ground for a meeting-house and schoolhouse, made to Nathan Linton, James Moon and Isaac Perkins, Trustees of the Society of Friends on Todd's Fork, bears date of December 19, 1803. After diligent search, the writer failed to find any record showing when the first meeting-house was built, or when either an indulged or preparative meeting was granted. The late Judge Harlan, in the sketch of Robert Eachus, says: "In May, 1805, Miami Quarterly allowed the holding of the proposed meeting, soon after which a house made of unhewn logs, without door or floor, was built, and meetings were held twice a week therein. This house is believed to have been the first house of worship erected in what is now Clinton County." Quoting again from John Leonard, in the sketch prepared by Dr. A. Jones, who says: "When I arrived

at the settlement, the Society of Friends had erected a small log house at Centre to hold their meetings in. * * *" We find that the meeting-house was built prior to the beginning of the year 1806, when Mr. Leonard settled in that neighborhood.

A monthly meeting was granted and established at Centre on the 7th of 2d month, 1807. The log meeting-house soon became too small for the growing settlement, and another of the same material, but much larger, having two apartments, was built some eight or ten rods southeast of the present site, the old one serving as a wood house. The first quarterly meeting held at Centre was on the 13th of 3d month, 1826. The records show that application was made for a quarterly meeting in 1824, and that the visiting committee reported favorably, but there is no evidence that such meeting was established before 1826. The one-story brick building now standing, a very substantial and commodious edifice, was erected in 1828. The brick work was done by William McMillan, under contract of Jonathan McMillan, and the wood work by John B. Posey. In size, the building is fifty by eighty feet, and has two apartments, and otherwise is in keeping with houses of worship of the Society of Friends.

The burying-ground here is on the Murray land set apart for church purposes in 1803. Interments were made in it as early as the summer or autumn of 1804. The first adult person here interred is said to have been John Vestal, there having been buried prior to his death twin children by the name of Hodgson. In an interview on this subject some years prior to the death of Samuel Vestal, the latter stated that his father, John Vestal, was the first adult person buried at Centre; that he was buried in June, 1804. He stated further that twin children, belonging to whom he did not remember, were buried there in the same year, previous to the interment of his father. The second adult person buried there was Susan Haworth. This was in 1804, but in the fall of the year. It appears that John Vestal did not make his will until July 10, 1804.

The late Judge Harlan, in his sketch of Vestal, says that he died in the fall of 1804, and that his burial was the second in the old graveyard at Centre. There are no tombstones marking any of the graves of the above-mentioned persons. Some of the tombstones marking the graves of the pioneers have fallen down, and on others the inscriptions are almost illegible. Many graves are unmarked and others are designated by rough stones, without any inscription. Below will be found a list of names of persons buried here who were born prior to 1800, as taken from such tombstones as could be read:

NAME.	DIED.	AGE.
Mary Green	June 24, 1873	89
Samuel Sehooley	January 27, 1844	59
Raehel Sehooley	April 11, 1863	71
Samuel Hollingsworth	September 21, 1850	53
Sally Miars	February 15, 1875	75
David Miars	Deeember 19, 1879	85
William Doan	April 24, 1869	80
Betsey Doan	July 23, 1863	69
Dr. J. K. Sparks	September 17, 1873	83
William Wiekersham	June 17, 1839	
Raehel Wiekersham	May 23, 1867	83
William Walker	February 19, 1846	69
Margaret Oren	November 20, 1869	72
James Oren	September 11, 1849	58
Joseph Doan	Mareh 1, 1861	66
Rebeeca Ballard	February 9, 1856	82
Hur Hodgson	February 5, 1851	83

NAME.	DIED.	AGE.
Elizabeth Hodgson	November 5, 1868	62
Speneer Ballard	September 5, 1852	81
Rebecca Ballard	September 11, 1839	62
Isaac Underwood	August 22, 1853	63
Riehard Vantress	August 4, 1866	76
Elizabeth Sparks	Oetober 28, 1842	50
John Wall	February 28, 1859	61
Mary Wall	March 22, 1855	78
Rebecca Wall	October 13, 1857	59
Azariah Wall	August 29, 1853	80
Elizabeth Smith	July 7, 1842	73
Nathan Linton	February 11, 1850	80
Raehel Linton	April 30, 1859	69
Israel Taylor	November 24, 1822	30
Henry Babb	November 2, 1821	55
*R. Eachus	March 24, 1829	66
Robert Eachus	Mareh 24, 1829	65
Isabella Rieh	July 14, 1860	65
Joshua Haines	August 25, 1829	31
Sarah John	July 3, 1864	77
Sarah Haines	September 1, 1843	46
John W. Wall	January 9, 1857	78
John Leonard	Deeember 7, 1870	88
Lydia Leonard	May 30, 1874	91
John Leonard, Jr	February 18, 1872	61
Jacob Haines	June 16, 1854	76
Mary Haines	Oetober 9, 1855	78
Miehael Wollary	November 2, 1857	72
Elizabeth Wollary	April 25, 1858	65
Henry Lewis	January 9, 1863	71
Lydia Haines	Deeember 3, 1860	87
John Haines	Oetober 5, 1853	80
Elizabeth Sheppard	Mareh 11, 1878	84
Samuel Vestal	March 10, 1876	79
Edith Vestal	September 20, 1877	74
E. Birdsall	August 28, 1869	72
William Birdsall	November 20, 1865	80
Hezekiah Hiatt	July 2, 1872	86
Ann Hiatt	June 10, 1872	87
Christopher Probaseo	August 25, 1850	64
George B. Moore	October 30, 1835	37

Dover Meeting.—Some years after the monthly meeting was estabished at Centre, the Friends of Dover settlement requested the privilege of holding indulged meetings, which was granted by Centre Monthly Meeting, and meetings were held for a time at the dwelling of Ezekiel Frazier. The meeting was after awhile made a preparative one, and, the neighborhood becoming thickly settled, it became necessary to have a monthly meeting, which was established in the ninth month, 1824. The first meeting-house these people erected was of round logs, and stood several rods northeast of the building now at Dover. The present one-story brick meeting-house was erected about the year 1844 or 1845, on ground deeded by Amos Hodgson to Daniel Bailey and Gayer Starbuck, Trustees for the Dover Meeting, in consideration of $3. The amount of land given was one and one-half acres, in Survey No. 1,236. The deed bears date of January 13, 1824. The recorded ministers of Dover Monthly Meeting since 1824 have been as follows: John Parson, 1845; Wilson Carter, 1850; John H. Douglass, 1858; Cyrus C. Carter, 1859; John M. Pidgeon and Louis Hunt, 1866; William P. Gallimore, 1869; Isaac Peelle, 1871; Micajah F. Moorman, 1872; Joseph Haskins, 1874.

The graveyard at the meeting-house is as old as the place of worship, and

* There are two tombstones marked R. Eachus and Robert Eachus, with death and age as given.

in it rest the remains of many of Dover's first settlers. Since the settlements of Centre and Dover were effected, though nearly three-quarters of a century have come and gone, the religious societies have not changed much. Those persons professing the faith of the Friend or Quaker still occupy and possess the lands. They were attracted here, no doubt, from the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania and other States, by the reports of the character and quality of the soil, and the prospect of independent homes in a free territory. They were a frugal and industrious people, and their principles have very largely influenced the people of the township.

Some thirty years ago, there existed in the eastern part of the township a religious society of the Christian denomination. The church building occupied by them is still standing, but it has been used for other purposes for a number of years, and the meeting is numbered with events of the past.

Beech Grove Meeting.—Meetings of the Friends of Beech Grove neighborhood, some three miles southwest of Wilmington, were held as early as 1858 or 1859, yet it was not established as a meeting of worship until the 23d of 5th month, 1861. Their house of worship was built in the fall of 1860, on ground deeded by Isaac R. McElwee to Franklin Spencer, Azel Walker and Samuel H. Hadley, Trustees of the society, and the amount paid for it was $75. The date of the deed is December 26, 1864. The only recorded minister the society has had was Peter Osborn. The heads of families originally comprising this meeting were William Osborn, Peter Osborn, Rowland Green, Azel and Asa Walker, Harlan Madden, Charles Osborn, Eli Hadley, S. H. Hadley and perhaps others, nearly all of whom are now dead.

For a number of years past, the Methodists residing in the northeastern part of the township have held services in what is known as Dutch Schoolhouse, and in February, 1882, an organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was effected, which is a part of the Bowerville Circuit. Mrs. Sarah Hawes has been active in the interests of this society, and, mainly through her efforts, a subscription has been raised and a one-story church edifice commenced, located on ground donated by John R. Pendry.

The Gaddis Graveyard, situated about three miles northeast of Wilmington, on the Prairie road, is of uncertain age. It is on land formerly owned by Col. Thomas Gaddis, and is almost, if not quite, as old as the village of Wilmington. Timothy Bennet, Union Township's first pioneer, was buried here, and, among other pioneer families, we find recorded on the cold marble the following names: Sewell, Custis, Ford, Shinn, Carroll, Russell, Rannells, Parrott, McWhorter, Gaddis, McCool.

In wandering through these old burying-grounds and looking upon the moss-covered and almost defaced memorials, we notice that many of the tenants have occupied these tombs for more than half a century—surely long enough to fulfill the great truth, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

MILLS.

The first mill in the township, and, most likely, the first in the county, was the Eachus Mill heretofore mentioned in the sketch of that pioneer. It stood on Todd's Fork, in the Centre neighborhood, in Survey No. 1,558, and was built by Robert Eachus in 1805. The mill has long since disappeared, and no other has been erected in its stead. Traces of the old dam and race are still discernible. For further particulars concerning this mill, the reader is referred to the account given of the pioneer, Robert Eachus.

Mahlon Haworth built and operated a grist-mill on Todd's Fork. It was run by both water and horse power, and was erected about the year 1805 or 1806.

George Haworth also built a grist-mill at an early day, which stood on the same stream as those above described, just west of where the Xenia pike crosses the creek, now the site of the Cline Mill.

During the war of 1812–15, William Butler, then residing on a farm west of Wilmington, built a small saw and grist mill on Lytle's Creek, one mile from the village. The mill passed from the hands of Mr. Butler to David Stratton, then engaged in the mercantile business in Wilmington. Under his ownership the mill was operated for fifteen or twenty years, when the dam was destroyed by high water and the buildings were suffered to decay; and in after years, every particle of the mill and dam were swept away, and now not a vestige of the enterprise is traceable. At that period in the history of the county, the streams were full throughout the year, and mills were operated from eight to ten months. Dr. A. Jones, who gives the above information, relates the following incident in connection with it: "On a Sunday evening in 1825, William Hale and ourself walked down to the old mill-dam, and there witnesed a most exciting scene—a young man in the act of drowning. A number of young men and boys were bathing, and among them was one who boasted greatly of his power as a swimmer. The company soon wearied of their sport; all came out of the water but the swimmer, who had ventured too far and was in the act of sinking. Elisha Doan went to his relief, and, in taking hold of the man, Doan was drawn under by him, and both were in great danger. A line of assistance was formed, and both were drawn out on the bank. The expert swimmer was, to all appearances, dead, but in a few moments, however, he was resuscitated, and able to speak, and his first words were, 'Darn you, boys, you like to let me drown!' The fact was evident that the boasting swimmer could not swim in deep water."

About the year 1815, Nathan Stalker built a small grist-mill on Lytle's Creek, not far from the line now separating Union and Adams Townships. After carrying on the milling business for some years, he sold his land and mill to Joshua Moore, who operated it for a period of years, when it was purchased by his brother, Haines Moore, who is yet in possession of the premises, although the old mill rotted down years ago.

In 1825, Nathan Linton built a saw-mill on Todd's Fork, near the Waynesville road, about three miles northwest of Wilmington, and, about the year 1841, on the same stream and site, he erected a large four-story grist-mill, forty-four feet square. This mill was destroyed by fire during the late war.

Peyton Burton, a millwright of some note in this section of the country, built and remodeled a number of the mills of Clinton County. He erected a steam grist-mill just south of Wilmington, which, though not large, did an extensive business, as there was no mill then in operation in Wilmington. He next built another grist-mill, run by steam, on Cowan's Creek, near the vicinity of the present settlement of Burtonville, and, later, erected a grist-mill, with a water-power, on the site of the present mill at Burtonville, which was sold to Thomas Custis, and later was destroyed by fire, and the present mill erected about 1840 by Mr. Custis. It is the property of William Schofield.

TILE FACTORY.

An important industry of the township is the tile factory of John A. Sprowle, one mile east of Wilmington, where are manufactured all kinds of round tiling for drainage purposes. The works were built in the spring of 1881, by the present proprietor and J. G. Starbuck. The dry house is sixty by twenty-five feet, and the mill has a capacity for making 2,000 feet of four inch tile per day.

CONCLUDING NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

A writer in the *Republican* in 1872 gives the following interesting sketches pertaining to the early history of the township of Union:

"Although our county has no old ruined fort or battle-field to give it notoriety, there are two or three places in it which, in early times, were known to the settlers for quite a distance in the surrounding country. The Deserted Camp, at Starbucktown, is one of them. What circumstance gave it that name is not positively known to me, the accounts being somewhat conflicting; but, from the best information I can get, an army, during the Indian wars in the last century, had its encampment there, and its guide deserted and notified the Indians of its approach. Whether the army now became panic-stricken and deserted its camp, or whether the circumstance of the guide deserting gave the name to the location, I am unable to tell; but it was undoubtedly one or the other.* After this it was the headquarters for surveying parties, and survey lines extend from this point to a great distance in almost every direction.

"Down the creek a short distance from the Deserted Camp is a piece of bottom land, now owned by Andrew Gaddis, that the people used to call Logan's Bottom, and tradition points to it as once the home of Logan, the Mingo chief—the same Logan that made the speech to Lord Dunmore, which almost every school boy and girl has read.

"The 'Fallen Timber' was another place of notoriety, and to this belongs a tale: About the year 1806, a terrible tornado passed through Dover neighborhood, entirely destroying the timber for a distance of forty or fifty rods in width. Its track is plainly discernible to the present day. Upon the day it occurred, Timothy Bennet, who then lived upon the farm now owned by S. R. Glass, and his son Michael, were following the Indian trace from Xenia, or Old Town, to their home, and were overtaken by this terrible storm at a point near where John Prebles now resides. They found it impossible to escape; so, with an humble prayer to God for their preservation, they were compelled to face the war of elements. The most vivid flashes of lightning and deafening peals of thunder burst upon them, and a roar as if the foundations of the great deep were breaking up; then came a whirl as the fiercest typhoon that bent and broke even the strongest oak to the earth. Thus the storm passed by—but where were our friends? Standing there unscathed; no hair of themselves or their horses had been hurt, but they were standing with fallen timber on every side of them; all of a heavy forest had been thrown around them. They cut their way out and went on their way home, with their hearts raised in thankfulness to the Lord that their prayer had been answered.

"Another instance, which I have often heard one of these old patriarchs relate, in which he thought Providence had a guiding hand, I will give: It was late in the fall, and he was on one of those dreary trips to Waynesville, to mill, on horseback, with a sack of corn, also with his cache of furs, which he intended to trade for either cash or merchandise. He had to stay all night, and, in the morning, found the wind had shifted to the northeast, and was blowing a fierce gale. He was thinly clad and without an overcoat, but was away from home and must return. So, mounting his horse, on his sack of meal, and with his package of goods in his naked hands, he started. As he crossed those bleak Miami hills in a drizzling rain that froze to his thin garments, he thought he must perish; but the Father that 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' was not unmindful of him, for, after traveling some distance, he chanced to look into the woods some distance from the path, and saw a little smoke. On approaching it, he found the smoldering ashes covered a splendid fire that some

*See account in general chapter.



SAMUEL ZURFACE.

roving band of Indians or white hunters had left. He dismounted, thawed and dried his thin garments, warmed his chilly person, then struck into the deep woods and came safely home. I have often heard this worthy father relate this incident, and tears of gratitude would roll down his furrowed cheeks as he would express his thankfulness to the Lord for his preservation.

"A settler, perhaps more enterprising than some others, penetrated the forest in the dry season of the year, into the swamp known as the 'Crane Pond,' and built a cabin not far from where ex-Sheriff Stamats now resides, and, before he made any—or but little—improvement, the rains came on and raised the swamp until his house was almost surrounded by water. While things were in that condition, two men on horseback, in search of stray cattle, came slashing through the pond and came suddenly upon this cabin. The occupants saw them stop, and one in surprise threw up his hands and exclaimed to his companion, 'My God! somebody lives here!' The other replied, 'God help the man that lives here!'"

Some time in 1809, Caleb Perkins, a son of Isaac Perkins, while out early in the morning hunting, treed a raccoon, and Richard Henderson, a neighbor, was called to the spot with his gun. After firing away all his ammunition without bringing the animal down, he finally felled the tree. A branch of the falling tree struck Caleb Perkins, mortally injuring him, and, although his death did not occur until eleven months later, during all of this time he was a great sufferer.

On the 28th of August, 1840, a young man named Calvin Rees, living in the family of James Moon, on Todd's Fork, blew into the muzzle of a rifle to see if the weapon was loaded. He discovered that it was, but lost his life upon making the discovery.

The following is Dr. A. Jones' account of the cyclone which caused the windfall known as the "Fallen Timbers:" "Soon after the beginning of the settlement on Todd's Fork occurred one of the most extensive and widespread cyclones that ever passed over the Miami Valley. Its starting-point was in the locality between the villages of Sligo and Clarksville, passing north and northeast over the country traversed by Todd's Fork, running generally on the south side of that stream. It was very irregular in width, contracting and widening frequently, while its estimated length was from ten to twelve miles. As to the date of this atmospheric phenomenon, some differences of opinion still exist, but the best authenticated accounts give the summer of 1806 as the correct date."

Eli Harvey, one of the earliest settlers on Todd's Fork, in an interview with Dr. Jones, says: "This storm occurred late in the summer of 1806. I had erected my cabin on the west side of Todd's Fork, in the dense forest. When the wind storm began, I was but a short distance from my cabin. The force of the storm was truly terrific; all the large and small timber from my standpoint to my cabin was blown down, and when the cyclone had passed over, my little dwelling could not be seen. When the storm commenced, my family were in the house; when it ended, to my eye they were covered up by the fallen timber. Approaching my cabin by climbing over the brush and fallen trees, I saw the little log house still standing, and to my loud calls my wife answered. This to me was indescribable joy, and I hastily extricated my family from their imprisonment, thanking God that they were safe and uninjured."

To many of the early pioneers, the "Fallen Timbers" storm was familiar, as its great extent was unusual and an unshapen mass of trees was thrown and twisted into every form. Where the trail of the cyclone was narrow, the fallen

trees and brush were the highest. At that period in the county's history, wild animals were numerous, and the "Fallen Timbers" afforded them a fine hiding-place from the keen eye of the hunter. Here they sought concealment and made the night hideous with their fierce cries. More than three-quarters of a century has come and gone since this cyclone swept over Todd's Fork, but in later years we have a vivid recollection of our amazement on viewing the effects produced upon the forest by this wonderful combination of the elements.*

*Dr. Jones.



ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

BY HON. I. W. QUINBY.

ADAMS Township has an area of 14,200 acres, a fraction over twenty-two square miles. It is one of the smallest in the county. It was the twelfth township established in the county. It was named for and in honor of John Quincy Adams, who had died the year before its formation at Washington City, being stricken with paralysis while in the discharge of his duties on the floor of the House of Representatives, as a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Its surface is diversified and undulating. Along the water-courses there are considerable stretches of rich bottom land of like kind and quality to that of the Miami bottoms. This bottom land is flanked on either side by low lines of hills that lead to the higher table-lands above. West and north of Todd's Fork, there is a gently rolling upland of deep rich soil, in places black and loamy. East and southeast of Todd's Fork, the upland is loamy, well adapted to the growth of wheat and the tame grasses. It is also fine grazing land, the grasses grown upon it being highly nutritious.

STREAMS.

The two principal water-courses are Todd's Fork, a tributary of the Little Miami, and Lytle's Creek, the latter of which empties its waters into the former about one mile southwest of Sligo. Lytle's Creek was named for Gen. William Lytle, of Cincinnati, who was one of the pioneers of Hamilton County, and a distinguished citizen. He was a land surveyor, and was often employed by those holding military land warrants to locate and survey their lands. In 1802, Ambrose Dudley employed him to make a survey, known as Dudley's survey, No. 2,789, containing 2,660 acres, for which and other services rendered, Dudley deeded him 700 acres off the north end of the survey. Asa Green has in his keeping now the original deed from Dudley to Lytle for this 700 acres. It is dated on the 3d day of June, 1802, the consideration in the deed being stated as follows: "In consideration of locating 2,660⅔ acres of land, lying and being in the county of Hamilton, and territory northwest of the River Ohio, on the waters of Todd's Fork, a branch of the Little Miami."

Ambrose Dudley lived at that time in Fayette County, Ky., where he continued to reside as late as the year 1820. The perils, privations, and the exposures incident to making a survey of land at this early day were so great that Lytle, no doubt, well earned the tract of land with which he was rewarded for his services.

Lytle's Creek enters the township near the middle of the eastern boundary line, and flows almost due west until it debouches into Todd's Fork.

Todd's Fork was probably named for and in perpetuation of the memory of Col. John Todd, an early settler in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., who was a noted Indian fighter. In 1782, with the rank of Colonel, he was in command of the militia around Lexington and with a portion of his command participated in the disastrous and bloody battle of the Blue Licks August 19, 1782, where he was killed while in command. In this battle Daniel Boone had a son killed, and came near being captured himself by the Indians. It flows in a southwesterly direction through the township, entering it at 194 poles east of the southwest corner of the township.

About one-half mile east of Ogden, there is a small stream that flows into Lytle's Creek from a southerly direction, known by the name of Indian Branch. Prior to the first settlements, a portion of a tribe of Indians had made their home upon its banks at times, probably while away from their villages on hunting excursions. Within the memory of some now living, the stumps of the trees and saplings which had been hacked down with their hatchets could yet be seen, and a small patch of land in the richest bottom cleared by the Indians; hence the name Indian Branch. About a third of a mile from the mouth of Indian Branch there is another stream that puts into it from an easterly direction, known as Jess's Run.

Dutch Creek is the name of a tributary of Todd's Fork, that flows into it from a northeasterly direction. The north line of the township crosses it not far from its mouth. Little Creek is the name of a stream that flows in a southerly direction through the northeast portion of the township and empties into Todd's Fork about a mile above the mouth of Lytle's Creek. There is another small stream that has its head near the southern line of the township and flows in a northwesterly direction and empties into Lytle's Creek, about one mile below Ogden.

MILLS.

In the earlier days, these streams afforded an abundant water supply. The dense growth of timber prevented the sun's rays from reaching the ground and the water that fell in the form of rain and snow did not evaporate rapidly, but was carried off slowly by the natural channels on the surface. The decaying leaves, the prostrate timber, the rotten logs, and the driftwood, tended to prevent the rapid drainage of the water from off the surface of the ground. In the year 1805, a man by the name of Mordecai Mendenhall bought a part of the Gates survey of James Murray, in whose name the survey was patented, and built a grist-mill on Todd's Fork, about one mile above the mouth of Dutch Creek. It was probably the first mill built on Todd's Fork.* March 15, 1806, he sold it with 140 acres of land to Jonathan Wright, who owned it until 1814, when he sold it to Richard Fallis. Fallis refitted and enlarged it and kept it running until 1826, when he sold it with a tract of 256 acres of land to his nephew, Jonathan Fallis. In 1830, Jonathan Fallis sold it with forty-seven acres of land to Josiah Townsend. Townsend afterward died, and in May, 1837, his administrator deeded it back to Jonathan Fallis, by order of court and in payment of an unpaid balance of the original purchase money. Fallis immediately deeded it to John Hadley, who owned it until 1841, when he sold it to Stacey* Haines, who kept it until 1854. It was afterward owned by Thomas Kimbrough, Jeremiah Kimbrough, his son, William L. Hadley, Thomas Hazard, A. U. Hadley, and again by William L. Hadley. It having fallen into disuse and decay about the year 1867, he took it down.

In 1808, Eli Harvey and John Hadley, brothers-in-law, built a grist-mill on Todd's Fork about one mile below Springfield Meeting-House. It was afterward owned by John Hadley, and became widely known as Hadley's Mill. His sons, Isaac and John, afterward owned it for a time, and about thirty years ago it was purchased by Jesse Thatcher. Soon after, it caught fire and burned down. Thatcher built another mill on the same site, a large, three-story building, and for some time it had considerable custom. About ten years ago, he took it down and moved it to Wilmington.

In 1818, John Holladay built a saw-mill on Lytle's Creek, near where Ogden has since been built, and three years later built a grist-mill. About 1846, the saw-mill was rebuilt. The grist-mill some time afterward was en-

* Robert Eachus built a mill on Todd's Fork in the same year, in the Centre neighborhood, in what is now Union Township.

larged, refitted, and steam power attached. This mill property has had various owners. Both the mills are still standing, but are no longer in use as such. The old mill-race has become filled up and put in cultivation with adjoining land, but it is still remembered by many who skated upon its smoothly frozen surface when boys.

It hardly seems credible that such a small stream as Little Creek now appears to be once afforded sufficient water-power to run a mill; but such is the fact. In the year 1811, Caleb Harvey built a carding and fulling mill on his farm on said creek that was kept running for many years. It was largely patronized, the early settlers coming for many miles to get their wool carded and rolled into rolls, and their blankets and jeans fulled. So crowded was it with work that it was sometimes kept running nights. A man by the name of Alexander Montgomery was its proprietor for a long time. It stood a few rods up the creek from where the Lebanon road, now a pike, crosses the stream. Several years later, farther down the stream, a saw-mill was built. It has recently disappeared also.

About the year 1842, William B. Andrew built a saw-mill on Lytle's Creek, about a mile and a half above its mouth. It was kept running much of the time for many years, but fell into decay, and is now a thing of the past. All of these mills, with the exception of the one at Ogden, have disappeared. It still stands as a memento of the sturdy pioneers. If standing and in running order as of yore, but little grinding could be done upon them, owing to the lack of a supply of water. The rainfall annually is as large, perhaps, as it was then; but it runs off quickly, the streams rising suddenly and the water running swiftly. In those days the farmer took his wheat to the mill and stored it in a granary set apart for him by the miller, to be ground into flour as needed for family use. Now, the steam-mills do most of the work. The mill-stones used for grinding the grain were quite small, the first used being only eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, and made from pieces broken from large rocks.

TIMBER.

The whole of the territory now embraced in Adams Township was, at the date of the first settlements within its borders, a vast, unbroken forest. Great, stately-looking poplars, like giant sentinels on guard, stood on every slope and hill-side, nodding to each other as the wind swayed them to and fro, while, on the bottom land, rich in alluvial deposits, the black walnuts reared aloft their spreading branches as if courting recognition as the kings of the forest trees. Nor were the white oaks and wide-spreading elms wanting. It was not uncommon to see trees of the species of poplar, oak, and walnut, that were from four to five feet in diameter, and devoid of limb or branch to the height of sixty feet. The timber that then stood upon certain acres of land that at that time might have been selected, would, if standing now, as it stood then, be worth hundreds of dollars per acre, while as a whole, if now standing, it would be worth vastly more than the cleared land is now worth, rating lumber at the present prevailing prices. Yet the timber could not be spared, for the early settlers, as well as those who were to come after them, must have homes and farms, and to have these, the timber must be cleared away, and the farms must be opened up for cultivation. In making the clearings, the trees were first girdled with the ax, or "deadened," as it was generally called, and then left standing until the branches and bodies became somewhat decayed. They were then felled to the ground, rolled into great heaps, and burned, except such as were fit for making into rails for fencing.

This list contains the names of such trees as are indigenous to the locality:

FAMILY NAME.	Common Name.	Classical Name.
Elm	Red or slippery elm	*Ulmus fulva.*
Elm	White elm	*U. Americana.*
Elm	Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis.*
Dogwood	Dogwood	*Cornus florida.*
Dogwood	Black gum	*Nyssa multiflora.*
Fig	Mulberry	*Morus Rubra.*
Laurel	Sassafras	*S. officinale.*
Linden	Linden or Basswood	*Tilia Americanus.*
Oak	Burr oak	*Quercus macrocarpa.*
Oak	White oak	*Q. alba.*
Oak	Red oak	*Q. rubra.*
Oak	Horn-beam or iron wood	*Carpinus.*
Maple	Sugar maple	*Acer saccharinum.*
Maple	Swamp maple	*A. rubrum.*
Plane tree	Sycamore or buttonwood	*Plantarus occidentalis.*
Pulse	Locust	*Robina pseudacacia.*
Pulse	Honey locust	*S. officinale.*
Walnut	White walnut or butternut	*Juglans cinerea.*
Walnut	Black walnut	*J. nigra.*
Walnut	Shellbark hickory	*Carya Sulcata.*
Walnut	Brown or pignut hickory	*C. porcina.*
Soapberry	Buckeye or horse-chestnut	*Aesculus.*
Willow	Common willow	*Salix cordata.*
Willow	Black willow	*S. nigra.*
Willow	Yellow poplar	*Populus grandidentata.*
Willow	American aspen	*P. tremuloides.*
Oak	Beech	*Fagus ferruginea.*
Olive	White ash	*Fraxinus Americana.*
Olive	Blue ash	*F. quadrangulata.*
Pear	Wild cherry	*Prunus Serotina.*

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The territory now embraced in the township was originally a part of Chester and Vernon Townships. The first official act of the first Board of County Commissioners of the then new county of Clinton, was to divide the county, then but recently established, into three townships—Chester, Richland and Vernon. Richland absorbed the territory that had been sliced off from Highland County, and the two others, that taken from Warren. The line between the two counties ran in a due north and south direction, immediately east of where the original town of Wilmington was afterward laid out. Grant street is now at or near the old line. Lytle's Creek was the line between the two townships of Chester and Vernon, beginning where the creek crossed the former line of the two counties mentioned, and continuing to the point where it unites its waters with those of Todd's Fork, and from their junction the line ran due west to the Warren County line. This order was made on the 6th of April, 1810, by George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb, who had been elected to office but a few days before.

The boundary line between Chester and Vernon Townships remained the same as established by this order until August 21, 1813, when at a special meeting of the Commissioners, the line was moved farther north, changing it to the State road leading from Wilmington to Lebanon, Union Township being established at the same time, and absorbing portions of both townships. It seems that this order was not understood by all, and it was reiterated at the June session, 1830, as will be shown by the following entry:

JUNE SESSION, A. D. 1830.

CHESTER AND VERNON TOWNSHIPS, } *Alteration.*

At the present session of the Commissioners of Clinton County, to wit: the stated session of June, 1830, held by Joseph Roberds, John Lewis and James Sherman, Commis-

sioners, a petition signed by divers citizens of the county, praying for a restoration to Vernon Township, of that part of Chester which formerly belonged to Vernon, that is, that the Lebanon State road be the line between said townships; whereupon the Commissioners aforesaid, being of opinion that said alteration is necessary, adjudge and order that the said alteration be made, and that the road aforesaid be hereafter taken and esteemed to be the line between said townships.

The village of Sligo having grown into a considerable town previous to 1849, although unincorporated, part of the village being in Chester Township and part in Vernon, there was a movement begun by its citizens and others of the vicinity, to form a new township of which it should be the business center and voting place. Accordingly, on the 5th day of March, 1849, a petition for a new township was presented to the County Commissioners, signed by John H. Moore, Simon Harvey, and others, praying for the formation of a new township out of the territory therein described, and which included parts of Chester, Vernon and Union Townships. Hiram Maden was appointed by the Commissioners to make the survey and ascertain the number of square miles in the proposed territory, which he afterward did. Having ascertained that it did not include sufficient territory required by law to constitute a new township, leave was asked to withdraw the petition and papers, which was granted. Another petition was immediately put in circulation for the same purpose, which was on the 1st day of May, 1849, presented to the Commissioners at a special session, asking for the formation of a township, the survey this time including more territory than before.

COPY OF THE PETITION.

To the Commissioners of Clinton County, Ohio:

Your petitioners, citizens of Clinton County, Ohio, respectfully represent that we labor under great inconvenience on account of our very remote situation from the place of holding elections, and from the place where other township business is transacted, in consequence of which we respectfully, but most earnestly, ask you to establish a township to be taken out of Union, Chester and Vernon Townships.

[Here follows a description of the Territory the same as in the survey.]

We, your petitioners, now claim it is an act of justice, as there is left in each of the townships from which the proposed new township is to be taken, ample amount of territory to still constitute a constitutional township, that our petition be granted as now asked for, and which is signed by citizens and voters in the district included in the boundary of the new township.

NAMES OF PETITIONERS.

Henry Harvey,
William W. Sheppard,
John P. Black
Elihu Hambleton,
Joel McKinney,
John R. Jobe,
George Carter,
William Vandervoort,
David Pyle,
Micajah Moore,
Harlan Maden,
William Bennett,
Henry Hazard,
David S. Pyle,
John H. Elkins,
Ezekiel Conklin,
Samuel Moore.
Aaron Howell,
William S. Riley,
Alfred Black,
Joshua Clark,
Joseph Thateher,
Stacy Haines,
Daniel Smith,
Jeremiah Kimbrough,
Daniel Shank,
Abel Thornberry,
Jabez H. Hadley,
Jehu Pyle,
William Cooper,
Samuel J. Cleland,
James M. Davis,
Eden Andrew,
William Ballard,
David Harlan,
Benjamin Braekney,
Egbert K. Howland,
James H. Elkins,
Alden Jenks,
John Townsend,
William Henson,
John Pyle,
Clinton Parks,
Eli Hadley,
Levi Stratton,
Simon Hadley,
Levi N. Miller,
David Jenks,
John H. Moore,
Adam Osborn,
Uriah W. Hunt,
John Crosson,
Chalkley Albertson,
Ezekiel Hornaday,
Eli Kimbrough,
John Hadley, Jr.,
William B. Andrew,
John B. Davis,
George Maden,
Lewis F. Davis,
George Slaek, Esq.,
William Osborn,
David F. Harlan,
Samuel Andrew,
Reed Ferris,
E. F. Curl,
Mieajah Stratton,
Hiram Maden,
Eli Harvey,
John Daugherty,
Thomas Kimbrough,
John Cleland,

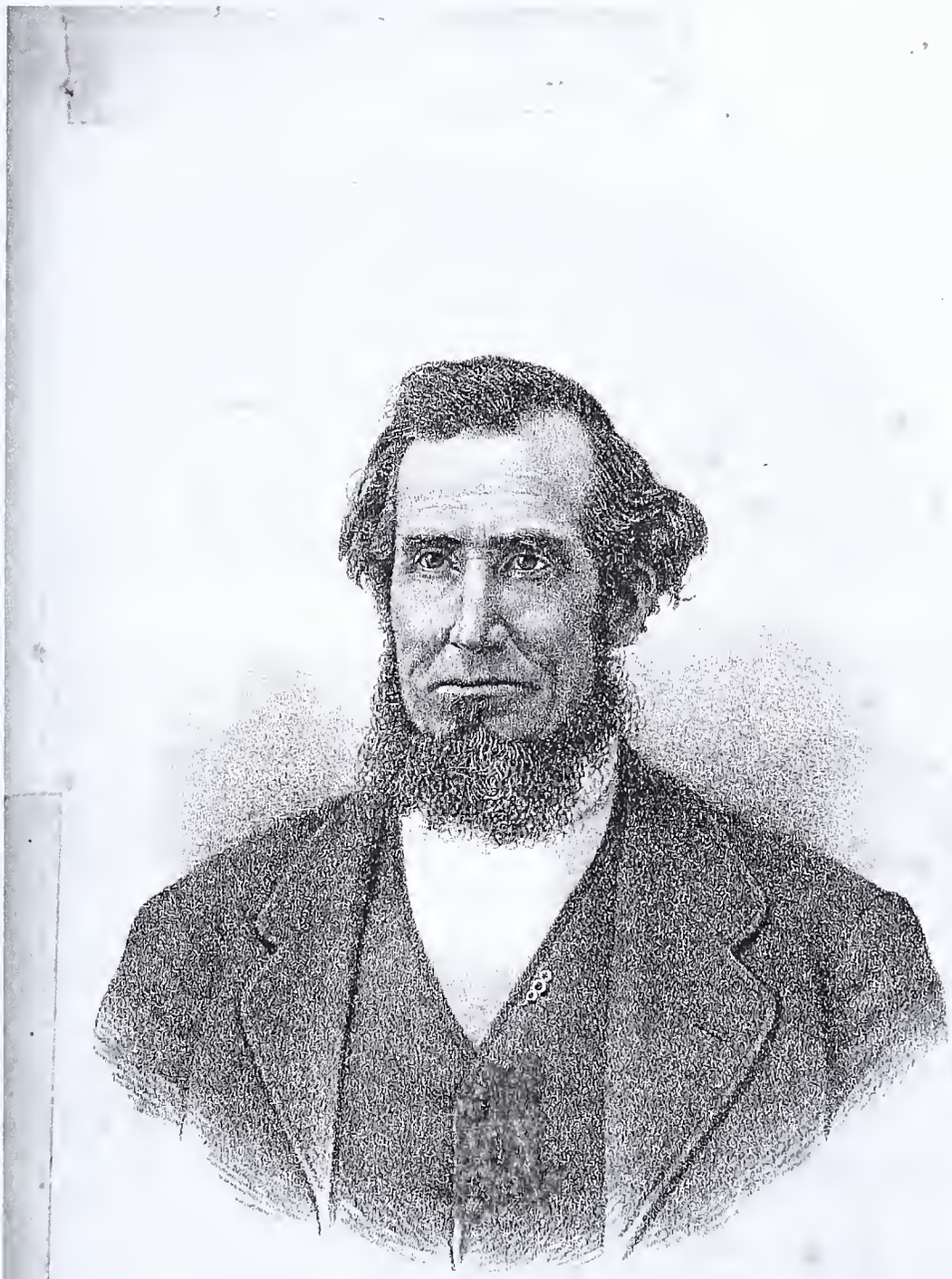
S. Lindley,
John Kimbrough,
B. F. DeLaplane,
Lorenzo Jenks,
James Black,
Joshua Moore,
William A. Glover,
Asa Green,
William P. Harvey,
Isaae Hornaday,
Jesse Thateher,
J. H. Longshore,
Alfred Holleraft,
Alexander Bowen,
David Curl,
Jaeob Hadley,
Gideon Truss,
Alexander Cleland,
Joseph Moore,
Thomas J. Daugherty,
Lorenzo Clark,
Samuel Omerman,
Cyrus E. Carter,
Calvin Andrew,
Joseph W. Slaek,
John J. Anson,
William Simms,
Moses Izard,
John Hornaday,
Simon Harvey,
Joseph Wingfield,
John Fallis,
Amos Haines,
Jonathan D. Hadley,
Ezra Moon,
William Daniels,
William Moore,
Augustus Buck,
John B. Carter,
Thomas J. Cast,
Ira Ferris,
John B. Smith,
DeLos Ferris,
Samuel Mart,
Nathan M. Evritt,
Artemas Nickerson,
Jeremiah Kimbrough,
Seneca Wildman,
John Maden,
Isaae Sehooley,
Eli Maden,
Mahlon Stratton,
Armoni Hale,
Edward S. Davis,
Alexander Harlan,
Isaac Harvey,
David Thatcher,
Enoch Carter.

SURVEY OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

The following is a copy of the survey that accompanied the petition, and, having been adopted as the boundary of the township at its formation, and not having since been changed, it still remains the boundary line:

"Beginning at a point opposite Jonathan Hadley's, at a stake in Warren County line, in A. Branstrator's field; thence east 118 poles to Jonathan Hadley's, excluding him; thence to Isaac Hawkins' farm south 68° 20′ east, crossing Todd's Fork at one mile and 194 poles, to the turnpike road at one mile and 290 poles, whole distance, two miles and 40 poles, to a stake, including the said Hawkins; thence to the land line of John Osborn, south 58° east two miles and 102 poles, to a beech and two small mulberries; thence east 116 poles to the west line of Union Township, to a stake and three beeches; thence south 1° west 44 poles, to the southwest corner of Union Township, to a dead beech and white oak; thence south 1° east 320 poles to a stake in said line in Peter Osborn's field; thence north 7° west, crossing Cincinnati State Road at one mile and 60 poles, the county road at Joshua Moore's at one mile, 312 poles, the county road at Haines Moore's at two miles and 140 poles, Lytle's Creek at two miles and 170 poles, the turnpike road at three miles and 102 poles, Todd's Fork at four miles and 280 poles, Waynesville road at five miles and 60 poles (whole distance five miles and 71 poles), to a stake; thence west 81 poles, crossing Waynesville road at 11 poles to a stake, where Union Township line crosses the county road leading from Clarksville to Centre Meeting-House; thence to Daniel Collett's, Esq., south 86° 48′ west, three miles and 165 poles, crossing Miller's Creek at 205 poles, excluding said Collett; thence west to the Warren County line, one mile and 159 poles to a stake in said line; thence with the Warren County line, south 1° west two miles and 571 poles to the beginning, crossing the Lebanon road and line of Chester and Vernon Townships at two miles and 46 poles, containing twenty-two and one-quarter square miles."

This survey was made by Hiram Maden, a man of much experience as a surveyor, and a resident of Adams Township after its formation, until his death a few years ago. Of the territory within the lines of this survey Chester Township contributed ten and one-half square miles; Vernon Township contributed eight and one-quarter square miles; and Union Township contributed three and one-quarter square miles. On the 1st day of May, 1849, the matter was considered by the Commissioners, and the order made by them establishing the township.



William W Moore.

COMMISSIONERS ORDER AN ELECTION.

On the same day, the Commissioners directed that an election should be held for said township on Saturday, May 12, 1849, and gave notice of the same, directing the legal voters to meet at the shop of John H. Moore, in Sligo, on that day, and then and there proceed, as required by law, to the election of the township officers of said township, to wit: Three Trustees, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Assessor, and one Constable. The County Commissioners at this time were Azel Walker, Joseph Hoskins and Jesse Doan. Thus was Adams Township established. Thirty-three years have since elapsed—a third of a century. The length of time that marks a generation has passed away. This flight of time has widely separated and scattered the actors of that day. Of the 130 that signed the petition, less than thirty are now residents of the township. The tide of emigration carried many westward. A few are residents of other townships of the county. Probably fully one-half have paid the debt of nature and been gathered to their fathers.

FIRST ELECTION IN THE TOWNSHIP.

This was on the 12th of May, 1849. It was held at the shop of John H. Moore. Henry Harvey, David Jenks and W. B. Andrew were the Judges. The following officers were elected:

Trustees, Jeremiah Kimbrough, David Jenks and Peter Osborn; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Assessor, Dr. W. W. Sheppard; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Constable, James H. Elkins. On the 10th of October, in the same year, Henry Hazard was elected Justice of the Peace.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list, including these above, of the township officers elected each year, up to the present time:

1850—Trustees, David Jenks, Thomas Kimbrough, W. B. Andrew; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Eden Andrew; Constable, James H. Elkins.

1851—Trustees, Thomas Kimbrough, W. B. Andrew, and W. S. Riley; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, John Cleland; Constable, John Cleland.

1852—Trustees, Thomas Kimbrough, William B. Andrew, and Lewis N. Miller; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, William W. Sheppard; Constable, James M. Longshore.

1853—Trustees, Thomas Kimbrough, W. B. Andrew and Jonathan Hadley; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, William Hadley; Constable, John McBryant.

1854—Trustees, W. B. Andrew, Jonathan Hadley and John Hadley, Jr.; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Eden Andrew; Constable, William A. Oyler.

1855—Trustees, W. B. Andrew, Abel Thornberry and Ephraim Urton; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Hiram Maden; Constable, Samuel Holmes.

1856—Trustees, Abel Thornberry, Ephraim Urton and David Curl; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, W. B. Andrew; Constable, Charles P. Oyler.

1857—Trustees, Ephraim Urton, David Curl and Thomas Kimbrough; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Thomas Kimbrough; Constable, Allen Dakin.

1858—Trustees, Ephraim Urton, Joseph T. Coate and Harlan Maden;

Clerk, W. B. Andrew; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Hiram Maden; Constable, A. F. Dakin.

1859—Trustees, Ephraim Urton, Joseph T. Coate and Hiram Maden; Clerk, W. B. Andrew; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Alexander B. Harlan; Constable, Allen F. Dakin.

1860—Trustees, Ephraim Urton, Joseph T. Coate, Joseph W. Slack; Clerk, Jonathan D. Hadley; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Isaac Schooley; Constable, Isaac Schooley.

1861—Trustees, Joseph T. Coate, Joseph W. Slack and Ephraim Urton; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Isaac Schooley; Constable, Isaac Schooley.

1862—Trustees, J. W. Slack, A. T. Moore and Adam Osborn; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Isaac Schooley; Constable, Isaac Schooley.

1863—Trustees, Adam Osborn, A. T. Moore and George Madden; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, J. M. Brazil; Constable, J. M. Brazil.

1864—Trustees, George Madden, Adam Osborn and H. H Hadley; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, I. W. Quinby; Constable, Robert Hazard.

1865—Trustees, H. H. Hadley, George Madden and Adam Osborn; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, Amos Huffman; Constable, Jobe Southard.

1866—Trustees, George Madden, H. H. Hadley and J. W. Slack; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, A. M. Haney; Constable, A. J. Pennington.

1867—Trustees, H. H. Hadley, George Madden and J. W. Slack; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, Simon Harvey; Assessor, ———; Constable, A. J. Pennington.

1868—Trustees, John H. Moore, Samuel Pyle and J. W. Hadley; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, D. H. Ogborn; Constable, Jobe Southard.

1869—Trustees, John H. Moore, Samuel Pyle and I. H. Osborn; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, D. H. Ogborn; Constable, Jobe Southard.

1870—Trustees, Samuel Pyle, I. H. Osborn and J. C. Green; Clerk, A. M. Haney; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, Elwood Curl; Constable, J. R. Southard.

1871—Trustees, Hiram Coate, John C. Green and I. H. Osborn; Clerk, Franklin Spencer; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, D. H. Ogborn; Constable, Jobe R. Southard.

1872—Trustees, Hiram Coate, William Hale and Joseph Anson; Clerk, Albert Stratton; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, D. H. Ogborn; Constable, A. J. Pennington.

1873—Trustees, Hiram Coate, W. Hale and Joseph Anson; Clerk, Albert Stratton; Treasurer, J. W. Slack, Assessor, Eden Andrew; Constable, Ira Andrew.

1874—Trustees, Hiram Coate, William Hale and Joseph Anson; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, S. G. Green; Constable, Samuel W. Baker.

1875—Trustees, Hiram Coate, William Hale and Joseph Anson; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, Joseph W. Slack; Assessor, William H. Yeo; Constable, William M. Sumner.

1876—Trustees, James Whetsel, Joseph Anson and Hiram Coate; Clerk,

S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, D. S. Pyle; Constable, W. M. Sumner.

1877—Trustees, James Whetsel, Joseph Anson and William Hale; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, J. C. Davis; Constable, W. M. Sumner.

1878—Trustees, Joseph Anson, William Hale and James Whetsel; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, Joseph H. Smith; Constable, W. M. Sumner.

1879—Trustees, Joseph Anson, William Hale and James Whetsel; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, Clark Moore; Constable, W. M. Sumner.

1880—Trustees, Joseph B. Carson, James Whetsel and William Hale; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, J. C. Davis; Constable, W. M. Sumner.

1881—Trustees, J. B. Carson, William Hale and James Whetsel; Clerk, S. McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, Clark Moore; Constable, Henry Turner.

1882—Trustees, J. B. Carson, Harlan H. Hadley and Harlan Maden; Clerk, Samuel McFadden; Treasurer, J. W. Slack; Assessor, Frank Howard; Constable, ————.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP, AND WHEN ELECTED.

Henry Hazard, October 9, 1849; John H. Moore, March 23, 1850; John H. Moore, October 9, 1852; Ira Kimbrough, April 4, 1853; Jabez H. Hadley, April 7, 1856; Robert M. Harlan, April 7, 1856; W. W. Sheppard, April 4, 1859; Robert M. Harlan, April 4, 1859; Robert M. Harlan, April 7, 1862; W. W. Sheppard, April 7, 1862; William McCune, April 3, 1865; I. W. Quinby,* April 3, 1865; H. M. Reese, April 2, 1866; Joseph Anson, April 1, 1867 (resigned); William McCune, April 7, 1868; Aaron Harvey, April 7, 1868; David H. Ogborn, April —, 1869; Samuel Trimmer, October 11, 1870; D. H. Ogborn, April 3, 1872; Rodney Jenks, April 10, 1874; O. C. McCune, April 5, 1875; Levi Stratton, April 2, 1877; O. C. McCune, April 1, 1878; Levi Stratton, April 5, 1880; O. C. McCune, April 4, 1881.

ROADWAYS.

What may be termed the first road in the township was along Todd's Fork, the early immigrants following the water-courses, and cutting out the brush and logs as best it could be done. There were bridle-ways for horseback travel, and blazed ways from house to house of the early settlers, but nothing worthy the name of roads until after 1810. Soon after Wilmington was laid out, there was a road established from Wilmington to Lebanon, passing for some miles through what is now Adams Township. It is still known as the Lebanon road. Under an order of the County Commissioners, George Richards, William Butler and Joseph Roberds, Viewers, with Nathan Linton, Surveyor, laid out a road from Centre Meeting-House down Todd's Fork, by Fallis' Mill, Eli Maden's, Jacob Hale's and Joshua Nickerson's, near John Hadley's Mill, to intersect the road leading down Todd's Fork, near William Hadley's. Their report was made April 3, 1819, afterward approved, and the road ordered opened. September 27, 1819, under order of Commissioners, Robert Eachus, Mahlon Haworth, Viewers, with Nathan Linton, Surveyor, proceeded to lay out a road from John Shields' Mill, on Cowan's Creek, by the way of Joshua Moore's Mill and Lytle's Creek Meeting-House, to Fallis' Mill. They reported October 19, 1819. The length of the road was five miles and 310 poles.

* I. W. Quinby, being about to remove to Wilmington, resigned after serving one year.

The road from Columbus to Cincinnati, known as the State road, was surveyed in October, 1822, under a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Ohio, February, 1822. The resolution named John Matson, of Hamilton County, and Joseph Brown, of Knox County, as Commissioners for that purpose, who selected R. G. W. Howe as surveyor. The direction from Wilmington toward Cincinnati for the first eight miles was south 53° west. The whole length of the road was 101 miles. This road was never opened all the way. The high bluff south of Cowan's Creek prevented travel on it from that point south for several miles. Its location was not satisfactory to the people of Clinton and Fayette Counties. Accordingly, on the 27th of January, 1823, an act of the Legislature was passed naming Joseph Doan, of Wilmington, Jesse Millikan, of Washington Court House, as Commissioners to resurvey the State road from Columbus to Cincinnati, and authorizing them to view the route by Washington, Wilmington, Clarksville, mouth of Todd's Fork and Hopkinsville to Cincinnati, and to compare as much of said route as lay between Wilmington and Cincinnati, with the route located by John Matson and Joseph Brown, and determine which of said routes would be of the most general and public utility. The survey was made in October, 1823. They reported in favor of the route surveyed by themselves by the way of Washington Court House, Wilmington, Clarksville, mouth of Todd's Fork, Hopkinsville and Montgomery to Cincinnati. Jesse Millikan was the surveyor from Washington to Cincinnati. The bearings on this road changed frequently, the line being mainly on the divide between Todd's Fork and Lytle's Creek. It was on better ground, and through a much more populated locality, and was of easy access from the settlements along both streams. The whole length of this route was 105 miles.

In March, 1827, a road was laid out and established from College Township road to Holaday's Mill on Lytle's Creek, from near where Villars' Chapel now stands. It ran by or near where the following-named persons now reside: Eden Andrew, Joseph Carson, Mahlon Stratton, Joseph Anson and Mary Turner. From Anson's, it ran on that line between Jenks and Howell to Holaday's line; thence between Holaday and Jenks nearly north to Gaskill; thence between Gaskill and Jenks west about forty rods to the corner of what is now known as the Hale farm.

In 1828, a road was established from Pyle's Mill, in a northerly direction to the Lebanon State road by Branstrator's; distance, two and one-half miles, less than a mile of which lies in Adams Township.

In 1838, the road from the State road, near Peter Osborn's, in a northerly direction along the line between Benjamin Howell and John Osborn, across Holaday's land, afterward Isaiah Quinby's, between Conrad Smith and Caleb Moore, and past Hiram Maden's, was established.

Space will not permit an allusion to the location of all the roads of the township Suffice it to say that by the year 1840 the roads of the township had generally been established.

In the year 1835, a charter was granted by the Legislature for building the Goshen, Columbus & Wilmington pike. Work was begun on the southwest end of it the following year. The portion in Clinton County was built mainly in 1839, but not completed until 1840. It was never completed the whole distance, that part in Clinton County stopping two miles east of Wilmington. The line from Clarksville to Wilmington was in the main built on the route of a road laid out by Doan and Millikan in 1823, but on a more direct line, cutting off many of the angles. The building of this pike was looked upon at the time by the people of Clinton County, and especially those residing along the line, as an event of great importance in the history of the

county. It facilitated travel and gave the farmers a broad, macadamized highway over which to trasport their grain and produce to market at Cincinnati. It shortened the time of the trip fully one-half. It gave the people of Adams Township, and indeed of the whole county, the benefit of a stage line, with daily coaches each way; also greatly increased mail facilities. A line of telegraph was established along the pike, which remained until the C., W. & Z. Railroad was built. This was the first pike in the county. Toll-gates were erected at various points, and tolls taken. A toll-gate house was built at the half-way point between Wilmington and Clarksville, which might be termed the nucleus of the village of Sligo.

In 1867, the Legislature passed two different acts giving the County Commissioners authority to order the construction of free pikes, and to let out the grading and graveling of the same in sections, to the lowest bidder. They became known as the free pike laws. One authorized the construction of the same on a petition of a majority of the resident land-owners residing within the boundary of the road improvement. The tax to raise the construction fund was levied upon real estate only, according to the supposed benefits received, within two miles on either side of the line. This was known as the two-mile law. The other taxed both realty and personalty within one mile on either side of the same, and was known as the one-mile law. Under these acts, various lines of free pikes were established and built, until all the principal roads in the township had been widened, straightened to some extent, graded and graveled. It has made a very marked improvement in the roadways, and greatly facilitated public travel. This free pike system revolutionized road making. Nature has been generous and provided an abundant supply of gravel and stone for the purpose, generally easy of access.

THE CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD.

In 1852, work was begun in Adams Township in the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad. Adams Township, at an election previously held, had voted in favor of the county issuing bonds to the amount of $200,000, to assist in building it.* The first station or stopping place for trains in Adams Township was at Andrew's Mill. In 1855, the station was changed by the railroad company from Andrew's Mill to a point on the road a half-mile farther east, near Burton's Mill, formerly Holaday's, Asa Green donating to the company sufficient land for a switch and other needed railroad purposes. The building of the railroad was another great event to the citizens of Adams Township and Clinton County, and marked a new era in the history of both. It reduced the time required to make a trip to Cincinnati to less than three hours, so that one could make the round trip in a day and have several hours for business in the city. All were greatly gratified with the building of the railroad, except the regular wagoners. They made a business of hauling produce to the city, and of bringing back a load of merchandise for the merchants at the towns in the interior. They argued that the facility and rapidity of transportation by rail would throw them out of their usual employment. And so it did. They had to dispose of their teams and wagons, and find other pursuits in life. Heretofore, the surplus products of the farms were hauled to Cincinnati in wagons, the teamsters and farmers finding bed and board at the wayside taverns, where, after their wagons were securely placed in the wagon-yard and the teams stabled, fed and watered, they gathered in groups around the fire and spent their evenings in interchange of ideas and in telling stories and cracking jokes, varied occasionally by a drink all around at the bar of the inn. But the genius of steam came and put a stop

* See general chapter on internal improvements.

to it all. The country taverns along the pike, in the bar-rooms of which at night, around the blazing fires, many a good story had been told and many a joke and jest and laugh went round, were closed for want of custom. No wonder that Henry Clay, the "mill-boy of the slashes," and Tom Corwin, the "wagoner's boy," were popular with these sturdy men of the past generation. Tom Corwin, as the old couplet had it in the campaign of 1840,

> "At the crack of his whip, he would halloo Whoa! Haw!
> Hurrah for Tom Corwin the wagoner's boy!"

VILLAGES.

There are only two villages in the township, Sligo and Ogden, neither of which is incorporated. Sligo had no existence prior to the building of the Goshen & Wilmington Turnpike. A man by the name of George Taylor, a hatter by trade, had a shop there on a lot in the forks of the road long before the town was laid out. This lot was afterward owned by John Kimbrough, on which he built a house in 1841 or 1842, the first two-story house erected in the town. In this building he kept hotel for several years. A toll-gate house (the first one) was built by John Shields in 1840. The lot is now owned by the heirs of John Murphy. The second toll-gate house was built by Rebecca Kersey, sister of Thomas Kersey, but the gate was kept by the Widow Beach. The toll-gate was taken down several years ago, but the house is still standing. John Swindler was the first blacksmith at Sligo, and John Hawthorn the next. Hawthorn left in the spring of 1839, and went to Eaton. John Kimbrough commenced smithing in the same shop, a log one, in 1839. It stood north of the pike, but on the south side of the old road. That shed was torn down, and a brick one built by Kimbrough, in 1841.

Soon afterward, George Slack built a two-story brick residence on the south side of the pike and occupied it until he moved West. It is now owned by Stillings. Simon Harvey settled on his farm and lived there long before Sligo was a town. The town got its name from the brand of iron that was used at the smithshop at the time, it having been made at the Sligo Mills, in Pittsburgh, they probably having taken the name from a town of that name in the northern part of Ireland. Matthias O'Neall, who owned a farm south of the pike, sold to John Kimbrough an acre and a half of land July 12, 1841, and a year later sold him three-fourths of an acre more. This was afterward divided up into smaller lots by Kimbrough, and sold to various persons. He built his smithshop on one of the lots. Kimbrough, in 1842, also bought three-fourths of an acre of Rebecca Kersey. She had some years before bought seventeen acres of William Hadley. She afterward sold lots to Calvin Andrew, J. W. Slack, H. S. Slack, Delos Ferris and Mary J. Hadley. O'Neall afterward sold lots to E. & J. Hadley, Delos Ferris and Simon Harvey. William S. Riley sold a lot to E. K. Howland April 17, 1848, and afterward sold lots to Jesse Thatcher and Cyrus E. Carter. Edward S. Davis sold fourteen and a half acres to Mary S. Hadley, in December, 1848, and later sold two and a fourth acres to William Henson, and one-fourth of an acre to Sarah Hardesty.

Jesse Thatcher built the house now owned by Samuel Furgeson. William S. Riley built the house owned by Evelyn Moore. John J. Longshore built the house now owned by the Widow Lancaster. Of the earlier residents of Sligo, there were John Kimbrough, John H. Longshore, Delos Ferris, George Slack, J. W. Slack, Allen Hazard, John H. Moore, Dr. W. W. Sheppard, Simon Hadley, Simon Harvey, Calvin Andrew, William S. Riley, Jesse Thatcher, Ira Kimbrough, John M. Brazil, Isaac Schooley, Edward S. Davis, David Thatcher, Cyrus E. Carter, Henry Harvey, John P. Black, Elihu Hambleton, Henry Hazard, Alfred Hollcraft, Jabez H. Hadley, Egbert K. Howland, Will-

iam Henson and Ira Ferris. Allen Hazard, Jacob Hadley, William L. Hadley, John H. Moore and James Haney, were some of the earlier storekeepers. Joseph W. Slack for many years was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies and wagons, sometimes giving employment to as many as fifteen men.

Ogden had no existence until some years after the railroad was built. It was first called Linden, but there being a station on the Marietta & Cincinnati road by the name of Lyndon, many mistakes occurred in shipping freight out from Cincinnati, causing confusion and delay in receiving them. The name, therefore, was abandoned, and that of Ogden substituted, being named for Ogden on the Pacific Railroad. It was made a passenger and freight station in 1855, by the railroad authorities; $700 were raised by the citizens of the vicinity and donated to the railroad company for the purpose of getting the station established at that point, the stopping-place for passengers, therefore, being about half a mile farther west, at Andrew's Mill. Afterward, there was some land donated to the company for stockpens, switch, etc. To Asa Green belongs the credit of getting the station established there more than to any other person. He put up the first building in Ogden. It was used as a station-house and storeroom, and has been occupied ever since as such, some additions having been added since. He also put up the freight depot with the assistance of some other parties of the neighborhood. A small house, built by Peyton Burton, was moved across the creek to a lot and used for a residence by John Marsh, the first station agent. John Wisman built the second residence in Ogden He was a miller by trade Asa Green laid off five lots in 1857, on the south side of the railroad, on land bought of John B. Carter. In 1859, Jacob Beard built a residence. In December, 1860, Carter laid off four lots on the north side of the railroad, and Asa Green five. In June, 1866, there was a meeting-house lot and five others laid off by Asa Green, making twenty in all. In the spring of 1864, David F. Carter built a residence, now owned by Joseph Smith, and in March of that year I. W. Quinby bought the corner lot of Asa Green, and moved a two-story frame building from Sligo upon it. He used the lower story for a storeroom, and fitted up the upper story for a residence. In October of that year, he and Amos Huffman, under the firm name of Quinby & Huffman, opened a store in the lower room. In 1864, Abraham Haney built a residence since known as the Joseph Coate property. Various other residences were built from time to time. Adam Osborn built the first blacksmith shop about 1864, and has occupied it continuously ever since. The station and railroad agents have been as follows, and in the following order: John Marsh, Jacob Beard, Isaac Roberts, Huffman & Osborn, Jeremiah Kimbrough, George W. Owens and Clare & Colter.

POST OFFICES.

There have been two post offices in Adams Township. The first was at Sligo, established the 13th of March, 1844. This post office remained located at Sligo until the 8th of September, 1865, when it was removed to Ogden by order of the Post Office Department in order to avoid the expense of conveying the mail from the station at Ogden to and from Sligo, and to afford better mail facilities. The following are the names of the various Postmasters, and when appointed:

At Sligo—George Slack, March 13, 1844; William W. Sheppard, March 11, 1850; Allen Hazard, January 15, 1852; Joseph W. Slack, October 31, 1857; William W. Sheppard, December 8, 1862.

At Ogden—Isaiah W. Quinby, September 8, 1865; David S. Osborn, February 20, 1866; Isaac Roberts, September 30, 1867; Isaiah H. Osborn, December 15, 1873; Samuel G. Green, February 5, 1875; George W. Owens,

March 26, 1878; James E. Smith, August 12, 1880; Samuel G. Green, May 17, 1882.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

In the year 1808, the first schoolhouse was built in the township. It was erected on the land of Isaac Harvey, about one-fourth of a mile north of Todd's Fork. As early as 1812 or 1813, there was a small log schoolhouse built on the Nathaniel Carter farm, a short distance west of the present residence of Elijah Coate. As early as 1814, there was a schoolhouse built on the Isaac Stout farm, near his north line, about one-fourth of a mile east of Lytle's Creek Meeting-House. In 1813 or 1814, a schoolhouse was built on the farm of George Carter, who had recently purchased it of Jeremiah Kimbrough. It was built by the neighbors, of logs, Jeremiah Kimbrough, Thomas Kersey and Nathan Mendenhall assisting Carter in the work. Other schoolhouses were built from time to time, as the farms were opened up. About 1820, there was a schoolhouse built in the woods near Lytle's Creek Meeting-House, and soon after another on the road leading from the Lebanon road to the Maden settlement, on Todd's Fork. The first schoolhouse at Springfield was built by the Friends of Springfield Monthly Meeting, in 1835. It was under their control and management for many years, and afterward became a district schoolhouse. There was a schoolhouse built at an early day on Isaac Chew's land, more latterly known as the McKnight farm. In 1834, there was a frame schoolhouse built on what was then the Holaday farm, afterward and since known as the Quinby farm. It was weather-boarded on the outside, and ceiled overhead on the inside. Between the studdings in the sides and ends, mortar made of clay had been filled in to make it warm and answer instead of plastering. These walls were whitewashed from time to time with blue clay. Around the room next the wall were placed rudely constructed benches made from slabs obtained at the saw-mill. Built out from the wall all around, and supported by brackets underneath, were wide boards that answered the purpose of desks. The scholars sat facing the wall, except the smaller children, who were seated around the stove that occupied the center of the room. About the year 1845, there was a neat frame schoolhouse built at Lytle's Creek Meeting-House, by the Society of Friends. After several years, it became a district schoolhouse, under the control of the Boards of Education of Adams and Union Townships. All these schoolhouses have passed away. Scarcely a vestige of them remains to mark the spots where they once stood. With the adoption of the school law of 1853, a different system of maintaining schools from that which had before prevailed was inaugurated. The township was divided into subdistricts, and redistricted throughout. The old schoolhouses were generally abandoned, new sites procured, and new schoolhouses erected. These were in the main commodious and comfortable, and furnished with properly-sized and substantial desks, with folding seats. In this respect the schoolhouses of the present day are in marked contrast with those of the early days. The log fireplace, the greased paper windows, the stools and seats without a support for the back, the absence of blackboard and maps were common then.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The first school in what is now Adams Township was taught by William Holaday, in the Harvey Schoolhouse, in the year 1808, soon after it was erected. George Carter began teaching as early as 1812 or 1813. He taught in a schoolhouse on his own farm for several terms, and afterward at Lytle's Creek, and various other places in the county. Warren Sabin, Joseph Doan, son of Joseph Doan, Sr., John Harvey, son of William Harvey, James Dakin, Henry Harvey, Eli Harvey, son of William Harvey, Thomas Kersey, Hiram



H. H. Hadley

Maden and James Osborn were teachers of the early days, in point of time ranging from 1808 up to 1825. Among what may be termed the second generation of teachers, were William Cooper, James Crawford, Thomas Green and Henry Zimmerman. William Cooper owned an acre of land on the State road, in the Osborn neighborhood, on which he built a small house in which he taught a few of the children of the neighborhood, occasionally teaching some district school. He was a bachelor, and lived entirely alone. Of him it can be said emphatically that he ruled by love, and the same may be said of George Carter. Cooper was a kindly-hearted and benevolent man, making at times sundry little presents to his pupils, in a quiet way that was sure to win their esteem. The little house in which he lived so long, and in which he gathered around him his little flock, is still standing, although removed to the opposite side of the road from where it formerly stood. James Crawford was also a bachelor. He was a strict disciplinarian, requiring good order on the part of the pupils, and neatness and exactness in their work. He taught much at Lytle's Creek, and for many years in what was known as the Quinby Schoolhouse. Henry Zimmerman was the great grammar-school teacher of forty years ago. He knew Kirkham's grammar by rote. He was the author of a grammar. He was an itinerant teacher, eccentric in manner and disposition, and voluble of speech. His memory was wonderful. Any one might read a verse from the Bible at random, and he could immediately give the number and chapter of the verse, and probably repeat the next verse.

All of the first generation of teachers are gone. But few of the second generation yet remain. Of those who taught in Adams Township, or lived in it from 1835 to 1860, may be mentioned Rachel Lomax, William Bates, Jacob Connor, Jesse G. Starbuck, Jabez Hadley, Amos Coffman, Thomas Hinds, Josephine Quinby, Thomas M. Quinby, Elwood Hollingsworth, Joseph Moore, J. M. Moore, Jesse H. Kirk, Obediah Allen, Miriam Quinby, Wilson Hobbs, Joseph Hale, Aaron Harvey, Cyrus Green, Jeptha Garner, Rebecca Harvey, Eliza Ogborn, Susan Thornberry, Jeremiah Howell, E. B. Harlan, Hannah Quinby, I. W. Quinby, David S. Pyle.

CHURCHES.

About the year 1809, an indulged meeting of the Society of Friends was held in the Harvey Schoolhouse, the request for the same having been granted by the Centre Monthly Meeting. In 1812, the first church in the township was built at Springfield, and a preparatory meeting established. The ground on which it was built was the graveyard ground near by, being donated for that purpose by Isaac Harvey. In 1818, the privilege of holding a monthly meeting was granted the society, which has been held there continuously ever since. The meeting-house at Springfield was built in 1850, it being the third one built at that locality.

In 1817, the Friends' Church at Lytle's Creek was built by the Friends of that vicinity. William Jones and Eli Millikan were the carpenters. Three acres of land were donated by Richard Fallis for a church site. It is no longer used as a church, having been sold to Emer McMillan, to whose farm it was removed about ten years ago. It was used as a house of worship until 1869. In the year 1866, two new churches were built by contributions from the membership of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the way of subscriptions in money, material and labor, under the direction of the Rev. Winans, assisted by Thomas McDonald, an influential member of the Methodist Protestant Church. The one at Ogden was known as the Ogden Methodist Protestant Church, and that at Sligo by the name of Union Chapel. In 1869, the membership having become very weak, and the Society of Friends at Lytle's

Creek Meeting-House being desirous of changing their place of meeting to that locality, the Trustees sold the church at Ogden for a merely nominal consideration to the Society of Friends and deeded the same to them through the intervention of a third party. They have occupied it ever since as a house of public worship. For several years, dating back as far as 1842, there were Methodist meetings held at intervals at the Quinby Schoolhouse. These meetings were conducted by the Rev. James Villars, who is still living, and who, some ten years ago, built Villars' Chapel, in Vernon Township.

Politically, Adams Township has been strongly Republican since the formation of the party in 1855. Prior to that it was a Whig township. It has been so overwhelmingly Republican that in township elections but little attention has at times been paid to the politics of certain candidates for office. When it came to a State or county election, her Republican majority was immense, considering the number of her electors. For years, the Democratic vote did not embrace one-tenth of the total vote cast. At one time, it ran down as low as thirteen during the time of the war. In 1876, the township gave at the Presidential election 175 votes for Hayes, and 29 for Tilden. In 1880, the vote for Garfield was 191, and the vote for Hancock 23.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP IN THE WAR.

The township responded nobly to the call for troops at the beginning of the war, and ever afterward until its close. There were always enough volunteers to fill the township's quota of troops and keep it clear of the different drafts of men that were ordered. A young man by the name of Isaac Tyson is said to have been the first volunteer. The company and regiment in which he enlisted are difficult to ascertain, as he left no relatives in the township. It is not now known that he lived to return from the war. The following is a list of the names of the soldiers who volunteered in the service, from the township so far as can be ascertained, with the company and regiment in which each served, if now known:

William H. Andrew, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Wesley Andrew, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jacob Andrew, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Abraham Anson, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Anson, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Clinton Anson, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Benjamin Anson, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Joshua Albertson, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John M. Brazil, Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Asa Carter, Company —, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Carter, Company —, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Cleland, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mahlon Daugherty, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

James Hartman, Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Albert Harvey, Company —, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Calvin Haines, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Harvey, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Hazard, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph Hale, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Henry Harvey, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Harlan, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Aaron Harvey, Company D, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

Benjamin F. Howell, Company —, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David Jenks, Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Garland Jobe, Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Jobe, Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Andrew Jobe, Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David H. Ogborn, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Maden, Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Isaiah H. Osborn, Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Seth W. Osborn, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Philip R. Osborn, Company —, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Henry Osborn, Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

M. W. Osborn, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Peter Osborn, Jr., Company —, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Andrew Pennington, Company H, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Parker Pennington, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Christopher Pennington, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jesse C. Quinby, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Patrick Reagan, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Daniel Reagan, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

B. H. Simpson, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Slack, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Robert P. Snowden, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Bennett Sniff, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

George H. Smith, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph H. Smith, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John C. Smith, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Isaac Tyson, company and regiment unknown.

Jonathan F. Tyrrell, company and regiment unknown.

William C. Worthington, Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Whetsel, Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Of these Wesley Andrews, Joseph Hale and Henry Harvey died in the service from sickness. The latter two were brought home for burial, and were interred at Springfield. Hale was the Sergeant Major of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. He died at or near Frankfort, Ky., and Harvey near Louisville. Garland Jobe was killed in battle in West Virginia. Seth Osborn, after being discharged from the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on account of sickness, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment shortly before the war closed. B. H. Simpson was transferred to Company I, First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers. It would be interesting to trace the history of each of these soldiers while in the service and since, but space forbids. Some are dead, and some are living. Some are yet in the county and township, while others have sought homes farther west. Wherever they are, may success and prosperity crown their efforts, and happiness and enjoyment center in their breasts, and, as their country's defenders, may they ever be remembered.

List of the names of soldiers who volunteered elsewhere, and who now reside in Adams Township:

Joseph B. Carson, Company —, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

John Edwards, Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

F. F. Ham, Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Amos Huffman, Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jesse Hampton, Company F, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

Henry Hall, Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Hall, Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Demetrius Kimbrough, Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas Elwood Moore, Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John McBried, Company A, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jacob Simmons, Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Turney, Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops.

James Thompson, Company —, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Alexander McKinney, company and regiment unknown.

Under an act to organize and discipline the Ohio militia, passed April 14, 1863, those liable to military service in the township under a general order from the Adjutant General of the State, met on the 4th of July, 1863, at Sligo, and proceeded to elect officers of the company. J. M. Gorrelle was elected Captain, P. R. Osborn, First Lieutenant and Samuel Denny, Second Lieutenant. The company numbered 120 men. It is to be regretted that the muster-roll cannot be obtained, so that the names of all the members of the company could be given.

At the time of the Morgan raid in August, 1863, the company, with many others of the county, was ordered into the service of the State to aid in the capture of Morgan, or to drive him out of the State. In a few hours after the order was promulgated, through the daily papers as it was, it reached the township and the different members of the company were ordered to meet at once to go to Camp Dennison, there to procure arms, and then to follow after Morgan. Considerable time was consumed in getting the company together and in awaiting transportation, so that by the time it reached Camp Dennison, Morgan was on his way up the river hotly pursued by Hobson. After being in camp a few days, the company was ordered to return home, Morgan being captured about this time.* The writer has made considerable effort to procure a roll of the officers and men of the company, but without success.

FAMILY HISTORY.

Before closing this historical sketch, it is well to give mention of some of the early settlers and their families, and of some of the more prominent persons of a later generation. With biographical sketches, the writer has nothing to do. In some instances, in order to show family connections, mention has been made of parties who are not now nor ever were residents of the township.

The first resident of the township was Samuel Lee, who, in the year 1804, or prior thereto, built a cabin in the vicinity of Springfield Meeting-House, on what afterward became the land of Isaac Harvey. The following year, Archibald Edwards and Peter Dicks settled in the same vicinity. The same year (1805), Isaac Harvey came to Ohio with Peter Dicks, who was his brother-in-law; Jacob Hale and John Hadley accompanied them. Harvey afterward returned to North Carolina for the purpose of purchasing the Pollard tract of land, consisting of 2,000 acres, which he did in connection with his brother, Eli. Pollard resided at Richmond, Va. In the fall of 1806, he returned to Ohio, bringing with him his brothers, Eli, Joshua and Caleb and their families, who, with others who accompanied them, made about one hundred in all. The Harveys all settled in the vicinity of each other, on what was known as the Pollard land, and together formed what became known as the Harvey settlement, which was the nucleus of a large settlement afterward. Their brother, William, a few years afterward, followed them from North Carolina, and settled on Todd's Fork, where Thomas Daugherty now lives.

These brothers had two sisters, Martha and Lydia. Isaac Harvey's wife's maiden name was Lydia Dicks. He lived near Springfield, and built a brick house on his farm in 1814, which is still standing, and is now occupied by Thomas Pyle. He had three sons and six daughters. His sons' names were

*See Chapter XIV.

William, Harlan and Simon D.; his daughters' names were Nancy, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Martha, Lydia and Ruth. His son William married a young lady by the name of Crew. He owned the land where Harveysburg was afterward laid out by him. His daughter Nancy married Archibald Edwards. Elizabeth became the wife of Enoch Harlan, Rebecca the wife of Jonathan Hadley, Martha the wife of Aaron Antram, Ruth the wife of a man by the name of Towel. Eli Harvey's wife's maiden name was Mary Stanfield. He settled between Lytle's Creek and Todd's Fork, near their junction, where the Widow Howard now lives. He had one son, William, and three daughters, Ann, Mary and Cynthia. He died on the 14th of April, 1822, at the age of sixty years. Joshua lived on the south of Todd's Fork. He was married three times. His first wife was a Morrison. His second wife was Mary Moon, the sister of James Moon. His third wife was a Chew, a sister of Reuben, Isaac and John Chew. He had five children by his first wife—Caleb, Hannah, Simon, Levi and Robert. Jehu and Nancy were children of the second wife, and were twins. Samuel and Abigail were children of the third wife. All of this family now living reside in Indiana. Caleb Harvey settled where his son Isaac now lives, about one-half mile southwest of Springfield. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Jesse and Hannah Towel, of North Carolina. They had seven children, Jesse, Joshua, Hannah, Eli, Rebecca and Elizabeth. His wife died on the 27th of June, 1825, at the age of forty-eight. He died the 12th of December, 1830, at the age of fifty-four. The oldest three children were born in North Carolina. Their son Joshua died in 1831, leaving a daughter, Nancy, who was raised in the family of her grandfather. Caleb and his wife were both buried at Springfield. William Harvey, the brother of Isaac, Eli, Joshua and Caleb, married Mary, daughter of David and Sarah Vestal. They had five children, John, Eli, David, Sarah and Elizabeth. The three boys were born in North Carolina. William Harvey died December 5, 1858, at the age of eighty-eight. His widow, Mary, died in 1863, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. Both are buried at Springfield. Of the two sisters of these brothers—Martha and Lydia—Martha married Jacob Hale, Sr., and Lydia married John Hadley.

Eli Harvey, son of William, was married twice. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Fallis. He lived on the Lebanon road, about two miles west of Todd's Fork. He was born in North Carolina, in 1803, and died in April, 1872, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife, Sarah, died in July, 1835, at the age of thirty. His second wife was Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Fisher. He was buried at Springfield. His first wife's children's names were Lydia, Mary, William Penn, Esther, Ann and Sarah. The children by his second wife were Joseph, Isaac, Hannah, John, James and Sinai. The former two died in infancy. Of this family of eleven children, only five are now living.

Isaac Harvey, son of Caleb, resides near Springfield. His wife is the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Edwards, of Warren County. They have had nine children, Caleb, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Rebecca, William, Nathaniel, Abigail, Jesse H. and Enos F.

Simon Harvey was the second son of Joshua Harvey. After his father's death, he became the owner of a large portion of his father's farm. He built a house on the Lebanon road, where the village of Sligo was afterward laid out. He was Treasurer of Adams Township for a great many years. He raised a family of seven children.

Henry Harvey was a son of Caleb and Mary Harvey, of Wayne County, Ind. His wife, Ann, was the daughter of George and Elizabeth Maden. Both are now dead. They had a family of ten children, three of whom died in in-

fancy. For many years he was an Indian Agent, a position which he held with credit to himself and to the Government. Previous to his death, he, with his family, moved to Kansas.

Preserved Dakin emigrated from the State of New York, and settled on what was afterward the Lebanon road, near Lytle's Creek Meeting House, on the farm now owned by John Hornada, in 1806. He soon afterward purchased a large tract of land in Chester Township and removed there. Mordecai Mendenhall settled on Todd's Fork in 1806, and built a mill there, which was afterward known as the Fallis Mill. He sold it to Jonathan Wright. He had a brother, Nathan Mendenhall, who lived on a farm in the same vicinity. Nathan Mendenhall was a brother-in-law of Jeremiah Kimbrough.

In the year 1804, Joshua Nickerson came from New York and settled on Todd's Fork, about one mile above the Harvey settlement, on the farm now owned by Evan Hadley, whose wife is a grand-daughter of Nickerson. He had three sons and one daughter. His sons' names were Clark, David and Artemas. The daughter's name Susannah. She married William Morrow, and afterward lived in Warren County, west of Clarksville. Clark Nickerson married Martha Ashby. Both have been dead for many years. They had five children, three sons and two daughters. The sons' names are James, Joshua and David. One of the daughters married a McKay, and the other became the wife of Evan Hadley. Artemas Nickerson married Elizabeth Reed. Both are now dead. They had six children, Susannah, Amanda, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail and Samuel R. His daughter Mary married William L. Hadley. She now resides in Wilmington, and is well known as a leading member and minister of the Society of Friends. David Nickerson, brother of Artemas and Clark, married a Spencer, and afterward removed to Indiana.

Isaac Reynolds was an early settler, and lived where Elias Fisher afterward lived, since known as the Fisher-Curl place.

David Ferris settled in what is now Adams Township as early as 1805 or 1806.

Jeremiah Poe settled on Todd's Fork, in the Gates survey, prior to 1809. He sold his farm to Thomas Kersey, and sought a home elsewhere.

A man by the name of Wrightsman was the first settler on the Rayburn farm. He gave the land for the graveyard at Lytle's Creek. He sold his farm to Mahlon Stratton in 1816, and moved away.

John Hadley was born on the 23d of September, 1770, in Chatham County, N. C. He was the son of Joshua and Ruth Hadley. His wife was Lydia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Harvey, of Orange County, N. C., and a sister of Eli, Isaac, William, Caleb and Joshua Harvey. They came to Ohio in 1806, and settled near Todd's Fork. They were married in North Carolina, in Crane Creek Monthly Meeting, as early as 1794. They were the parents of twelve children, their names and the order of their ages being as follows: William, Simon, Elizabeth, Joshua, Jacob, Isaac, Eli, John, Thomas, Jonathan D., Ruth and Jane, all but four of whom were born before they came to Ohio. Of these, Joshua died in infancy, and Thomas at the age of nineteen. In connection with his brother-in-law, Eli Harvey, he built and afterward became the owner of what was for a long time known as the Hadley Mill, on Todd's Fork. Both he and his wife were consistent and influential members of the Society of Friends, and members of Springfield Monthly Meeting. He died in 1832, in his sixty-second year His widow survived him twenty years. Both are buried at Springfield.

William Hadley, eldest son of John and Lydia Hadley, was born on the 18th of July, 1795, in North Carolina, and came to Ohio with his father. His first wife was Sarah Lindley. She died on the 28th of April, 1829. They

had seven children, Jonathan, Deborah, Thomas, who died in infancy, Eleanor, Eli L., Mary and Milton. He afterward married Susannah Thatcher, widow of Thomas Thatcher. She was a daughter of Joseph Stratton. He died October 23, 1845. There were two children by the second marriage, Sarah and William. William Hadley died October 23, 1845. Susannah Hadley, for many years of the latter part of her life, made her home with Theodocia Hadley, her daughter, at whose residence, in Vernon Township, near the line of Adams Township. She died on the 18th of August, 1880, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. She was buried at Springfield.

Simon Hadley, son of John and Lydia Hadley, was born November 1, 1796, in North Carolina, and came to Ohio with his father. His wife's name was Ann, the daughter of Thomas Kersey, Sr. He was a resident of Adams Township from the time he came to Ohio to the time of his death, which occurred on the 13th of May, 1870. His wife died September 28, 1843. Both were buried at Springfield. They had seven children, Jabez, Rebecca, Lydia, John, Julia, Ann K. and Mary M. Simon Hadley, some time after the death of his first wife, married Mary I. O'Neall, a widow, whose maiden name was Ingham. She was formerly from New York.

Elizabeth, the third child of John Hadley, married Ezekiel Hornada. She deceased May 9, 1850, in the fifty-second year of her age.

Jacob Hadley, son of John and Ruth Hadley, was born the 3d of March, 1801, in North Carolina. He came to Ohio with his parents when but five years of age. His wife was Mary, daughter of Beale and Mary Butler, of Wayne County, Ind. He was a successful farmer of Adams Township, where he resided until about 1868, when he removed to Wilmington. He was a strict member of the Society of Friends, highly respected by all who knew him, and a minister of considerable ability. He clung tenaciously to the teachings and doctrines of the Friends in all their purity and simplicity, and was adverse to yielding to the innovations in their manner of worship which have prevailed for the last fifteen years. He died on the 11th of February, 1879, at the age of seventy-eight. His wife died on the 20th of July, 1858, at the age of fifty-seven. Both are buried at Springfield. They had seven children, their names and the order of their ages being as follows: Samuel H., Eliza Ann, William Beale, Elwood, Mary B., Susannah Jane and Naomi.

Isaac Hadley, son of John and Lydia Hadley, married Lydia, daughter of John Hazard. They had seven children, Calvin, Elizabeth, Phœbe, Elmira, Henry, Rebecca and Harriet. Isaac Hadley died July 22, 1839, at the age of thirty-six. His widow afterward became the wife of James Smith. He died, and she afterward married William Pyle, son of Jehu Pyle, Sr.

Eli Hadley, son of John and Lydia Hadley, was born on the 27th of September, 1804, and died November 29, 1854, at the age of fifty. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Reuben and Rhoda Green. She died the 30th of April, 1837, at the age of twenty-eight. They had five children, Mahala G., Guliel-ma, Thomas, Micajah and Rhoda.

John Hadley was born the 15th of April, 1810. He was the son of John and Lydia Hadley. His wife was Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wildman, of Clark County, Ohio. They had seven children, to wit: Hiram, Elizabeth, Margaret, Deborah, Henry, Ruth and Seth. Deborah and Ruth both died in infancy. John Hadley's wife died on the 21st of April, 1848, and was buried at Springfield. For many years he resided near Springfield, on the farm now owned by Hiram Coates. He, after the death of his first wife, married Rhoda Stanton, a widow, and afterward lived at Springboro, in Warren County. He died in March, 1882, and is buried at Springfield.

Jonathan D. Hadley, the youngest son of John and Lydia Hadley, was



J. A. Haughey.

born August 10, 1812. His wife was Susannah Clawson, daughter of William Clawson. They had four children, Louisa, Mahlon, John William and Evan. Jonathan D. Hadley died about 1872, at Clarksville. His widow died at Wilmington in 1874, and both are buried at Springfield.

Ruth Hadley became the wife of W. B. Andrew. She died on the 19th of October, 1852.

Jane, the youngest child of John and Lydia Hadley, married Seneca Wildman, and, with her husband, removed to Iowa more than twenty years ago. She is the only one of the family now living. All deceased members of the family are buried at Springfield.

Jonathan T. Hadley was born on the 14th of March, 1793. He was the son of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, of North Carolina. He emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and settled in what is now Adams Township, near the line of the county of Warren. He married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Harvey. He had nine children, their names and the order of their ages being as follows, viz.: Elizabeth, Lydia, Samuel L., Ruth, Isaac, Simon, Deborah, Milton and Harlan H.

Jonathan T. Hadley deceased in 1880. Rebecca Hadley, his wife, died on the 20th day of June, 1876, aged eighty-one years. Both are buried at Springfield.

William Hadley, son of Joshua and Ruth Hadley, and a brother of John Hadley, emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Vernon Township. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Ann Clark, of North Carolina. He settled on what is now known as the Marshall farm, on Todd's Fork. He died in 1842, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife died in the month of February, 1837, at the age of sixty-eight years. They had a numerous family of children, as follows: David, Mary, John, Ruth, Jonathan, Ann, Joshua, Sarah, William, Jr., and Jane.

David Hadley, eldest son of William and Sarah Hadley, of North Carolina, was born on the 27th of April, 1794, emigrated to Ohio in 1815, and settled near Clarksville. His wife was Sarah, daughter of David and Hannah Lindley, of Orange County, N. C. He died in the year 1852. Sarah, his widow, is living, and is now in her eighty-seventh year. They had ten children, to wit: Hannah, William L., Samuel, Mary, Isaiah, David, Sarah, Lindley, Chambers and Abraham.

With the exception of the Harvey family, the Hadley family was by far the most numerous of any one family among the earlier settlers of the western part of Clinton County. They were, and are probably yet, either directly related to or connected with one-half of the families of that portion of the county. With but few exceptions, all were or are members of the Society of Friends, and are influential and respected citizens. Many have, from time to time, moved to other counties of the State, and to other States, especially to Indiana and Iowa.

Nathan Harlan and William Harlan were brothers, and sons of Enoch Harlan, of Guilford County, N. C. They came to Ohio in 1805, and settled about one mile from Springfield—Nathan on land since known as the Joseph Coate farm, and William on land now owned by Harrison Mullen and Milo Hale. William married in North Carolina, his wife being Charity Kimbrough, a daughter of Jeremiah Kimbrough. They had nine children, as follows: David, Margaret, Jonathan, Ruth, Nancy, Enoch, William, Nathaniel and Edith. Nathan was the eldest son. He also married in North Carolina, his wife being Sarah Hunt, the daughter of a minister of that name. They had nine children, as follows: Lydia, Enoch, Martha, Nathan, Edith, Prudence, Jabez, John and Hannah. John Harlan and Enoch, his brother, came from

North Carolina with their mother, and, after a short residence in Highland County, settled in the same vicinity in the spring of 1807. He married Lydia Hale, daughter of Jacob Hale. He has been dead but a few years. They had the following-named children: Jacob, Elizabeth, Rebecca, James and Warren.

There were others who died in infancy. John had the following-named brothers: William, David, Enoch, Nathan, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Solomon, and three sisters—Nancy Mendenhall, Hannah Maden and Rebecca Hampton.

All of this family except Nathaniel settled in the vicinity of Springfield and Oakland, all living near each other. David and Solomon were the last to come, arriving in 1811. Their mother's name was Edith. She was a sister of Elizabeth Harvey, who came to Ohio in 1806, with her sons, Isaac, Caleb, Eli, Joshua and William. Both were widows. Elizabeth Harvey was born on the 16th of August, 1736, and died the 16th of February, 1832, in her ninety-sixth year.

Ezekiel Hornada was born in North Carolina, Randolph County, on the 26th of February, 1796. He came to Ohio in 1806, with the Harvey brothers and their families. Isaac Harvey was his uncle by marriage. His mother's name was Dicks. Having been left an orphan at an early age, he was bound out to Isaac Harvey, in whose family he was raised. He married November 11, 1818. His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hadley. He was the father of twelve children, to wit: John, Jehu, Isaiah, Jane, Simon, Mary, William, Eleanor, Lydia, Eli, Isaac and Louisa. Of these, Jehu died at the age of fifteen; Jane, Simon, Eli and Isaac, before they had reached the age of two years; and Mary, at the age of thirty-five. His wife died in 1850, and was buried at Springfield. He assisted Isaac Harvey in building his house, a brick one, still standing, in 1814. He did the principal part of the hauling. He went to school to Warren Sabin, at the Harvey Schoolhouse, in 1809. He went to school afterward to Hiram Maden and Thomas Kersey, who taught at the schoolhouse on Nathaniel Carter's farm. Some years after his marriage, he bought the John Abernathy farm, on the Lebanon road, some two miles west of Todd's Fork, and built the brick house now standing upon it in 1832. Some time after his first wife's death, he married again. For two years preceding April, 1882, he lived in Sligo. He has recently removed to Indiana, at the age of eighty-six. He resided continuously in what is now Adams Township for seventy-six years, more than three-quarters of a century, a period of time never equaled as yet by any other citizen of the township, and only nearly approached by Asa Green and Armonia Hale. One cannot but reflect upon the many exciting incidents, perils and privations through which he has passed, many of which he relates with a simplicity and clearness that are very interesting. He has lived to see what was at that time an unbroken forest gradually disappear before the advancing tide of emigration and civilization. The wild turkey and the deer, then so plentiful, have disappeared, and with them the wolf and bear. Where, but a few years before his coming, the wild Indian lurked and lingered, or swiftly glided on his war-path, the iron horse, with fiery breath and shrill neigh, for nearly thirty years has been coursing along on glittering rails of iron. Schoolhouses, churches and villages have sprung into existence with a rapidity which, to him, must appear like enchantment. He well remembers the storm of 1806 that prostrated the timber southwest of where Sligo now stands. He says that the wild turkeys were so plentiful for some years after he came to Ohio that they afforded an abundance of food through the fall and winter seasons for the settlers, and that to him it appeared as if the hand of Providence provided for them. He says that often he has seen wild turkeys in droves by the hundreds, and that in the fall and winter they became very fat. It is to be regretted that circumstances were

such that he could not spend the remainder of his days among scenes so long familiar to him. John Hornada, eldest son of Ezekiel Hornada, now resides on the pike about one mile east of Sligo.

Reuben Green was born in Grayson County, N. C., on the 28th of July, 1770. On January 5, 1797, he married Rhoda, daughter of David and Mary Ballard. He emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1811, and first settled near Centre Meeting-House. In 1813, he bought 175 acres of land of William Lytle, on Lytle's Creek, where he settled and lived the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and, for many years preceding his death, he sat at the head of Lytle's Creek Meeting. His wife died on the 10th day of February, 1843, at the age of sixty-eight years. He died on the 25th day of December, 1852. Both are buried at Lytle's Creek. He was the father of twelve children, their names and the order of their ages being as follows: Isaac, Mary, David, Lydia, Robert, Asa, Anna, Abigail, John, Susannah, Rowland and Rhoda. Isaac died at the age of ten; Lydia, in infancy; and Anna, at the age of fourteen. Mary, the eldest, married Mordecai Walker; David married Mary Jessup; Robert married Mahala Unthank; Abigail married Eli Hadley, son of John and Lydia Hadley; John married Mary Ann Watkins; Susannah married Isaac Moore, son of Thomas and Sarah Moore, of Centre County, Penn.; Rowland married Absillet Thomas, of Wayne County, Ind.; and Rhoda married Daniel Young. Of this family of children, Asa and John are the only living representatives. John Green lives in Logan County, Ohio, and has a family of six children. David and Rowland for many years lived in Union Township, Clinton County. Rowland died in Indiana in 1881.

Asa Green was born on the 5th day of January, 1805, in Grayson County, N. C.; came to Ohio with his father in 1811, with whom he lived until he was married. His wife was the daughter of Nathaniel Carter. They were married at Lytle's Creek, in Friends' Meeting. Both he and his wife are still living at their farm, adjoining the village of Ogden, once known as the Holaday farm, and immediately west of the farm on which his father lived. They raised a family of eight children, their names being as follows: Jane, Reuben, Mary Ann, Cyrus, Gulielma, John C., Samuel G. and Nancy Emily. All the children are living except Gulielma and John. The following is a brief sketch of some of the earlier scenes and events of his life, obtained from him for insertion here:

"I was born January 5, 1805. I remember leaving Virginia. My father and family, of which I was one, moved out to Ohio in a wagon. We had five horses. We drove seven or eight head of cattle, and were five weeks on the way. We first settled near Centre. This was in the fall of 1811. I remember of attending meeting there. It was held in a hewed-log house. When we moved to Lytle's Creek, my father built a hewed-log house, twenty by twenty-four feet, one story. It was built near a spring on the hillside, about one hundred yards north of the creek, a short distance east of Ogden, and near where the railroad now is. My father planted out an orchard soon after, a few of the old trees of which are still standing. A few years afterward, he took the house down and moved it from the hillside where first built to the top of the hill, where there was a better situation. When he rebuilt it, he weatherboarded it. This house is still standing, and is in a fair state of preservation, and is still occupied as a family residence. When we first moved, there was no clearing, except about four acres across the creek on the bottom, which had been cleared up by Charles Stout, who then lived near where Rodney Jenks now lives. He had opened up a small clearing there, but was not the owner of the land, but only a renter, or squatter, upon it. Samuel Andrew had a small clearing where he lived. Nathaniel Carter had made a small beginning

on his land, bought of Lytle, and lived in a log house south of the small creek, or run, that passes through the Carter farm. Benjamin Howell made the first clearing on the Howell farm. Charles Howell made the first clearing on the Quinby farm. He was the son-in-law of a man by the name of Stout. He moved away afterward, Joseph Stratton having bought 150 acres of Lytle and divided it between his sons, Micajah and Joseph. The latter built the one-story frame house on the Quinby farm, but, as he was single himself, rented it. Joseph Stratton lived where Caleb Moore now lives. He built the old two-story frame house that is still standing there. Micajah Stratton built the brick house on the Rodney Jenks farm, recently taken down. I attended school in a small log house on the Stout farm, east of Lytle's Creek. This was in 1814. I also went to school at a schoolhouse on Nathaniel Carter's place. We went to Springfield to meeting until the Lytle's Creek Meeting-House was built. It was built in 1817. In 1820, my father built a frame barn, the first one in the neighborhood. Persons came quite a distance to see it. It is still standing. It is twenty-four by fifty feet. I remember that, after the rafters were raised, in a feat of daring, my cousin, Reuben Chew, walked on the points of the rafters from one end of the barn to the other. We went to mill at the John Hadley mill, on Todd's Fork, until the Holaday Mill was built. They ground wheat and corn on the same stone. They ran the bolt by hand."

John Holaday settled on what is now known as the Asa Green farm in 1814. He came from Virginia. His wife's name was Susannah, daughter of Robert Fortner. They had a family of eight children—Hannah, Robert, William, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, John, Susannah and Jesse. He built the brick house in which Asa Green now lives in 1830, and afterward sold his farm to Asa Green, and moved with his family to Jefferson Township, this county.

Samuel Andrew was born in Orange County, N. C., December 14, 1783. He was the son of William and Hannah Andrew. He married Delilah, daughter of John and Susannah Baker, of Chatham County, N. C., October 17, 1805. He came to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Greene County, where he resided for two years, and then settled on Lytle's Creek, on the farm where he resided until the time of his death, on the 18th of July, 1871. His wife died in 1856. Both are buried at Springfield. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He had four children—William B., John, Hannah and Susannah.

William B. Andrew, his son, was born July 21, 1806. He married Ruth, daughter of John Hadley, and was the father of ten children, to wit: Eliza Jane, Hannah, Samuel, Delilah, Isaac H., John T., William H., Jacob, Lydia and Wilson. His wife died October 19, 1852. In 1868, he removed to Henry County, Iowa, where he afterward died. All of his children are still living, and reside in Iowa. William B. Andrew was a man of considerable prominence, politically and otherwise. He was an ardent Whig and Republican. He was several times elected Township Trustee, and, in 1864, County Commissioner, in which office he served for three years.

John Andrew, son of Samuel, married Jane McWhorter. He removed to Fayette County, where he resided for several years, and then removed to Vernon Township, and afterward to Lebanon. After the death of his first wife, in 1854, he married a Mrs. Roach. He had three children—Mary E., John W. and Robert.

Hannah, daughter of Samuel Andrew, married Jacob Hale, of Adams Township, who died in 1849. She is the mother of three children—William, Alfred and Susannah. The two sons reside in Adams Township.

Susanna, daughter of Samuel Andrew, married John McFadden in 1847. She, with her husband, lived at the home farm, caring for and comforting her father and mother in their last years of life. John McFadden died July 6, 1871,

at the age of fifty-six. They had seven children, to wit: Samuel, Martha Jane, Esper Ann, Mary E., James L., Laura D. and John W.

Henry Andrew, brother of Samuel Andrew, and son of William and Hannah, was born February 12, 1777. His wife was Jane Mills. He came to Ohio at an early day, and settled on a farm adjoining that of his brother Samuel, near Sligo, now owned by John G. Outcalt. He had seven children, to wit: Robert, John, Hannah, Joseph, William, Jonathan and Sarah. He removed to Jefferson Township some years afterward.

James Andrew, brother of Samuel and Henry, came to Ohio about the same time they did. He for many years lived in what is now Adams Township. He was the father of nine children, to wit: Ira, Eden, Minerva, Calvin, Cyrus, Miles, Mary Ann, John Wesley and Emily. Of these, Eden, Miles and Emily live in Adams Township.

Samuel Chew came to Ohio at an early day. He married Abigail Green, sister of Reuben Green, and was the first settler on what was afterward known as the John Anson farm. He had four sons—Isaac, Ephraim, John and Reuben; and three daughters—Alice, Mary and Ruth.

Joshua Moore was the son of Thomas Moore and Sarah Moore, of Centre County, Penn. He was born on the 17th of October, 1791. He came to Ohio in 1811. He married Nancy, daughter of Joseph and Theodocia Stratton. They lived in Wilmington for a year or two after they were first married, and then moved to Adams Township and lived in a small house near where Harris Moore now lives. He soon after bought fifty acres of land of David Stout, who lived where Haines Moore afterward lived. He afterward bought out John Sheridan, getting eighty-one acres of him, and moved to the farm on which he lived up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 7th of February, 1874. He sold the Stout farm to his brother Haines about 1821, soon after he bought of Sheridan, and afterward, in 1838, he, in connection with Haines Moore, bought out Nathan Stalker, he taking so much of the Stalker farm as lay on the south side of Lytle's Creek, and his brother taking the residue. Nancy, his widow, continued to reside at the home place until her death, which took place in December, 1881. Both are buried at Springfield. They had a family of twelve children, as follows: David S., who died in infancy; John Haines, Sarah Ann, Micajah, William, Joseph, Harriet, Nancy, Joshua, Benjamin (who died in infancy), Jehu C. and Seth. William died single, November 14, 1877; Seth died single, September 8, 1865, at the age of twenty-six; John Haines married Ruth Lindley; she died in 1869, at the age of fifty-one; he now resides in Wilmington, having married a second wife, whose name was Mary Hines; Micajah resides in Adams Township; Sarah Ann Linton, in Union Township; Nancy Harvey, in Adams Township; Joshua, in Wilmington; Joseph resides in Warren County, and Jehu in Pennsylvania.

Haines Moore, brother of Joshua, came to Ohio about two years after his brother Joshua did. He lived on a farm in Union Township, near the Adams Township line, for many years, and raised a family of children. His wife was Eliza Antram, daughter of John Antram. A few years ago, they moved to Wilmington, where they have since resided.

Caleb Moore, brother of Joshua and Haines, came from Pennsylvania about 1832, and, soon after, bought the Joseph Stratton farm, on Lytle's Creek, where he has since resided. He was born about the year 1800. His wife's name was Nancy, daughter of Andrew Jack, who was a Revolutionary soldier. They had a family of six children, as follows: William, John, Harris C., Hannah, Emily and Nancy Ellen. Nancy Moore died about 1845, and Mr. Moore afterward married Martha Miller. They had two children—Ethelbert J. and Martha Adaline.

John and Isaac Moore were two other brothers of this family, who came to Ohio about 1832. Isaac married Susannah Green, daughter of Reuben Green. He died October 6, 1840, at the age of twenty-eight. John Moore married Ann Moore, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Moore, of Centre County, Penn. He was born on the 31st of August, 1798. She was born July 6, 1805. Some time after their marriage, they moved to near Newcastle, Henry Co., Ind., where he died. They had a family of several children. She married again, her second husband being John Evans. They moved to Jasper County, Ind., where she died about 1875. Elizabeth Moore, widow of Samuel Moore, who died in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio about 1832. She lived for a few years on the farm of Joseph Stratton, Jr., afterward the Quinby farm, and then bought about twenty acres of the Stalker farm, where she afterward lived until a few years before her death, when she moved to Sligo. She died on the 13th of August, 1874, in her eighty-sixth year. Her father, Andrew Jack, came to Ohio with her, and made his home with her until his death. She had seven children, whose names were as follows: Melinda, Nancy, Sarah Ann, Melissa, Eliza, Evaline and Samuel. Eliza married Joseph W. Slack, and Samuel married Sarah Jane Hadley, daughter of William and Sophia Hadley.

George Maden, Sr., was one of the pioneers of Adams Township. He settled on what is now the Jabez Hadley farm. His first wife was the Widow Reynolds, whose maiden name was Harvey. There were four children by this union, viz., Eli, George, Elizabeth and Edith. His second wife was Elizabeth Carter, sister of George Carter. By this marriage there were eight children, viz., Hiram, Solomon, John, Nancy, Rebecca, Mary, Ruth and Deborah. He died at an advanced age, and is buried at Lytle's Creek, as was also his wife, Elizabeth. George married Mary Chew, daughter of Samuel Chew and a sister of Isaac, Ephraim, John and Reuben Chew. He moved to Indiana, where he has since died. Elizabeth married a man by the name of Reeves; Edith married Joseph Stubbs; Solomon married a Robbins; John died single; Nancy became the wife of Henry Harvey, both of whom are now dead; Rebecca married Reuben Chew, son of Samuel Chew; both are dead; Mary married Amos Harvey, brother of Henry Harvey; Ruth married Robert Hunt, son of Jacob and Lydia Hunt; Deborah married a man who lived in Indiana.

Eli Maden married Hannah Harlan, daughter of Enoch Harlan. They had six children, viz., Harlan, John, George, Hiram, Rowena and Rebecca, all of whom, except Hiram, reside in Adams Township. Harlan Maden, son of Eli, married Marguerite Osborn, a daughter of William Osborn, Sr., and Hiram married William Harvey's daughter, Hannah Harvey. Eli Maden died a few years ago.

Hiram Maden, son of George Maden, was born January 28, 1792, in Orange County, N. C. He emigrated with his father to Ohio. He was married twice. His first wife was Susannah, daughter of Jehu and Sarah Stuart, of Wayne County, Ind. They were married about the year 1826. She only lived a few years after the marriage. She is buried at Lytle's Creek. There were three children by this marriage, viz., Sarah, George and Jehu. About the year 1834, he married a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susannah Osborn. There were seven children by this union, viz., William, John, Eli, Elizabeth, Hiram, Susannah and Thomas Elwood.

Hiram Maden died in April, 1871, in the eightieth year of his age. His wife, Elizabeth, died January 10, 1866, at the age of sixty-two. Both are buried at Lytle's Creek. He was a very useful citizen, and a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He was a teacher in his younger days, and afterward a surveyor of much practice. Next to Nathan Linton, he has probably done more surveying in Clinton County than any other person.

Jeremiah Kimbrough was a native of Rowan County, N. C. He was born on the 15th* of September, 1778. His wife was Sarah Mendenhall, a sister of Nathan Mendenhall. They were married in 1799, in Rowan County, N. C. They came to Ohio in November, 1809, with their family, which then consisted of six children. In the spring of 1810, he bought about one hundred acres of land in the Murray Survey and settled upon it, opened up a clearing and built a cabin. This was afterward known as the George Carter and Micajah Stratton farm. It is on Todd's Fork, near the northeastern part of the township. In 1812, he sold his farm to George Carter, and moved to Tennessee, but, not liking the country, he came back without unloading his wagon. He then bought the farm on which John Hornada now resides, where he lived until 1828, when he sold it to his son Thomas, and then bought the Isaac Harvey farm, on Todd's Fork, near Springfield, where he resided until his death, August 15, 1850. He died while in a carriage with his son Eli, on their way from Wilmington to his home. His widow died in 1859, while at her daughter's, Elizabeth Howell. They had a family of eleven children, all of whom are living except two, their names and order of ages being as follows: Thomas, born September 18, 1800; Elizabeth, born January 3, 1802; Susannah, born March 13, 1803; Hannah, born in October, 1804; Charity, born July 3, 1807, Sarah, born in January, 1809; Mary, born in November, 1810; John, born May 26, 1812; Ira, born in the year 1815; Edith, born in the year 1820; Eli, born in November, 1821.

Elizabeth was the first child married. She married Benjamin Howell. Susannah married Robert Hollcraft; she resides in Randolph County, Ind. Hannah married William Ballard, son of John Ballard; she resides in Grant County, Ind., having married a second husband by the name of Kerwin. Charity married Lewis Hiatt, son of Jesse Hiatt; she died in 1863. Sarah married John Whitson, son of John Whitson, Sr.; she now resides in Grant County, Ind. Mary married Caleb Townsend, son of John Townsend; she resides in Iowa. John married Demice Beach, daughter of Benjamin Beach; he died October 18, 1854. Ira married Clara Howland, daughter of Barnabas Howland; he now resides in Harveysburg. Edith, married Hiram Daugherty; she now resides in Indiana. Eli married Margaret, daughter of John Townsend; he now resides in Grant County, Ind. Each of these unions was productive of numerous offspring, so that the grandchildren of Jeremiah Kimbrough would probably aggregate one hundred, and his descendants would probably now number three hundred. But two of the children—Thomas and Elizabeth—now reside in Adams Township.

Thomas Kimbrough married Elizabeth, the daughter of Jesse Hiatt, a brother of Lewis Hiatt. They were married on the 4th of April, 1822, and recently passed their sixtieth marriage anniversary. They now reside with their son, Demetrius, in the western part of Adams Township, near the Lebanon road, and both are in the enjoyment of reasonable bodily health and mental vigor, considering their advanced age. His wife, when a child of seven or eight years, resided with her father near Wilmington, and passed over the ground where Wilmington now is when it was an unbroken forest, save where two small cabins were erected, some distance apart—one near where the City Hall now is built, and the other to the north of it. They are the oldest couple residing in Adams Township. They have had a family of nine children, as follows: Martha, who married James Spray; Sarah, who married John Brazil; Jeremiah; Mary, who married John W. Richardson; Edith, who married William Edwards; Jesse; Susannah, wife of Harlan H. Hadley; Demetrius,

*Other authority says September 20.

who married Esther Bangham; Charity, wife of Aaron Harvey, son of William Harvey and grandson of Isaac Harvey.

Jeremiah Kimbrough, oldest son of Thomas Kimbrough, was born October 14, 1827. In 1849, he married Esther, daughter of Eli and Sarah Harvey. By this union there was one child, whose name is Louisa. His wife died December 18, 1859. His second wife is Rhoda, daughter of Eli Hadley, and sister of Micajah and Thomas Hadley. Jeremiah Kimbrough has resided in Adams Township since its first formation. He is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is a prominent member of Springfield Monthly Meeting.

John Johnson was an early settler. He lived on the north side of Lytle's Creek, on the Haines Moore place. His wife was a Ballard. He sold his land to Henry Tibbetts, who sold to Nathan Stalker, who sold to Moore. His daughter Rhoda married Abel Thornberry.

Robert Howell was one of the early settlers in Gates' Survey, on what is known as the Indian Branch. The land is now owned by Micajah Moore. He built a cabin near by a large spring that flows out from near the roots and under the branches of a spreading beech tree. He planted a nursery there, and set out an orchard of apple and peach trees. Some of the apple trees are still standing. He had quite a family of children, among whom were Charles, Benjamin, John, William, Jeremiah, Thomas, Robert, Ruth and Nancy. He settled there probably prior to 1810. All of the family went farther west prior to 1823, except Benjamin. Charles Howell made the first clearing on the Quinby farm. Charles Howell's wife was the daughter of Charles Stout, who lived near where Rodney Jenks now lives.

Benjamin Howell was born July 14, 1792. He emigrated to Ohio with his father. He was married, about the year 1820, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Kimbrough. He was the first settler upon what is known as the Howell farm, which at that time consisted of 100 acres in the Dudley Survey. This was in 1820, directly after his marriage. Here he cleared up a farm, and afterward purchased sixty-seven acres of what was once known as the Robert Howell place. He had a family of ten children, as follows: Jeremiah, Jedidah, Riley, Aaron, Patsy, Henry, Adeline, William, John and Benjamin. Benjamin Howell died July 2, 1855. Elizabeth Howell, his widow, is still living, and makes her home with her son-in-law, William Biddlecome.

George Carter was born March 8, 1782. He was the son of John and Ann Carter, of Orange County, N. C. His wife, Miriam, was born on the 2d of February, 1787. She was the daughter of Jesse Wilson and Elizabeth, his wife, of Randolph County, Va. He came to Ohio in the year 1812, and settled about one mile west of Lytle's Creek Meeting-House, on what was afterward known as the Micajah Stratton farm. For forty years or more, he was a teacher. He taught in many different places, always with success. He was a kind-hearted man. He was a minister in the Society of Friends, being considered one of the ablest in the church, especially upon doctrinal points. But few persons exerted a more potent and widespread influence for Christianity than he. He was the father of seven children, their names and order of ages being as follows: Jesse, John, Samuel, Wilson, Cyrus, Louisa and George. Two of the sons died after arriving at manhood—George, on the 8th of January, 1845, at the age of twenty-two years and eight months. Both are buried at Lytle's Creek. Of the other children, Jesse married Melinda Bently. Some years before his death, he emigrated to Kansas. Afterward, while back on a visit in Ohio, he died at Lewis Hunt's. He is buried at Grassy Branch. John married and resided near Bloomington, where he died a few years ago. Cyrus married Susannah Nickerson, and resided for many years in Clinton County, but a few years ago he removed to Howard Lake, Minn., where he now



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resides, having married a second wife. Some of the children were born in North Carolina. Both parents lived to a ripe old age. George departed this life on the — day of ———, 18—, and Miriam on the 19th of January, 1876, at the age of ninety years eleven months and eighteen days. Both are buried at Grassy Run.

Nathaniel Carter was born on the 21st of June, 1779. He was the son of John and Ann Carter, of Orange County, N. C., and a brother of George Carter. His wife's name was Nancy, daughter of John and Susannah Baker, of Chatham County, N. C. They came to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Dudley's Survey, between where the villages of Ogden and Sligo now are, he having bought a piece of land of William Lytle. He was a well-to-do citizen, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was the father of six children, as follows: Jane, born on the 17th of February, 1802, who married Samuel Gaskill; John B., Enoch, Susannah, Ann and Delilah. Susannah married Asa Green; Ann married William Holaday; Nathaniel Carter died March 3, 1843, in his sixty-fourth year; Nancy, his widow, died November 5, 1863, at the age of eighty-two, surviving him more than twenty years.

John Baker Carter, son of Nathaniel and Susannah Carter, was born February 1, 1802. His wife's name was Sarah Smith. He was the father of six children, to wit: Mary, Nancy, Jane, William, Nathaniel and Asa, all of whom are still living. He now resides in Waubaunsee County, Kan. While in Ohio, he resided on a portion of the farm formerly owned by his father.

Enoch Carter, son of Nathaniel and Nancy Carter, was born December 28, 1808. His wife was a Faulkner. He resided for many years on a portion of the farm on which he was born and raised. He was the father of ten children, as follows: David, Nathaniel, John, Rachel, Samuel, Hiram, Phœbe Ann, Elizabeth, Jane and Susannah. Both parents are now dead.

Conrad Smith was a pioneer. He settled on the Smith farm, in Gates' Survey, about 1815. His wife was Elizabeth McDaniel. He had a family of five children, viz., John, George, Daniel, Abigail and Susannah. John married Mariah Smith; Abigail married Samuel Wingfield, and Susannah married Aquilla Reese. The two daughters now reside in Illinois. One of the brothers lives at Harveysburg. Conrad Smith and his wife have been dead several years. They were both highly respected by all who knew them. Both are buried at Lytle's Creek.

Daniel Smith, son of Conradand Elizabeth Smith, was born in 1809. His wife was Ann Hartman. For a few years after their marriage, they resided northeast of Wilmington. They then removed back to the farm, and lived there with his parents until their death, and until the time of his death, which occurred March 30, 1880. He was buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery. He was a man strictly honorable in all his dealings, and of kind and benevolent disposition. They had a family of five children, viz., George H., Joseph H., John C., and James E., and a daughter who died in girlhood, named Mary E. George, Joseph and John all volunteered in the service of the United States, and were gallant and brave soldiers. They were members of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. George died in February, 1878, while Sheriff of Clinton County, Ohio, to which office he had been elected in 1876.

Nathan Stalker settled on Lytle's Creek as early as 1809. His wife was Mary Ballard, daughter of David Ballard. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was one of the first members of Lytle's Creek Meeting. He sold his farm to Joshua and Haines Moore, and moved to Indiana, where he afterward died. The orchard which he planted is in part still standing. He lived on the hill, near by where Harris Moore now lives. He had a family of eight children, Elean-

or, Lydia, John, Eli, David. Mary, Sarah and Rhoda. Eleanor, Lydia and Sarah all died after reaching womanhood, single, and are buried at Lytle's Creek.

Cornelius Hobson was a settler on the Micajah Moore place as early as 1816. He sold his farm about 1820 to John Osborn.

John Newlin settled on the Oliver Moore farm as early as 1809. He had several children, among whom were Eli, William and Lydia.

John Sheridan was an early settler on the Joshua Moore farm. He sold his farm to Joshua Moore, and went West.

Isaac Stout settled on Lytle's Creek on the Isaiah Stout farm about 1807. He cut the first stick of timber on the Stout farm. His wife's name was Susannah. They had the following-named children, viz., Jesse, Sarah, Phœbe, Lydia, Rebecca, Matilda, Isaac and Isaiah Stout.

Isaiah Stout lives on the home place, and is the youngest son of Isaac and Susannah Stout. His wife's name was Lucinda Hardesty. He has a family of several children, all of whom are grown up and married.

Charles Stout was a first cousin of Isaac Stout, and was the first settler on the Rodney Jenks place. David, his brother, was the first settler on the Haines Moore place, and built the mill there on Lytle's Creek, afterward owned by Joshua Moore. It ground corn only. It is related that Charles Stout had a cow that got fast in the mud in a boggy place by a strong spring on his land, and that the wolves attacked her and nearly killed her. The wolves killed his dog also. He then went to Highland County, got a wolf-trap, set it, and caught a very large gray wolf.

John Pyle was born August 5, 1766, in Chatham County, N. C. About the year 1815, he moved to Washington County, Ind. In 1823, he came to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by William S. Riley. His wife's name was Ruth. He had a family of six children, viz., William, Sarah, John, Jehu, Mary and Edith, only two of whom came to Ohio with him. These were William and Jehu. Two daughters married and settled in Indiana. His children were all born in North Carolina, where his wife had deceased previous to his moving to Indiana. He died January 20, 1846, in the eightieth year of his age. He was noted for being a remarkably good hunter. He would go into the woods and kill deer when no other person could.

Jehu Pyle, Jr., son of Jehu and Ruth Pyle, was born on Christmas Day, 1795, in Chatham County, N. C. His wife was Esther, daughter of Joseph and Docia Stratton. She was born on the 4th of February, 1804. About 1832, Jehu Pyle, Jr., in connection with his brother William, bought the Samuel Southwick farm on Lytle's Creek, near its mouth, the tract purchased consisting of several hundred acres. John Pyle moved to and lived at what is now known as the Esther Pyle or Snowden farm, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred the 29th of Jannary, 1859. They had a family of eleven children, viz., Joseph and William, who were twins, David S., Abigail, Caleb, Nancy, Lindley, Mary, John, Melinda and Emily. Of these, Joseph, Abigail, Caleb, Nancy, Lindley and Mary died in their youth. John died in 1856, in the sixteenth year of his age.

William Pyle married Rebecca Garner. He has a family of several children. For some years, he resided in Indiana, but is now a resident of Adams Township. He was born July 16, 1822.

David S. Pyle was born on the 27th of September, 1824. His wife was Sarah T. West. She died in 1856. He afterward married Nancy Fisher. There were five children by the first marriage, and three by the second. Esther Pyle, widow of Jehu, resides with her son-in-law, Snowden, and is now in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

William Pyle, Sr., son of Jehu and Ruth, was born March 11, 1788, in North Carolina. His wife was Mary, daughter of William Hadley. She was born on the 17th of July, 1792, and died the 7th of February,1848, at the age of fifty-six. There were nine children by this marriage, viz., Samuel, Jehu, Mary, Ruth, John, David, Sarah, William and Ann Maria. He married again. His second wife, Abigail, died in 1853. He afterward married Lydia Smith, whose maiden name was Hazard. He died July 20, 1875.

Samuel Pyle is the only one of this family who resides in Adams Township. Jehu, David and Ann Maria are dead. Others reside in Indiana and Iowa. Samuel Pyle was born on the 22d of September, 1812. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas Austin, who settled on Todd's Fork as early as 1807. They had the following named children: Ann Eliza, Emily, Caroline, Amanda, Henry, Thomas, Melissa, Clark and Arthur. His second wife was Harriet McMillan. He resides in the southern part of the township, and is universally esteemed by all who know him.

Samuel Southwick was an early settler on Lytle's Creek, on the Jehu Pyle, Jr., or Snowden farm. He bought, about 1830, the Eli Harvey farm, near the mouth of Lytle's Creek. He afterward sold out to Jehu and William Pyle, and moved to Indiana. He was married four times. His first wife was a daughter of David Stearns; his second wife was a sister to his first wife. His third wife was Susannah Jenks, only sister of David Jenks. This marriage was about 1820. He had five children, two of them by his third wife. Their names were Philo and Riley. His son Emory married Harriet Humphreys. Southwick laid out a graveyard on his land, containing about an eighth of an acre, which he reserved in his deed to Pyle. Two of his wives are buried there, and two of his children, the first grave being that of one of his children.

Benjamin Farquhar came to Ohio in 1805, from Maryland. His wife's name was Rachel, a daughter of Jonathan and Susannah Wright, who came from Maryland about the same time. They had the following-named children: Uriah, born January 5, 1795; Cyrus, born July 4, 1796; Allen, born July 18, 1798; Jonathan, born April 21, 1800; Josiah, born February 19, 1802; Susannah, born October 16, 1804; Edwin, born July 3, 1807; Rebecca, born September 9, 1810; and Rachel, born September 18, 1815. He bought land and settled in what is now the extreme northeastern part of Adams Township. Uriah studied medicine with Dr. Lathrop, of Waynesville. He came to Wilmington in 1816, practiced medicine for about twenty years, and then removed to Logansport, Ind. His wife was Keziah Elam. Cyrus married Lydia, daughter of Richard Fallis. Allen married Louisa Stockdale; Jonathan studied medicine with his brother. While visiting a patient, he was thrown from his horse and injured, from the effects of which he died. He was not married. Edwin died in infancy; Rebecca married Isaac Strickle; Susannah married Dr. Lytle, of Logansport, Ind.; Rachel married John Cadwallader. Benjamin Farquhar died in 1827, at the age of sixty-one, and is buried at Centre.

Josiah Farquhar, son of Benjamin, married Abi Linton. He lived on the Farquhar farm until his death, April 9, 1838. His children were Benjamin, Nathan, Francis and Caroline. Nathan and Caroline died in infancy. Benjamin and Francis both reside in Wilmington, as does their mother, Abi Sparks, she having married again, her second husband being Dr. Sparks. Both are prominent business men, and members of Friends' Church.

David Stearns was an early settler. He lived in the southwest part of Adams Township. He had three sons, Melzar, Luther and Harvey, and two daughters. He came from Massachusetts in 1813. Melzar Stearns owned about two hundred acres of land in the T. Baytop and Dudley Surveys. It

was afterward owned by Samuel and Jehu Pyle, sons of William Pyle, who bought it after his death, which occurred about 1834. His wife's name was Achsah Cranson. He was buried at the Southwick Graveyard. He was a farmer, and for several years kept a dairy, and made cheese and butter. He was a very influential citizen. He had three sons, Cranson, Seneca and Harrison, and a daughter Sarah. Cranson married Catherine Elliott, widow of David Elliott, whose maiden name was Shaffer. She had two children by her first husband, a son and a daughter, Mary. The son lives in Venice, Butler County, and the daughter, who married A. McNama, resides in Wilmington. Cranson Stearns is still living at Mainville.

Henry LeValley lived on the Joseph Anson farm. John Stackhouse afterward owned it and died there in 1820. He was the first person buried at Lytle's Creek.

Simon Grey was the first owner of the farm where Mahlon Stratton now resides, and lived there at an early day. His wife was Mary Reese. He built the house in which Stratton now lives, in 1835. David Jenks did the carpenter work.

Joseph and Mahlon Stratton were cousins who settled on Lytle's Creek in 1809. Joseph Stratton was born at Campbell Court House, Va., June 2, 1769. His wife was Docia Morman, who was born May 2, 1773. She died October 5, 1823, and was buried at Lytle's Creek. He lived on what is known as the Caleb Moore farm. He married a second wife afterward. His children by the first marriage were Micajah, David, Susannah, Nancy, Joseph, Esther and Benjamin. There were two children by the second marriage, one of whom, Rebecca, died when a young lady, and Edward, who is still living. He died February 7, 1831, and is buried at Lytle's Creek. Mahlon Stratton was the first settler on what was known as the Rayburn place. His wife's name was Sarah. Both lived there until their death. He donated the land for the burial-ground at Lytle's Creek, where he and his wife were both buried. They had eight children, viz., Levi, David, Mary, Sarah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Susannah, Esther and Mahlon.

Thomas Kersey, Sr., was born September 15, 1759. He was the son of William and Hannah Kersey, of Guilford County, N. C. His wife's name was Rebecca, daughter of John and Ann Carter, of Orange County, N. C. She was born July 11, 1759. He came to Ohio and settled on Todd's Fork in 1812, on land adjoining that of John Carter, his brother-in-law. He had six children, three boys and three girls. The boys' names were John, Thomas and Carter; the girls' names were Mary, Nancy and Rebecca. He died August 10, 1865, and was buried at Lytle's Creek. John married a Steddom; Carter married a Lindsey; Mary married Eli Millikan, and Nancy married Simon Hadley.

Thomas Kersey, Jr., was born January 27, 1793, in Guilford County, N. C.; came to Ohio with his father in 1822. His wife was Letitia, daughter of Samuel and Martha Craig, of Warren County, Ohio. He died September 7, 1870, in his seventy-eighth year. His widow survived him two years, and died May 11, 1872, in her seventy-second year. They had six children, Ann, William, John, Hannah, Martha and Rebecca. The parents are buried at Lytle's Creek.

William Osborn was born in North Carolina August 1, 1778. His wife's name was Susannah Foust, daughter of Philip Snotherly, of North Carolina. They were married in 1799; came to Ohio in the fall of 1815, and, after living a year or two on the Samuel Harvey place on Lytle's Creek, afterward owned by Thomas Rich, he bought 100 acres of land and settled on it in J. Roberts' Survey, in the extreme southern part of the township. They were

Friends. They had a family of eight children, viz., Thomas, born February 23, 1800; John, born May 15, 1801; Elizabeth, born February 27, 1803; Mary, born January 2, 1805; Peter, born March 3, 1807; William, born December 5, 1808; Charles, born June 10, 1811; and Margaret, born July 25, 1814. He died about 1860. His wife died June 25, 1848; both are buried at Lytle's Creek.

Thomas Osborn married Margaret Reynard, daughter of Adam Reynard. He died July 18, 1838. He had the following-named children: William, Susannah, Adam, Peter, Catharine Mary, Elisha, Margaret and Thomas.

John Osborn, son of William, married a daughter of Preserved Dakin. They had a family of several children, none of whom now reside in the township of Adams. John Osborn moved to Kansas several years ago.

Elizabeth Osborn was the second wife of Hiram Maden. She is now dead. Mary Osborn was the second wife of Mordecai Walker, and died in 1848.

Peter Osborn married Sarah, daughter of John Hadley. His wife died August 22, 1853; he died November 17, 1874. Both are buried at Lytle's Creek. He was an influential citizen of Adams Township, and a member of and a minister in the Society of Friends. They had a family of eight children, viz., Alfred, Charles, William H., Sarah Jane, John Thomas, Ruth Ann, Elwood and Eli, all of whom are living except Eli, who died in infancy. All reside in Clinton County. A few years after the death of his first wife, Peter Osborn married Eliza Trueblood, widow of Cyrus Trueblood, of Indiana. Two children were the result of this union—Mary E., who became the wife of James Smith, and Adeline Osborn.

William Osborn, Jr., was married December 25, 1834, to Hannah Hadley, daughter of David Hadley. He had five children by this union—David S., Mary Emily, William, Isaiah H. and Seth. William Osborn remained single after the death of his first wife until 1881, when he married Theodocia Hadley, widow of Eli L. Hadley, whose maiden name was Thatcher.

Charles Osborn married Elizabeth Fulgum. He resided on the home farm, of which he became the owner after his father's death. They had thirteen children, viz., Sarah, Isaiah, Mary Jane, Michael W., Peter, Caroline, Elizabeth, Charles W., Calvin, Lydia, Clark, Frank and Delphina. Isaiah died at eight years of age, and Calvin at twelve. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 28, 1864, and he afterward married Jemima Clark, a widow. Charles Osborn deceased on the 1st of January, 1876, at the age of sixty-four years. He is buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery.

Jacob Hale was one of the first settlers on Todd's Fork. In 1805, with Isaac Harvey and John Hadley, he came to view the country. They traveled on horseback, coming through Highland County. They found it a "goodly land." They returned to North Carolina, resolved to part with their possessions there, and remove with their families to Ohio as soon as possible. Jacob Hale was largely engaged in business there, and owning considerable land it took him some time to close up his affairs. The three, Hadley, Harvey and Hale, were all brothers-in-law, Hale having married Martha Harvey, and John Hadley her sister Lydia. They selected a tract of land on Todd's Fork, then owned by Robert Pollard, since known as the T. Baytop Survey, No. 2,372, as suitable for making them a home, with others of their family who were expected to come with them to what was then, to them, the far West. This survey contained over two thousand acres of land, and was purchased by Isaac and Eli Harvey, jointly, from the owner, at Richmond, Va., for this purpose. In 1807, Jacob Hale came with his family to Ohio, and settled on Todd's Fork, and bought over three hundred acres of said survey. All of his children, except the youngest, were born in North Carolina. Their names and order of

their ages are as follows: Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Eli, Ruth, Lydia, Jacob, Martha, Joseph, Armonia, Mary and Emily. Of these Elizabeth married James Massie; William married Mariah Sabin, sister of Warren and Zebulon Sabin; Eli Hale married Ann Hadley, daughter of William Hadley; Lydia married John Harlan, who settled near Dakin's Corner; Jacob and Martha were twins; Jacob married Hannah Andrew, daughter of Samuel Andrew; Martha married Hiram Mendenhall, son of Nathan Mendenhall, whose wife was Nancy Harlan; Joseph Hale's first wife was Rowena Harlan, and his second wife was Sarah Sewell; Armonia Hale married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Edwards; Mary married Isaac Goldsberry; Emily died in infancy.

Armonia Hale was born in Randolph County, N. C. He came to Ohio with his father when he was about three years of age. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Edwards. He resides on the farm where his father settled when he first came to Ohio. He is an industrious and useful citizen. He has resided continuously on the same farm for over seventy-five years. His family consisted of the following-named children: Joseph, Elwood, Milo, John, Edward and Jacob, sons, and Martha and Ann, daughters.

John Anson came from New Jersey in 1817. He died in 1848, at the age of seventy-eight. His wife's name was Hannah. Both are buried at Lytle's Creek. They had the following-named children: Samuel, Evaline, David, John, Isaac, Benjamin, Thomas, Andrew, Joseph and Clinton. Joseph resides in Adams Township. He and Andrew are the only members of the family now living.

Jacob Hale, son of Jacob Hale, Sr., was born July 12, 1802, in Randolph County, N. C. His wife's name was Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Delia Andrew. She was born January 7, 1812. He died about the year 1844; his widow is still living. They had three children—William, Susannah and Alfred. William Hale and Alfred both reside in Adams Township, and are prosperous farmers.

Jesse Thatcher was born August 1, 1815, and was the son of Thomas and Susannah Thatcher, and a brother of Joseph and David Thatcher. He died in May, 1882, in his seventy-seventh year. He was the father of quite a large family of children. His wife was a daughter of Adam Rhinard, an early settler in Union Township.

David Jenks was born October 23, 1790, in Rhode Island, and raised in Massachusetts. He was the son of David and Susannah Jenks, and came to Ohio in 1818, and first settled in Butler County. In 1824, he came to Adams Township and bought about seventy-five acres of land of Samuel Gaskill, who had bought it at the administrator's sale of John Stackhouse, who died in 1820, he having bought it of a man by the name of LeValley. His wife's name was Thankful, daughter of Thomas Fish. She died June 9, 1830. They had seven children, as follows: Achsah, Joseph, Lorenzo, Rodney, Harriet, Alden and Thankful. He afterward married Keziah Jessup, by whom he had one child, Amanda. He died January 5, 1854, and was buried at the Southwick Graveyard, as were both his wives. Keziah, his widow, only survived him about three months.

Rodney Jenks, son of David, was born May 2, 1823. He married Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Byard. They had five children—George, David, Hannah Ann, Alden and Martha Ellen, only two of whom, George and David, are now living. Rodney Jenks resides near Ogden, on what was once known as the Micajah Stratton farm.

Isaiah Quinby was born in Lancaster County, Penn, January 30, 1799. He married Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Elijah and Sarah Moore, of Center County, Penn. They emigrated to Ohio in 1826, coming down the Ohio River

from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in a skiff. He first settled in Warren County, near Hisey's Mill, where they lived for a few years, and then removed to Chester Township, near Oakland, where they resided until the fall of 1839, when they removed to Adams Township, near Lytle's Creek, where he purchased a farm of one of the Holaday's, being the same since owned by Joseph Stratton, Jr. They had eleven children, viz., Sarah Jane, Aaron B., Josephine E., Thomas M., Miriam E., Ezra A., Mercy Ann, Isaiah W., Elijah, Hannah Sophia and Jesse Cutler. Josephine, wife of R. A. Washburn, died July 23, 1859, and is buried at Lytle's Creek. She left one child, Josephine by name. Mercy Ann, wife of George Gillett, died at Bedford, Iowa, in July, 1873. She left three children. Sarah Jane and Elijah died in infancy.

Elizabeth Quinby died December 23, 1858, and is buried at Lytle's Creek; she was a member of the Society of Friends. Isaiah Quinby married a second wife, by which marriage there was one child, Harris Quinby; he resides in Iowa. Isaiah Quinby moved to the vicinity of Hawleysville, Page Co., Iowa, in 1866; he died in March, 1873, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and is buried at Hawleysville.

Dr. William W. Sheppard, of Sligo, Clinton County, is a practicing physician of large experience. He is the son of Levi Sheppard, and was raised in Wilmington; he came to Adams Township in 1848, where he has since resided continuously, except a few years spent in Illinois. His wife's name is Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Riddle; they have had three children, viz., Shotwell, Rachel and Levi. Their daughter died a few years ago, and is buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery. Dr. Sheppard was born March 20, 1821. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Society of Friends, and enjoy the confidence and respect of all who know them.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

BY A. H. HARLAN, NEW BURLINGTON, OHIO.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

THE rocks composing the foundation of our superstructure are of the Hudson period, Lower Silurian age, and paleozoic era of the world's formation. These rocks are of the class limestone, and were formed from a "calcareous organic sediment" at the bottom of the sea. In other words, they were composed of the lime-like substance of the shells of the mollusca, or sea-living animals of that period, and from an argillaceous or clayey matter carried into the sea by the ever advancing and retreating waves upon the land. To use the words of J. S. Newberry, Esq., the chief geologist of the Ohio survey: "In the advance inland of the sea line, the first deposit from the sea would be what may be termed an unbroken sheet of sea beach, which would cover the rocky sub-structure of all portions of the continent brought beneath the ocean. Over this coarser material would be deposited a sheet of finer mechanical sediment, principally clay, laid down just in the rear of the advancing beach; and, finally, over all, a sheet of greater or less thickness of calcareous material, destined to form limestone when consolidated, the legitimate and only deposit made from the water of the open sea." These rocks in time, or as centuries followed centuries, and the ever and unceasing changes of nature went on, became covered with drift, first of blue clay, then followed by alluvium, from which in time sprang forth vegetation, and when found by the settler of the eighteenth century, was covered by an unbroken forest. Looking upon this scene with an eye for the beautiful and mysterious, an admiration and reverence for the Power that wrought these mysteries, one cannot but see that the conclusions had been drawn and the result known ages before the completion of this great sub-structure. No mistakes were made, but, on the other hand, these laws, when once set going, continued on and on in an unceasing performance of their duties until the end had been reached and made ready for the coming master-stroke of this great architect, man.

If we could but follow man from his first appearance upon earth on the high table-lands of Central Asia, up through the long ages of his wanderings in a darkened and benighted condition, until the closing years of the eighteenth century of the Christian Era, when we find him planted upon the shores of the New World; if we could have passed with him through all his battles for civil and religious freedom, and witnessed his many attempts at establishing a government shorn of all prejudices and superstitions; or if to-day we could look back upon him (in all these ages) with a supernatural vision, we could but re-admire the mysterious workings of the Prime Architect and Builder of all this. But space forbids, and we can only refer to him as he emerges from his baptism of blood in that century, and find him again established with civil and religious liberties as his chief corner-stones; but at what a sacrifice!

LOCATION.

The township of which I write is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Clinton County, and is bounded on the east by Liberty and Union, and on the south by Adams, each and all sister townships of Chester. On the

west it is bounded by Wayne and Massie, of Warren, and on the north by Spring Valley and Cæsar Creek Townships, of Greene.

From east to west, its width is four and eighty-seven hundredths miles; from north to south its length is six and thirty-one hundredths miles, and it contains within its boundaries thirty and seventy-three hundredths square miles. Its altitude above low water at the suspension bridge, on the Ohio River, at Cincinnati, is about four hundred and fifty feet; above the sea level, about nine hundred feet. The declination is from northeast to west and south. Before the organization of Clinton County, about one-fourth of the lands now embraced in our township belonged to Warren, and prior to that to Hamilton County. At the establishing of Clinton County in 1810, it was one of the three townships into which the county was subdivided, viz., Chester, Richland and Vernon, and was by far the largest in both area and population of the three. The boundary lines of that day are, however, in great part but tradition of to-day, so that just where the lines were that separated Chester from her sister townships the writer of this cannot fully determine. Enough for the purpose to say, however, that they included all of Liberty, a part of Wilson, then on a line south so as to include Wilmington, and to a point where a line drawn west would include the northern half of Adams. It then followed the line of Warren to Greene, and the latter to the place of beginning.

It remained in this form until the year 1813, when Union was established from Chester, Richland and Vernon; hence the name. In 1817, Liberty, and the now west part of Wilson, were taken, to be followed in May, 1849, by the southern part of Chester, going to form the northern part of Adams; since then no further change in the territory has been made.

Of the larger streams or water-courses of the county, none extend for any distance within our corporate limits. The waters of Dutch Creek coming in below the center of our line on the east, flow but a few miles southwest, then join with those of Todd's Fork, just without our borders. Anderson's Fork, in its long, zigzag wanderings across the plains of Richland, Wilson and Liberty, to enter our borders on the east, stops but briefly to lave the soil of Chester, and then glides into Greene, re-entering inside the lines, however, in time to flow southwest across our northwest corner, and unite with the waters of Cæsar Creek as they enter northwest and flow southeast. Then these two journey on for a short distance only, when they by a southwest departure, disappear into Warren. But the tributaries of these streams are sufficient and proportionate to the drainage necessary for the lands, the principal ones of which are Buck Run, Turkey Run, Trace Branch, Jonah's Run and Layton's Run. These, with the exception of the latter, are tributaries of Cæsar Creek, the former of which rises in Liberty Township on the lands of Allen Hiatt and flow westerly through the former into the latter, entering Cæsar Creek at the point where it departs into Warren. The directions of the three remaining tributaries of this stream are from east to southwest, with, however, one exception, and that the latter, which has a northwest by west course until after passing out of the township, when it assumes more of a northwest course. Layton's Run is a tributary of Dutch Creek, and rises on lands now owned by Newton McMillan and the heirs of Job Jeffries, flows southeast, and enters the lands of Emma Buckley.

As I said in the beginning, the lands of Chester were covered with a dense growth of forest trees, the following in part being the species to which they belonged: Oak, beech, cottonwood, black walnut, hickory, buckeye, butternut, elm, ash, sassafras, gum, thorn, ironwood, honey locust, hornbeam, maple and poplar; and while these species of the flora of our land were not confined to any one section of it, yet some grew more numerous than others, and the ex-

ceptions I shall note are the oak, maple, beech, hickory, poplar and sycamore. Of these, the former grew in all its majesty and beauty in the neighborhood of Oakland, the maple over all the territory, the beech likewise, as well as the hickory, while upon the water-courses we find the sycamore, and on the hill-sides and adjoining, the poplar.

The surface of our township can be divided into two classes, viz., the northern half undulating, but not so as to seriously interfere with its cultivation or allow of lands that cannot in some manner be utilized. The southern half has, properly speaking, more of a level cast, and in the early days was somewhat retarded in its settlement and cultivation. The soils of the township are well adapted to all kinds of small grain, and, in fact, to the various kinds of agricultural pursuits. The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, flax, hay, and Irish potatoes, while in some localities rye and barley are raised every year; they are not, however, considered in these statements as belonging to our crops. The breeding and raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are also engaged in quite extensively, and many fine animals of each breed are to be found in our township.

The lands in Chester, as indeed all those in the county, are of a class known as "the Virginia Military Lands," and were surveyed, entered and patented for and by the soldiers of the Continental establishment of Virginia, in the war for independence, or their heirs-at-law. Virginia had in that war two classes into which her troops were divided. First, the Continental, or, under the National Government; second, State troops, or militia. Virginia, as you are already informed in this volume, claimed under three separate charters from the crown of England, bearing date April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, all the lands then known as the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio," which, on March 1, 1784, she conveyed to the National Government, through her Delegates in Congress, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Samuel Hardy and Arthur Lee, reserving, however, so much as would become necessary to discharge a debt then existing against her, and going to her soldiers who had enlisted under certain acts passed by her, and by which they were entitled to lands for their services. To this the National Government consented, and by so doing brought into history the lands referred to. The territory set apart consisted of a tract of land of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres, situated between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, with a frontage on the Ohio River covering that distance. It then extended north until the head-waters of all south-running streams were reached; hence, Clinton County is one of the counties embraced therein.

In Chester there are eleven complete and eighteen fractional surveys, covering 20,123 acres; and, while it is not my intention to go into a full and detailed history of the original settlement of each survey, I propose to occupy considerable space in that direction, for I am frank to acknowledge that the searching out of these early, and in fact, earliest settlers, has been to me a source of peculiar compensation; and I am fully persuaded by the hearty co-operation I have everywhere met with throughout the length and breadth of our township, that the plan will be met with general satisfaction by all. These patents, then, open the history of our township, in the earliest days of the present century, and, as my pen takes up the thread that will weave into history the lives and life-work of those noble heroes and heroines who cut from out their primeval covering the fine farms that now bask in the sunlight and thrift of the prosperity everywhere manifested within our borders, I cannot but feel that to other hands should this task have been given—hands far more efficient, minds with far larger capacities and talents than mine own. Realizing then, as I do, the great labor before me, and that where weeks have been employed, months

should have been consumed in the work, I reluctantly accept the trust, and enter upon it with the intention of giving, as far as I go, a true narrative of the events surrounding the settlement of our township.

WARP AND WOOF.

James Robertson was a soldier in the war for our independence, a Lieutenant for three years in the Continental establishment of Virginia. By the laws of his State, 2,666⅔ acres of land were his. He did not return, but his life went out, as did thousands of others in the grand struggle wherein, upon the one side was engaged a monarchy with all that the name implies, and on the other a people whose chiefest desires were civil and religious freedom, equal and exact liberties. Philip Barbour was his heir-at-law. Albert Gallatin in time became the assignee of Barbour, and on the 18th day of October, 1787, entered Survey No. 571, "situated on the lower side of Cæsar Creek," and containing 766⅔ acres of land. A patent did not follow until the 3d day of April, 1804, two years after the Territory had been made a State, seventeen years after the entry had been made, and five years after it had passed from the hands of Gallatin and been settled upon.

James Jenkins was a native of Redstone, Fayette Co., Penn., and was during the Revolutionary war a most bitter and uncompromising Tory. He left Pennsylvania soon after peace was declared, for the reason probably that peace to the country was but the beginning of war to him—in other words the return of his neighbors to their homes after months of privation and suffering (battling for their country), surrounded him with anything but a social and friendly atmosphere. His destination was Tennessee, which he reached, and where he died.

Twelve years after Gallatin entered Survey 571, or in the year 1799, Aaron, a son of James Jenkins, came from Tennessee and purchased the entire tract of land. He was accompanied by his wife and a part of his family. He erected thereon a hewed-log house, of the double pattern so common in those days. His family consisted of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely, Aaron, James, Baldwin, Lydia and ———. He died in 1807. To his sons Baldwin and James, he gave all of the survey, excepting fifty acres off the southeast corner, which he gave to his daughter Lydia. To his son Aaron he gave lands he had purchased near where the village of Port William is today. No record is given of his last child. The survey was situated partly in Greene and partly in Clinton, and while the settlement of this man then as now was wholly without the province of Clinton County, the children arriving at manhood and womanhood, with one exception, became settlers in Chester Township.

Charles Scott was a Brigadier General, and, under warrant 815, entered 11,666⅔ acres of land in the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio River." On the 5th day of September, 1800, he entered Survey No. 3,916, consisting of 800 acres, and adjoining Gallatin on the east. The patent followed July 18, 1801, in the name of Nathaniel Massie, and was signed by Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States.

George A. Mann and his wife Elizabeth were of German descent, though natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1727, the latter in 1746. In 17—, they emigrated to Rockingham County, Va., where they remained some years, and from there they went to Nicholas County, Ky. They had eight children—John, Peter, Jacob, Henry, George, Elizabeth, Charles and David. While yet in Kentucky, George Mann purchased of his son-in-law, Adam Shillinger, 200 acres of a 400-acre tract of land he owned in 3,916, situated on the waters of South Fork (now Anderson's Fork). The consideration was $4

per acre, and the purchase was made for his youngest two children, Charles and David. The others had married, and were settled in Kentucky. Early in the month of March, 1801, Charles and David Mann, the former twenty and the latter eighteen years of age, left their father's house in Nicholas County, Ky., for the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio," and for the further purpose of finding and settling upon the lands last mentioned. The understanding had between the father and sons was that he, in company with the mother, his son-in-law, Schillinger, and his family, would follow in the fall of that year, or the spring of 1802. The boys were upon horseback, and carried with them such articles as were of the utmost importance, and at the same time of the most convenience to carry, such as axes, a few cooking utensils, some provisions, but above all the constant companion of the early settlers, their guns. At about noon of a day in the latter part of that month, they landed at their destination and immediately set to work to prepare some kind of a shelter. They felled some mulberry trees, which they split into slabs, and with these slabs erected a rude structure somewhat similar in pattern to an Indian wigwam. Into this they carried their effects, and in it they spent their first night on the "farm." The morning must have been to them a dreary one indeed, for a snow lay deep on the ground. Without doubt, as they looked out upon it and the scene before them, they longed for the pleasant fireside of the father and the warm meal there being prepared by the loved and loving mother. Few boys of this day would care to undergo such hardships; but the day came and went, to be followed in turn by others, until the time arrived when the crop for the coming year must go in the ground. The boys had labored hard; and why not? They were working for a home. The cabin was already up, land had been partly cleared, and ground was as rapidly as possible being prepared for the planting, when a morning came to them that caused them to feel that the last straw had been applied. They awoke to find that during the darkness of night their horses had either strayed or were stolen. A decision was soon reached. Charles would go on the hunt for the missing animals; David would remain behind and await his return. Hastily bidding each other farewell, they separated, the former on the trail of the horses, the latter to his daily toil. The day went by; a week followed, and months rolled away before these two boys again met. David planted that season three acres of corn, going to a settler named Price, near where Paintersville now stands, for his seed. Spring passed, summer had ended, his crop ripened and was garnered, and yet no word from Charles, nor the loved ones at home. But he must remain where he was. His nearest neighbors were Aaron Jenkins, Peter Price (where he got his seed corn), and a settler where Waynesville now stands. The latter had a corn-cracker that turned by hand, which he had brought with him from Virginia the year before. An incident occurred during the summer that I will mention here: One day, when the corn was in fine condition for roasting, six Indians came down the creek (Anderson's Fork), and went into the corn patch. Husking off an arm load of ears apiece, they carried them down to the banks of the creek, where they started a fire and had a feast. David was a spectator to the scene, and, while he did not like to see the fruits of his labor going to fill the bellies of a half-dozen dirty, lazy savages, he did not say so to them, but allowed them to eat and depart when they felt ready. In the fall, David would shell a grist of corn, put it in a linen bag (brought from home), then on his shoulder, gun in hand, would trudge through the woods to the settler with his corn-cracker, and, when done, home again the same way, a distance, going and returning, of nearly twenty miles.

Charles followed the horses day after day, until he reached the river, opposite Maysville, at which point he learned that animals answering his descrip-

tion had swam the river at that place and had gone in the direction of Nicholas County. He crossed the river and followed on until his father's house was reached, when he there found the objects of his search. On his return home, all thoughts of waiting until spring were abandoned, and preparations were at once begun for an immediate removal to the new home. September found them on the way, and October safely landed in this State. Here they remained; here the boys grew to manhood; here, under the sturdy strokes of these brave men grew one of the finest farms in the settlement; and here, on the 4th day of May, 1821, at the age of ninety-five years, George Mann passed to his rest, to be followed, at the age of eighty-four, in January, 1839, by Elizabeth, the wife and mother. Thus passed from earth to eternity two of those noble souls who were so largely instrumental in preparing the way for succeeding generations. And now, while, as in the case of the Jenkins family, their settlement was without the county, yet their lands extended over, and all but one of the family became residents of Clinton. Charles Mann married Lydia, daughter of Aaron Jenkins, and settled in the stone house on the place now owned by Volcah Weaver. He was a member of the first jury that ever sat in a State case in Clinton, it being the State of Ohio against Cornelius Quick. Horse-stealing was the charge upon which he was found guilty, and the sentence of the court was "That he be whipped on his naked back fifty stripes, on Saturday, October 27, at 2 o'clock P. M."* He was the father of several children, and died December 24, 1865, aged eighty-three years eight months and twenty-three days. His wife, Lydia, died April 5, 1838, aged fifty-two years. David Mann married Rachel Irvin; they had several children, but one of whom came into the township; he died June 29, 1856, aged seventy-two years five months and nine days; his wife, Rachel, died August 7, 1873, aged seventy-three years four months and twelve days. Two of the sons remaining in Kentucky afterward came out, Henry and Jacob. The former purchased the fifty acres owned by Lydia Jenkins Mann, and settled upon it, where his son John now lives. This was in the year 1809. Jacob came and settled upon a part of this place, but soon after purchased land in what is now Washington Township, near Cuba, and remained there. The George Mann now living in that township is his son. Henry died February 4, 1858, aged nearly seventy-nine years; his wife, Rachel, died March 25, 1862, aged seventy-six years eight months and twenty-eight days. John, now an old man, occupies his father's homestead, and ere many years he, too, will be called to his rest.

THE LUCAS FAMILY.

The members of this family originally came from New Jersey, where they were among the earliest settlers of that colony, receiving with others land grants from the crown. The elder Lucas of those I shall mention removed, from New Jersey in the eighteenth century, and settled in Kentucky. Thomas Lucas, a son of his, had six children, all sons, viz., Thomas, Abraham, Ebenezer, John, Caleb and Francis. He left Kentucky in a very early day, and came to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, probably in 1785,† where he remained some years. While here, his son John enlisted under Gen. Harmar, in his campaign against the Indians, in which it was supposed he lost his life, as he never returned from that ill-fated expedition. Caleb, another son, accompanied Gen. Wayne as far as Greensville, Darke Co., Ohio, in his expedition against the Indians, in the capacity of a teamster. The family then came to Columbia, and from there to Lebanon, where the parents died. In 1802, Caleb Lucas purchased of Abijah O'Neal, a land speculator at Lebanon,

* See Chapter on Courts.

† As Fort Washington was not erected until 1789, the next year after Cincinnati was settled, probably it was not earlier than 1789.—P. A. D.

150 acres of land in 3,916 adjoining on the south the lands of George Mann, and wholly in Clinton County (then Warren). He came here the same year, settled and built upon it a hewed-log house, the consideration being fully explained by the following, now in the possession of the family:

Received, August 6, 1804, of Caleb Lucas, at the hands of Samuel Martin, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, it being one-half of the price of one hundred and fifty acres of land, which the said Lucas purchased of me, the said lands being the property of Col. Massie, the other half payable in twelve months from this date, said lands lying on Anderson's Fork, adjoining Aaron Jenkins.

Witness: { JOHN HAINES. / SITUAH RICHARDS. }

Signed: { ABIJAH O'NEAL / for / NATHANIEL MASSIE. }

He began at once to clear his land. Before coming here he had, however, married, about the year 1797, Mary Price, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 8, 1782; he, October 26, 1776. Nine children were born to them, as follows: Thomas, October 13, 1799; Sarah, March 29, 1802; Catharine, December 10, 1804; Elizabeth, February 7, 1807; Mary, March 18, 1809; Rachel, April 13, 1811; Frederick, February 22, 1814; Caleb, February 1, 1817; and Ebenezer, October, 1819. He, soon after settling here, sold to his brother Ebenezer fifty acres off the east side of his place, part of lands now owned by Levi D. Shambaugh. At the time of his settlement here, the Indians were quite numerous, though not troublesome. Among the many who at that time were frequent visitors to this settlement was Roundhead, a chief of the Wyandots, and, being an excellent marksman, never failed to call upon Mr. Lucas for a test of skill in the use of the rifle at a mark. He was always made welcome by Mr. L., and many times their shots were placed side by side at a distance of 100 paces. His neighbors at this time were George Mann, Aaron Jenkins, his brother Ebenezer, and a few others. The nearest mill was the corn-cracker referred to, at the place where, as I said, Waynesville now stands. The nearest trading-place was Lebanon, and that through an almost unbroken forest.

But the peace and prosperity of these settlers was not long to continue, at least not for many years. In 1811, war again broke out over the frontier and these brave men had to look the danger squarely in the face and prepare for it. In 1812, Caleb Lucas was elected Captain and I feel that the following will not be out of place at this time:

In the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, Return Jonathan Meigs, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of said State.

TO CALEB LUCAS, ESQ., GREETING:

It being certified to me that you are duly elected Captain of the Fourth Company, Sixth Battalion, Third Brigade, First Division of the Militia of this State:

NOW KNOW YOU, That by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State; and reposing special trust and confidence in your courage, integrity, fidelity and good conduct, I do, by these presents, commission you as Captain of said Company, hereby authorizing and requiring of you to discharge all and singular the duties and services appertaining to your said office, agreeably to law, and such instructions as you shall from time to time receive from your superior officers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at Chillicothe, Ohio, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twelve, and in the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By His Excellency's command.

JOHN MCLEAN, *Secretary of State,*
RETURN J. MEIGS, *Governor.*

On the back of this was:

September 12, 1817. This is to certify that the within named Captain, Caleb Lucas, has resigned the within commission, in consequence of his having served five years.

DAVID HUGHES, *Adjutant.*
SAMUEL COX, *Major.*

Among the many old papers now in the possession of his son, Ebenezer (who yet resides on the old place and until but a few years ago, in the old house, and who married a daughter of David and grand-daughter of George Mann), I copy the following:

Oetober 8, 1804, then reccivcd of Caleb Lueas 44 cents for his county tax.
PETER PAPENOE, *Collector.*

This 22d day of Septembcr, 1807, received of Caleb Lueas 1 dollar and 33 ccnts, it being in full for the present year for county and Statc tax.
GEORGE HAWORTH, *Collector.*

Received of Caleb Lueas, for his State and county tax, 1 dollar and 34 eents, this 18th day of Oetober, 1809, by me.
JONATHAN HARLAN, *Collector.*

Lebanon, Ohio, May 15, 1810. Received of Mr. Caleb Lucas cash in full for the *Western Star* to this date.
CRANE & MCLEAN, *Publishers.*

Mr. Lucas passed his life on this farm, lived to see his children grown to manhood and womanhood, grandchildren around his knees, and died April 26, 1851, aged seventy-four years six months and four days. His wife followed him September 1, 1863, aged eighty-one years six months and twenty-two days. Ebenezer Lucas (as I said, his youngest son) has many articles of interest to the historian and antiquarian of to-day, among them a corner cupboard of whose age no person now living can tell, a kitchen table brought to Ohio by Jonathan Garwood prior to the settlement of Caleb Lucas here in 1802, a volume of Watt's hymns and psalms in verse, printed in 1720, or 162 years ago, a large iron pot or kettle, once the property of James Jenkins, and taken by him from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, and brought to Ohio by his son, Aaron Jenkins, in 1799. Its age can only be conjectured. A volume of the *Analectic Magazine*, by Thomas, Philadelphia, A. D., 1812, the *Political Magazine*, London, England, three numbers, April, May and June, 1781, the property of James Jenkins, Sr., and finally, a copy of Volume I of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Horatio Gates was a soldier in the Continental establishment of Virginia —a Major General with whose record every reader of American history is familiar. As to the number of acres to which he was entitled my informant does not say.* This much I do know, that twelve surveys in Clinton bear his name, of which five are in Chester Township. On the 5th day of March, 1793, 1,000 acres were surveyed for Gen. Gates, in virtue of part of Warrant 804, and became Survey 2,230. Patent followed September 17, 1796, in the name of James Murray, physician, and signed by George Washington, as President of the United States of America.

Layton Jay was born in Newberry District (County), S. C., as was also his wife, Elizabeth, who was a daughter of John Mills. They were members of Bush River Monthly Meeting of Friends, and were married according to the discipline of that church about the year 1796. Ten children were born to them, of whom all but three were born before coming to Ohio: Patience, born 16th day, 4th month, 1794; Charlotte, 13th, 7th, 1795; William, 30th, 8th, 1796; John, 29th, 4th, 1798; James, 27th, 7th, 1800; Abigail, 29th, 6th, 1802; David, 14th, 8th, 1804; Mary, 8th, 3d, 1806; Elijah, 13th, 7th, 1807; Anna, 3d, 4th, 1810. The exact date of their coming to Ohio is not known, yet it was not later than 1804 that they left South Carolina, and came by the way of Tennessee and Kentucky, crossing the Ohio at Cincinnati on a flat-boat, the horses tied to it and swimming behind. They landed near the present site of Waynesville, and the family remained there in camp for some time, or until the husband and father could find a place of settlement. He finally took

* Fifteen thousand acres by right of his rank as Major General.

a lease on the lands of James Murray, or on land now owned by Thomas Longstretch. His coming here was cotemporary with the arrival of Robert Eachus, Jacob Haines, Isaac Perkins, Mahlon Haworth and a few others, who settled in that neighborhood at the same time. The people of Chester Township of to-day can form but a faint conception of the condition of things then. We who now live here, surrounded with the many comforts and conveniences of life, know little regarding the mode of living in those early days. Their cabins were of unhewn logs, the bottom ones placed directly upon the ground, with poles and clapboards overhead, and contained but one room. The floor was made of puncheons, or logs split and then hewn, so that the flat or uppermost side presented a tolerable flat surface, but which made a very substantial floor. The roof was of clapboards, held in their places by large poles laid lengthwise. The chimneys were of sticks and mud, or clay. The fire-place was generally of large dimensions, often as wide as seven feet, and capable of taking in large sticks of wood, and up whose chimneys on cold wintry nights a roaring fire went, and around whose hearths the family gathered, and where the evening meal was prepared by loved hands.

At this time, but little land had been prepared for cultivation, and in its garb of nature presented a field of long and heavy toil to the pioneer. But these men were equal to the task. It seemed that their mode of living prepared them for the great labor that of necessity devolved upon them, and their bodies were free from the many ills that beset men of our day. It is true their lives were ones of constant privation and great labor, but withal it was to them in many instances a happy one, filled with a fullness of great and pure love for their families and friends, and a charity and friendship for each and all, and above all sound bodies and healthy offspring. There was no time for play, no time for idleness, from morning until night; from early dawn of the second until the close of the seventh day in each week, it was work. No one was idle, from the father to the child. There was timber to fell, rails to split, fences to build, ground to clear off, chips and brush to pile and burn, flax to break and spin, wool to card and weave, cows to milk and meals to prepare; in fact, there was room for all to work, and all did work.

For untold ages it has been the custom of man to lavish his praises upon those who, by mighty deeds of valor, on field of battle, send their names ringing down the flight of time; but not a word, not a praise for these real heroes, does man bestow, who, without a desire to create a name in history for themselves, bore the battles of toil and privation that those who followed in after years might reap the benefits. To these men and their faithful wives should the honors be awarded.

The Indians were very numerous, as were the bears, wolves, deer and wild turkeys. The former at that day were not troublesome nor did they give the settler any fears. "I well remember them coming to my father's cabin," said the venerable John Jay to the writer, "and sitting or standing around my father's shoe bench until late bedtime. Jim Logan, a chief, and one of the number, could talk English some. I very well remember the rings suspended from their noses and ears, and vividly the night when Jim took an awl from my fathers bench, and, taking me by my ear, pretended he was going to pierce it. I screamed loudly, when he threw down the awl and pretended to feel very bad about it. Every night we could see the light from their camp-fires. I also recollect one evening when my father, one of my brothers and myself were out in the little clearing pulling turnips, we heard the Indians' dogs coming through the wood, making a loud noise with their barking. My father said they were pursuing a bear, and for us to remain where we were until he could go to the house, get his gun and return, which

he soon did. We then followed after the dogs and soon came up with them, and also with the bear, who had safely, as he thought, ensconced himself in the top of a tree. My father waited some time for the Indians to come up, when, fearing it would then be too dark to see, shot and killed it. The Indians soon after came up, and hastily removing the skin they cut the bear in twain, gave my father half, and returned in a merry humor to their camp. The first mill I ever went to was the mill of Robert Eachus, upon Todd's Fork, and I well recollect the circumstance attending it. Robert was of a cross or surly disposition, and was especially considered so by boys or those not acquainted with his manners. Riding up to the mill door, I called to him and asked him if he could grind my grist of corn. His reply came quick and very crusty, 'No.' Without remaining to ask another question, I turned my horse about and rode home, where my father met me, and, hearing my story, took me off, got on himself, rode to the mill and left it until such a time as he could grind it. The nearest trading place was where Waynesville now stands, and that a very small affair indeed. It was kept by David Halloway in a log cabin, and was the first and only one there at the time I speak of. His counter and his only shelf were puncheons, while his stock consisted of knives, forks, spoons, knitting-needles, weavers' reels, awl blades, sewing thread, needles, powder, lead, tobacco, whisky and a few other articles daily called for by the settlers.

"We remained here until 1809, when my father with the family moved up on Stillwater, in Darke County, where, in 1814, he died with milk sickness. My mother then returned to Chester Township with her children to her father's, John Mills, who then resided on Turkey Run. The children who were old enough went from home to live." Mr. Jay ever after remained in the township, and his further history will yet appear in these pages.

Isaac Webb was for seven years a soldier in the war for American independence, and at its close received from his grateful country a warrant for 2,666⅔ acres of land. One thousand of this he entered as a part of Warrant No. 2,446, "on the upper side of Cæsar Creek," and was numbered Survey 583, bearing date October 17, 1792.

James and Sarah Spray were natives of Chester County, Penn., and were members of the Society of Friends. They were married according to the discipline of that church about the year 1752 or 1753. Eight children were the fruits of this union, namely:

Jesse, 23d day, 12th month, 1754; Samuel, 23d, 5th, 1758; Abner, 20th, 2d, 1761; Hannah, 18th, 2d, 1763; James, 4th, 1st, 1765; Mordecai, 3d, 2d, 1767; Thomas, 26th 12th, 1768; and William, 17th, 12th, 1771. There lived also in Chester County at that day John and Dinah Wilson, and they too were married as members of Friends' Church. They had nine children, as follows: Mary, 12th month, 15th day, 1760; Jehu, 1st, 1st, 1763; Seth, 12th, 7th, 1764; Phebe, 2d, 15th, 1769; Esther, 2d, 9th, 1771; Sarah, 5th, 9th, 1773; Christopher, 8th, 15th, 1775; Hannah, 7th, 28th, 1778; and John, 8th, 28th, 1782. These families were neighbors, and about the year 1788 Samuel Spray was united in marriage to Mary, the eldest child of John and Dinah Wilson, the former at the age of thirty-one, the latter, twenty-eight years. They left soon after for Union County, S. C., where on the 15th of February, 1790, their first child was born to them. They remained here until the year 1805, when with their five children, born as follows: John, 15th day, 2d month, 1790; James, 17th, 8th, 1793; Samuel, 30th, 4th, 1796; Mary, 30th, 6th, 1798; and Dinah, 3d, 10th, 1804, they started on their journey through Tennessee and Kentucky for Ohio, coming by the way of Cincinnati, and stopping at the great central point, Waynesville, where they remained until, having purchased, in the year 1806, of Isaac Webb, of Bourbon County, Ky., for a

consideration of £1,000, current funds of that State, the 1,000 acres referred to, he removed his family that year, and settled upon it. This survey is now partly in Clinton, but at the time of purchase was wholly within the province of Warren County. History does not say in what year John and Dinah Wilson left Pennsylvania and settled in South Carolina, but it does record them as living there.

James Hawkins was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 23, 1756. He left there when a young man, and settled in Union County, S. C., and about the year 1792, married Sarah, a daughter of John and Dinah Wilson, and sister of the wife of Samuel Spray. On the 14th of March, 1795, Ruth, their first child, was born, and followed by Dinah, 22d, 11th, 1795, and Jehu, 30th, 10th, 1796. In 1806, he too took up the line of emigration, and landed here in the same year. He purchased of Samuel Spray 144 acres off the northeast corner of his tract of land, the consideration being $4 an acre, and erected thereon a log house and began the clearing of his land. On 1st day, 4th 1808, a son, Benjamin, was added to the family. On the 1st, 6th, 1810, James, and 23d, 5th, 1813, Amos, the latter of whom now owns and lives on the old place. Jehu lives in Indianapolis; the rest have long since died.

We have now arrived at a time in our history when the emigration into and the settlement of our lands began in earnest. Daily from 1806, the tide of immigration flowed on unceasingly. From the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the barren lands of the Carolinas, the dark grounds of Tennessee and Kentucky, and from the East, or New York, they came. But the principal part of the immigrants who came in 1806 were Carolinians, not native born, but who had gone there from Pennsylvania and Virginia.

John Anderson, a Captain, entered on the 15th day of May, 1793, 1,000 acres under Survey No. 570, out of 4,666⅔ he was entitled to under warrant 2,367. A patent followed in his name January 9, 1804. This survey was due east of 583, separated only by the waters of Cæsar Creek. In 1806, Elijah O'Neal had become the owner, and held it on the market for sale.

Henry Millhouse was born in the parish of Timahoe, county of Kildare, Ireland, 1st of 5th month, 1736, O. S. At what date he came to America and settled in Union County, S. C., no record is left to tell; neither do the records say that he was married before or after his coming to America. Again, as to whom his wife was, where she was born, or when they were married, the records are as silent as the graves where for years they have lain. The records do make mention of her death, 11th of 8th month, 1803, and her burial on the Tiger River, in that State, at the age of sixty-four years; and further, the records say, "She was a loving and affectionate wife, a tender mother over her children, endeavoring to bring them up in the fear of the Lord, sobriety and plainness; was in the station of an Elder for several years before her death; a careful attender of meetings for worship and discipline." Henry and Rebecca Millhouse had in all six children—Mary, 5th month, 2d, 1763; Rebecca, 11th month, 8th, 1767; Sarah, 3d month, 25th, 1770; Ann, 1st month, 24th, 1772. The dates of the births of Robert and Dinah are not given.

David and Clement Whitson each lived out a life of usefulness, and died many years ago, in Union County, S. C. The record barely mentions the fact of their existence, and the elder of the family I now mention was their son. Solomon Whitson was born in Union County, S. C., the 2d of 4th month, 1741, and his wife, Phebe, 25th of 5th month, 1745. They were married according to the discipline of the Friends' Church, at Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, about the year 1765. Eleven children were born to them, three of whom only will I mention—David, the second child, born 8th month, 3d, 1769; Jordan, the sixth, 3d month, 3d, 1777; and John, the tenth, 24th of 6th month,

1787. Four of the others died in childhood, and the remaining four never left that State. About the year 1800, David Whitson married Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry and Rebecca Millhouse. About the year 1791, Robert Millhouse married Sarah Compton. Rebecca Millhouse, in 1793, married Amos Compton, a brother to Sarah, the wife of Robert Millhouse, and of these Comptons there are no earlier records. Dinah Millhouse, in 1796 or 1797, married Stephen Compton, a brother to Amos and Sarah, who had already married into this family. Ann Millhouse, about the same year, married Amos Hawkins, a brother to James Hawkins, and Sarah Millhouse, in 1793, had married Mordecai, a son of James and Sarah Spray.

In 1806, Henry Millhouse, with his son Robert and his family, consisting of wife and seven children, his sons-in-law and their wives and families, in all twenty children, started by way of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, for the land beyond the Ohio River, he then an old man, upon whose aged head seventy winters had left their marks of time. Leaving for the last time, as he then well knew, the grave of his wife, the mother of his children, taking up the path through the wilderness to the new land in the far Northwest, compare him, if you will, to another old patriarch whose journey was a similar one. They landed at Waynesville.

John Furnas was born in Newberry District, S. C., and was a member of Bush River Monthly Meeting of Friends. He married, about the year 1790, Esther, a daughter of John and Dinah Wilson. They had but one child, Christopher, born 18th of 10th month, 1791. On the 13th of 9th month, 1795, his wife died and was buried in the Friends' Burying-Ground on Bush River. About the year 1797, he married Ruth, a daughter of Isaac and Charity Cook, who was born 29th of 8th month, 1776. She bore him in all four children—Isaac, 6th of 12th month, 1798; Mary, 10th of 12th month, 1800; Joseph, 24th of 9th month, 1802; and Robert, the latter in Ohio, 3d of 6th month, 1805. In 1805, he came to Ohio, possibly with the Millhouses, and settled temporarily near Waynesville. Among those cotemporary with Furnas, from Newberry District, were George Arnold, Thomas Lewis and Robert Kelley. The survey, No. 570, as I before remarked, was then upon the market, and these people purchased the entire tract of land on or about the 3d of 12th month, 1806. Beginning on the northwest, Robert Kelley purchased 120 acres; then John Furnas, 154 acres; Thomas Lewis, 155 acres; all these lands running from Cæsar Creek southeast. Adjoining these three tracts of land on the southeast, George Arnold took 238 acres, which completed two-thirds of it. Henry Millhouse purchased the balance, or about 333 acres, extending to Blair's Survey, No. 569. The consideration in each case was $2 per acre.

George Arnold was a son of John and Lina Arnold, of Newberry District, the eldest of a family of eight children, and born probably as early as 1760. There are no records. He married, about the year 1783, Rachel, a sister of John Mills. But one child, a son, was born to them, namely, Jesse, born 15th of 9th month, 1785, and consequently at the time of emigration, a man grown. Of Thomas Lewis and his family there are no records left, and the family has long since left here for the West. Of Robert Kelley, the same can be said, and but few people of this day about here have any knowledge of them at all. On the 3d of 6th month, 1806, John Furnas purchased his lands, and settled the same year where Samuel Lemar now lives and owns. He erected thereon the story-and-a-half part of the Squire's present residence, and began life in the new State. There was no road then in this section, his location being influenced by the spring near by. He was also a blacksmith, and erected his shop a little northwest of his house, now west of the road. Here, for many years, the sound of his anvil could be heard, and the smoke seen issuing from

the sooty stick-and-clay chimney. But full sixty years have passed and gone since this fire went out to him forever. On the 21st of 9th month, 1822, his second wife died, at the age of forty-six years. His third wife was Rebecca Millhouse Compton, with whom he lived until the 9th of 3d month, 1830, when he died and was "gathered to his fathers."

On the lands purchased by Henry Millhouse he settled his children, as follows: Amos Hawkins, on the southwest corner, or upon the farm where his son Henry lived out a long life, and died but a few years ago; David Whitson, adjoining Hawkins on the north, or upon the farm now owned by Milton Keys; Mordecai Spray, east of Hawkins; Robert, where William Icenhour lives, and himself between there and Mordecai Spray. Amos and Stephen Compton settled in Warren County.

James Craine was a Captain in the Continental Establishment of Virginia, and under Warrant 2,089 was entitled to 4,000 acres of land. On the 6th of March, 1793, Survey 1,994 was made, and a patent followed May 22, 1800, in the name of Daniel Muse. This survey lies in the southwest corner of Chester and the northwest corner of Adams; but at the time of settlement, prior to 1810, was in Highland and Warren, and at the organization of Clinton in that year, was wholly in Chester Township. Daniel Muse was a resident of Northumberland County, Va. He entered into a contract with one Thomas Carneal, whereby the latter was to have one-half of the survey if he would place it on the market and effect a sale. He did so, and took for his services the eastern half.

Preserved Dakin came from New York State in 1806, and purchased, it is said, for the colony he represented 2,000 acres, or the eastern half of survey No. 1,994. He took 1,000 acres for himself and four children by a former wife. He then sub-divided his tract as follows: To William, the eldest son, 200 acres where James Mussetter now owns and resides; to James, 200 acres off the southwest corner of his tract, or where the Dakin corner now is; to Elias, 200 acres where Elias D. Harlan now owns and lives; to Lydia, 200 acres where Harrison Mullen owns, and to himself 200 acres where Mr. Collins owns. At his death, this farm went to his second wife and her children.

Among others composing the Dakin colony, and all from the State of New York, was Joshua Nickerson, Sr., who came at the same time with the Dakins, and purchased land in the same tract, though on Todd's Fork, it being a part, if not all, of the farm now owned by Evan H. Hadley, a grandson-in-law of Nickerson. He had when reaching here but little else than a good wagon and two good horses. These he sold, and invested the proceeds in this land. He then purchased a pair of yearling steers, broke them to work, and they in time became a yoke of number one oxen, which supplied him with motive power until he became able to again own a team of horses. He was the father (among others) of two sons—Clark and Artemas, the former born May 5, 1792; the latter February 27, 1796.

Elijah and Mary Sabin were born and reared in the State of New York, the former in 1753, the latter in 1756. Several children were born to these people, but the records are gone, and the present generation is not in possession of any facts that would add to their history. They were a part of the Dakin colony, but as to their place of settlement I cannot say.

William, Enoch and Charles Haynes were also members of the colony spoken of, and came here in 1806. William, about the year 1800, married Marsha,* a daughter of Elijah and Mary Sabin, by whom he had four children —Harriet, William, James and Archibald, all of whom were born in the State of New York, the latter in July, 1808. In 1809, they came to Ohio, and settled

*Marcia?

on lands in the eastern half of 1,094, in what is now Chester Township, on 200 acres of land purchased by the Dakin colony two years before. The same year, his brothers, Enoch and Charles Haynes, settled on 100 acres, and fifty acres respectively on the same side of the eastern half of said survey. Jesse and David Hughes purchased 212 acres, and twelve acres in the same line of lands about the same time. The price paid in each case for these lands was $2.50 an acre.

THE HARLAN FAMILY.

Enoch Harlan was a native of Chester County, Penn., a member of the fourth generation of the name in this country, and was born the 27th of December, 1745. He was the son of Ezekiel and Mary, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former 16th of July, 1679. The grandson of George and Eliza, the former born in England January 11, 1850, the latter in Ireland, and the great grandson of James, born in England prior to 1625. The grandparents, George and Eliza, were of the William Penn stock of Friends (commonly called Quakers), though the Harlans before him were members of the Church of England. In 1687, George Harlan and his family and his brother Michael emigrated to America, and settled near Christian Hundred, on the Delaware River, in the present State of Delaware, and in the "verge" of Center Monthly Meeting of Friends. They some few years after crossed the Delaware and settled in Chester County, Penn. Enoch was the youngest in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary, born 26th, 6th, 1722; William, 15th, 5th, 1724; Jonathan, 15th, 7th, 1726; James, 29th, 9th, 1730; Sarah, 23d, 9th, 1732; Stephen, 12th, 3d, 1740; Enoch, 27th, 12th, 1745. He married, according to the discipline of Friends, about the year 1768, Edith Carter (a sister of Nathaniel and George Carter, who were many years ago well known among the early Friends as prominent ministers of that church). History does not record the date of his emigration, but at an early day he took his family and settled in Guilford County, N. C., and in the verge of Springfield Monthly Meeting. Eleven children were born to Enoch and Edith Harlan, eight sons and three daughters, namely: Nathan, born 29th, 1st, 1770; William, 6th, 10th, 1771; Nancy, 19th, 10th, 1773; Nathaniel, 9th, 10th, 1775; Jonathan, 7th, 9th, 1777; David, 2d, 1st, 1780; Solomon, 13th, 2d, 1782; Hannah, 20th, 3d, 1784; Enoch, 26th, 12th, 1786; John Carter, 5th, 9th, 1790; Rebecca, 3d, 8th, 1792. Here he died 18th, 10th, 1794, at the age of forty-nine years. After his death, the widow and her children continued to reside in that State; but the great center of attraction soon became the "Territory Northwest," or the then new State of Ohio. Her boys had grown to manhood, and more lands were necessary. While yet residents of that State, Nathan had married Sarah Hunt; William married Charity Kimbrough; Nancy married Nathan Mendenhall; Nathaniel had gone to Kentucky, where he had settled, and married Elizabeth Berry; David married Susan Brummel. The rest of the children were yet at home.

In 1803, Nathan and William Harlan left that State on horseback on a prospecting tour, coming to Maysville, Ky., and, crossing the river, entered the "new State." They traveled northward, through what is now the county of Brown, into Highland (the latter county at that time included nearly all of Clinton), and stopped near Hillsboro for a short time. They left there and passed through the present county of Clinton, and as far west as the Great Miami River, when they turned back and went home as they came, via Hillsboro. The next year (1804), William came with his family to this State, and settled near Hillsboro, where he remained until the early fall of 1806, when he left his family and returned with his four-horse team and wagon to Guilford County, N. C., for the purpose of removing his widowed mother and her chil-

dren (yet at home), namely, Hannah, Enoch, John and Rebecca, to this State, which he accomplished the same fall. In the meantime, Nathan had removed from that State and settled on lands purchased of the Dakin colony, in Survey 1,994—lands now owned by John P. Denny's heirs, but for many years the farm of Joseph Coates.

In the spring of 1807, William removed his family and his mother's family, and settled on 200 acres of land they had purchased of James and Lydia Dakin Birdsall.

The same year, Elizabeth Harvey, a sister of Edith Harlan, came out from North Carolina with her sons, Eli, Isaac, Caleb and Joshua, and settled in Survey 2,372 (now in Adams). Soon after, Jacob Hale, her son-in-law, Nathan Mendenhall, son-in-law of Edith Harlan, Eli Maden, Nathaniel Carter, George Carter, Jonathan Harlan and David Harlan left North Carolina and came to Ohio. Of these, Eli Maden married Hannah, a daughter of Edith Harlan, and (in 1810) having purchased of Isaac Harvey 100 acres of land for a consideration of $300, moved to and settled upon it. This upon lands now owned by George and John Maden (in Adams).

Jacob Hale purchased lands with the Harveys, and settled where Schoolhouse No. 1 stands (in Adams Township). His son, Armonia Hale, still owns the land. Jonathan Harlan married Hannah Morrison, and settled in Survey 1,994, on lands purchased of his brother, Nathan Harlan. David Harlan purchased lands and settled in 2,371. The farm is now owned by John and George Maden. Large families descended from these pioneers, and are to-day scattered throughout the United States, and what Chester County, Penn., was at one day, and Guilford County, N. C., was at a later one, Clinton is to-day, the birthplace of a large number of the Harlan family. John C. Harlan, in 1816, married Lydia, a daughter of Jacob Hale, and settled in Chester Township. Enoch married Betsy Harvey, and removed to Warren County. Rebecca, the youngest, married 18th, 12th, 1818, Abram Hampton, and many years ago emigrated to Iowa.

William and Deborah McMillan were residents of York County, Penn., the former a native of Scotland, the latter from Wales. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Thomas, William, Henry, Samuel, David and Jonathan (twins), Mary and Lydia. These children grew to manhood and womanhood in that State, and married there. Jonathan married Ann Hussey; David married Hannah Hussey; Mary married Joseph Baxter; Lydia married William Jay. Jonathan McMillan came to Ohio first about 1805, accompanied by David, his brother. They settled in this township, on 206 acres of land now owned by Newton McMillan, in Survey No. 2,266. The next year Jonathan returned to Pennsylvania, and brought out his father, accompanied by his two sisters and their families. They came by wagon to Pittsburgh, and from there to Cincinnati in a flat-boat. David settled where Thomas McMillan now owns, and Jonathan remained on the 206 acres. Joseph Baxter settled on sixty-two and a half acres of land in 2,232, being the east half of lands lately owned by Jonathan Rockhill. Lydia removed to Miami County. Some years after, Thomas, William and Henry came out and settled in 2,232, with the exception of Henry, who settled in Preble County. Thomas, where John Hawkins now owns and resides. William settled on sixty acres, where Duane B. Smith now owns and resides.

William and Enoch Wickersham came from Centre County, Penn., in 1806, and settled on 300 acres of land in 2,232. The former married, after coming to Ohio, Rachel Mills; the latter, Margaret, daughter of John Stout, in 1808.

Job Jeffries was a son of William and Hannah Darlington Jeffries. His wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Andrew and Ellen Elliott Nicholson, natives

of Bucks County, Penn. Jeffries came to Ohio about 1806 or 1807, and purchased 205 acres of land in 2,266 of James Murray,* a physician living in Ann Arundel County, Md. The consideration was $410. He put up the log house now standing near the substantial two-story frame that graces the lands surrounding, and returned for his family. He came all the way in a wagon, and arrived here in 1808. His piece of land adjoined the McMillans, who were his neighbors on the north. They were the parents of three children—Hannah, born in 1809, and yet living, and Joab and Job, twins, born in 1811, both of whom are deceased.

THE BIRDSALL FAMILY.

Three brothers, the ancestors of the Birdsalls, who were among the pioneers of Clinton County, came from Wales with William Penn and settled on Long Island. One became an officer in the Revolution and went South. The second went to Canada during the same war, and some of his descendants afterward settled in the State of New York, and were the ancestors of James Birdsall (a son-in-law of Preserved Dakin) and Daniel Birdsall, who came to Ohio in 1806 and settled in (what is now) Chester Township. James first settled south of Preserved Dakin, but sold in 1807, to William and Edith Harlan. In 1807, he burnt brick and built the first brick house in what is now Clinton County. This is the house known for many years as the Hazard house, just east of Oakland. James Birdsall was an active man in the early settlement of the county, and bought and sold many tracts of land. He left the county prior to 1836, and settled on what is now Walnut Hill (Cincinnati), and is since deceased.

Daniel Birdsall settled and built just west of the village of Oakland, where Archibald Haynes owned and lived for many years. He left there prior to 1836 and settled in Lebanon, Ohio, and died in 1839. These settlements were in Survey 2,230.

Robert Reese, a North Carolinian, purchased of James Murray 211 acres of land in 2,266, and settled upon it in 1804. These lands were west of those owned by Job Jeffries, south of lands owned by Jonathan McMillan, and all in the same survey. He was a very early settler, and the present citizens of the township know nothing of him or his descendants. Survey No. 777 was made for William Moosley, a Major, June 27, 1796, under Warrant No. 105. It was patented June 6, 1798, in the name of William Mocher. This survey was settled in the same year by Carolinians mostly.

Caleb Easterling and his wife Martha were from Union District, S. C. They were members of the Society of Friends, and belonged to Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. In 1811, they came to Ohio and purchased of Abijah O'Neal fifty acres of land, in the extreme northwest corner of 777. They were the parents of five children—Enoch, Mary, Thomas, Martha and Caleb. Harry Bray was from the same place, and settled here the same year. He was born 29th, 8th, 1755; his wife, Kezia, 19th, 3d, 1761. They were married in the year 1778, he at the age of twenty-two, she seventeen years. A family of eight children was born to them, all in South Carolina. He purchased 130 acres adjoining Caleb Easterling on the east, in the same survey. He sold in a few years to Jonathan Garwood, a New Jerseyman. Tradition says Bray went to Indiana with his family prior to 1816.

John Mills, Sr., of whom mention has been made in these pages, as a brother to Rachel, wife of George Arnold, and father of the wife of Layton Jay, came here the same year and settled on lands south of Easterling and Bray. He was a native of Newberry District, S. C., and a member of Bush

* Dr. Murray was a son-in-law of Gen. Horatio Gates.

River Monthly Meeting of Friends. He purchased 100 acres of land. His son, John Mills, Jr., ninety acres.

Daniel Nicholson, if I am rightly informed, was an Eastern man—a New Yorker. He came here about 1811 and purchased lands now owned by Montgomery Nunion, on the lands owned at this time by Anselm Antram and others. Richard Batton settled on seventy acres. Henry Fletcher, in a very early day, purchased a large body of land in the eastern half of Survey 777, and built the brick house now on the lands of Manly Oglesbee. His lands embraced a part of those now owned by John Buckley, John H. Hurley, Isaiah Ellis, Israel Hollingsworth and Manly Oglesbee. Nathan Haines, a Virginian, purchased about the year 1816 all the lands of Survey 569 in the township. He settled on a large body of land in Warren just across the line.

Joseph Mills, about the year 1811, purchased 130 acres of land in 770. He was a native of Ireland, and by trade a weaver. This was where the widow of William Bailey, Jr., now lives. William Bailey, Sr., came here about the same time from Virginia, and settled where his widow now resides. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Mills. Frank Bailey, a brother of William, purchased ninety-four acres of land where Robert Stewart and Susan Arnold now own. James Brown settled on fifty-one acres, where the old fulling and carding mill stood, on Trace Branch. William Gaddis on 131 acres, where Nathan Tucker owns and lives. Thomas Gaddis on lands now owned by Elihu Underwood. These men were Pennsylvanians.

Moses Collett, Sr., was a native of Maryland, and was born prior to 1730 and died in 1783. He was the father of Daniel Collett, Sr., who was born February 10, 1752, in that State, twenty miles west of Baltimore. Daniel was the youngest child, and remained at home until 1772, when, at the age of twenty years, he left Maryland and settled in Jefferson County, Va., on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry. He married about the year 1780, Mary, a daughter of Joshua Haines, who died December 11, 1754, and by her he had eight sons and a daughter, born as follows: Joshua, November 20, 1781; Moses, March 28, 1783; Moses, March 6, 1784; Isaac, August 28, 1785; Jonathan, April 25, 1787; Aaron, January 21, 1789; Mercy, September 19, 1790; Benjamin, June 11, 1793, and Daniel, October 1, 1795. Daniel Collett resided there forty years, and was for many years a Justice of the Peace in that State, appointed, as they were in those days in Virginia, for life or during good behavior. It was not until after his appointment that he learned to write, his instructor being ———— Hibben, the father of Thomas and William Hibben, who, many years ago, were among the leading merchants of Wilmington, Ohio. He held his courts monthly, and it is said that more dignity and decorum attended a Justice's Court in Virginia in those days than are to be seen in the higher courts of Ohio at this day. On one occasion, the Judge of the courts of Jefferson assessed a fine upon each of the Justices of that county for the neglect to provide and erect suitable steps to the jail at Charlestown. Justice Collett paid his fine, and then took the contract for the erection of the stone steps that now grace the front of that historic edifice. His son, Jonathan Collett, hauled the stone and also a part of the lumber and timber used in the construction of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Daniel Muse, the patentee of Survey 1,994, had two children, Daniel and Ann. The latter married James Smith, and died after giving birth to a son, who was called James Muse Smith. Daniel Muse, Sr., died, and at his death the lands mentioned went by will to Daniel Muse, Jr., and James Muse Smith. On the 10th day of February, A. D. 1806, Daniel Muse, Jr., sold his undivided one-half to James Smith, Sr., the consideration being $1 per acre.

Daniel Collett remained in Jefferson County until 1812, or until sixty

years of age, when he sold out his lands and came to Ohio and settled temporarily in Warren County. In the early part of 1814, he returned to Virginia and purchased of James Smith, Sr., the undivided one-half of Survey 1,994, the consideration being $5,895, current funds of the United States, the actual number of acres at the sale being 2,358. While Mr. Collett was in Northumberland County, Va., effecting this purchase, the British passed up the Chesapeake to attack Fortress Monroe. Mr. Collett returned and the same year settled upon his purchase.

Andrew McKay was a native of Scotland. History, however, makes no record of him other than that he was a member of the Society of Friends, and further, that prior to 1766, he married Jane Ridgeway and had settled in Frederick County, Va. Five children were born to them, viz., Moses, Enos, Jacob, Margaret and Patience. Of these, Moses, born September 17, 1766, at the age of twenty-seven years, or in 1793, married, according to the discipline of the Friends, Abigail Shinn, a daughter of George and Rachel (Wright) Shinn, born May 3, 1776, "late" of Stafford County, Va. The fact of their marriage in this form is sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that she, too, was a member of the Friends. The children born to this union were: Rachel, 1st month, 19th, 1794; Robert, 12th, 17, 1795; Sarah, 11th, 11th, 1797; George, 3d, 11th, 1800; Francis, 1st, 9th, 1802; Margaret, 1st, 16th, 1804; Jonas, 9th, 9th, 1806; Virginia, 8th, 22d, 1808; Maria, 5th, 23d, 1811; Jonas T., 5th, 10th, 1813; Levi D., 2d, 29th, 1816; Jacob F., 6th, 3d, 1819; Mary E., 7th, 27th, 1822. About the year 1814, accompanied by his wife and children, he emigrated by way of Pittsburgh, and thence by flat-boat to Cincinnati, stopping a short time at Lebanon. He then came to Waynesville, and soon after purchased a large tract of land east of the Little Miami River and but a short distance west of Cæsar's Creek, in what is now Massie Township, Warren County.

Survey 3,908 was made August 15, 1800, for Robert Pollard, in virtue of part of Warrant No. 4,494, for 6,222 acres due Moore Fountleroy, a Major, and contained 4,222 acres of land. It was patented September 29, 1802, in the name of George Pickett.

Jesse McKay was a grandson of Andrew McKay, but whether a son of Enos or Jacob the records do not say. He came to Ohio in a very early day, and settled in Chillicothe, Ross County. He was a man of considerable wealth and dealt largely in land. On the 4th day of October, 1816, he purchased of George Pickett the 4,222 acres, as embraced in Survey 3,908, lying partly in Greene County, and the townships of Chester and Liberty, in Clinton, the consideration being $18,000. This also included 1,000 acres wholly in Greene and a part of Pollard and Pickett 2,234. On the 29th day of August, 1818, Jesse McKay sold to Moses McKay (his first cousin) 1,460 acres of the lands in 3,908, the consideration being $8,090.

Survey No. 2,280 was made February 12, 1794, for 1,000 acres, in favor of W. H. Sargeant, in virtue of Warrants No. 394, for 100 acres, issued to Nathan Hughes (soldier); 2,691, for 100 acres, issued to Benjamin Head (soldier); 2,699, for 100 acres, issued to George Frey (soldier); 2,692, for 100 acres, issued to William Sexton (soldier); 2,693, for 200 acres, issued to Thomas Coleman (Sergeant); 2,690, for 100 acres, to Thomas Lloyd (soldier); 2,694, William Landwick (Corporal), 100 acres; 2,696, for 100 acres, to Robert Armstead (soldier) and patented to Richard Sergeant July 1, 1846. The 1,000 acres embraced in this survey was purchased by Moses Collett, May 27, 1806, for $133.33⅓, of Nathaniel Massie, and forty years after, in 1846, a dispute arose as to title, and was settled in United States Chancery Court in

favor of McKay's heirs, they paying the costs of the suit and retaining the lands.

Moses McKay never settled on these lands, 3,908 and 2,280, but gave them to his children. Rachel, his eldest child, married before coming to Ohio, in 1814, Nathan Haines, and came afterward to this State with her husband and settled on a large body of land in Survey 567 (Biddle), in Warren County, which extended into Chester Township. Their place of settlement is now owned by their son, Noah Haines; the land in Chester by another son, Amos Haines. Robert never came to Ohio but remained in Frederick County, Va., where his descendants remain "to this day." Sarah, in April, 1823, married Jonathan, a son of Daniel Collett, Sr., and settled with her husband on lands given him by his father in Survey 1,994. George married, in March, 1823, Mary Ferguson, of Frederick County, Va., and settled on 423 acres given him by his father (Moses McKay), in Survey 3,908, now owned in part by his sons George, Samuel and two of his daughters. Francis, October 2, 1830, married Mary, a daughter of Moses and Rebecca Haines Collett, and grand-daughter of Daniel and Mary Haines Collett, and settled on 500 acres of land, in 1832, given him by his father, in Survey 3,908. Margaret married Henry Goode, a physician, in 1824, and settled on 157 acres in 3,908, and 147 in 2,280, the place of residence being in the latter. Virginia, in 1826, married Daniel, a son of Daniel and Mary Haines Collett, and settled with her husband on lands given him in Survey 1,994 by his father. She received as her share of her father's estate 350 acres in Survey No. 2,280, lands now owned by her son, Daniel M. Collett. Maria married, in 1830, Daniel Haines Collett, a son of Moses and Rebecca Haines Collett, and grandson of Daniel and Mary Haines Collett, and settled on 350 acres given her by her father in Survey 2,280. Jonas T. McKay married Matilda Furguson, in 1833, and settled and remained in Warren County. Levi D. McKay married, in 1836, Mary A., a daughter of William Gaddis, and received 150 acres in Survey 2,280. Sarah, who married Jonathan Collett, received 150 acres in 2,280, lands now owned by John S. Lemar and Thomas B. Conklin, and Jacob F. McKay, who married in Virginia, in 1854, Lucy Spangler, 400 acres in 3,908, lands now owned by Joel Compton, Moses C. and Jonathan McKay. Jacob moved to and settled in Iowa, never settling on his lands in this township. Mary E. married Bond Hackney and settled on 100 acres in 1,557. Moses McKay, Sr., died January 28, 1818, at the age of sixty-two years, and was buried near Mt. Holly, in Warren County, Ohio; his wife died July 28, 1828, at the age of fifty-two years, and was buried at the same place. The deaths of the sons and daughters of Moses and Abigail Shinn McKay occurred as follows: Jonas died November 17, 1810, in infancy; Rachel Haines, April 1, 1850, aged fifty-six years; George, June 10, 1850, aged fifty years; Virginia Collett, January 15, 1827, aged nineteen years.

John Buckley, in a conversation with the writer regarding the early history of the township, said: "I was born in Dutchess County, in the State of New York, April 16, 1807. In 1816, my parents, accompanied by my grandfather and grandmother on my mother's side, and two of their children, then grown, together with myself, then nine years old, and my four brothers and sisters, started for Ohio in wagons, landing in Clinton County in the latter part of December of that year. We stopped in the street of Oakland (then but three houses), and my father inquired for an empty cabin. He was told that Thomas Luddington had one, and my father went to see him, about two miles southeast of that village, we remaining with the wagons. He returned with the privilege of occupying it until spring. The cabin was a round pole affair and stood exactly where Sharon Meeting-House does to-day. Luddington owned at that time about 100 acres in that neighborhood. We remained

there until the spring of 1817, when my father purchased of Jonathan Warton, in Survey 777, 130 acres of land. These lands were originally settled by Henry Bray. The consideration was $800. Caleb Easterling (where Milton Mills now owns and resides) was our nearest neighbor. Our first visitors after we came to the State were Jonah Farquhar and his wife, who came to see us in a pole sled, or 'jumper,' and brought us, among other necessaries, a sack of dried beans. They were indeed made welcome, and the little articles they brought were treats indeed, for we had about consumed everything of an edible character that we started with. The first school I attended after coming here was on lands now owned by the heirs of Moses N. Collett. Old man McKibben owned the place. The schoolmaster (for he was indeed the master) was an old Yankee by the name of Wilcox, a regular 'down-easter.' It was a subscription school and the price per head was $2 'a quarter.' He would 'board round' among the parents, and was at my father's a part of the time. When we came to the State, in 1816, James Brown had a carding and fulling mill on Trace Branch. He afterward joined a saw-mill to it. John Kennedy was the last man that ran the carding and fulling mill, and left the township in 1828. Brown was for several years a Justice of the Peace. My father was a cooper by trade, having served his time in Bridgeport, Conn. In time, I became one, also, and in the early days made many barrels for Clark Nickerson, who filled them with lard and pork and then hauled them by wagon to Cincinnati, and sent them by flat-boat to New Orleans. The road now leading from Clarksville (then not exceeding a dozen houses) to where it intersected the Bullskin road, near the now village of New Burlington, had but just been cut out of the woods, and was yet filled with green stumps and logs, and the road (if such it might be called) wound in and out around them. The Bullskin road, laid out in 1807, was but little, if any, better than the former, and in the wet season these roads were in many places almost (if not) impassable, and the occurrence was not infrequent when a teamster's loaded wagon would stick fast in the mud and remain until a neighbor would come to his relief. We of the East could tell a South Carolinian when we saw him in nearly every instance. He rode his near horse and discarded check lines. I have seen them thus equipped go to meeting, and, in a few instances, to burials. Again, the Eastern teamster carried his whip in his right hand, but suspended over his left arm. The South Carolinian shouldered his. But I suppose we did many things that caused him to smile, even as his actions afforded pleasure for us. At this time (1816), there were but seven dwelling-houses from Dakin's corner to Xenia, that is, a distance of fifteen miles, and they were as follows: Judge Dakin, at the corner; William Dakin, where James Mussetter lives; Henry Fletcher, where Manly Oglesby owns; John Kenworthy, where Henry Spray lives; Thomas Lewis, George Arnold, John Furnas, and a settler north of Cæsar's Creek, near where Elijah Spar lives."

Mr. Buckley has spent the largest part of his life in Chester Township; has voted in it at every election since 1828; has never been absent from the township three months at any one time, nor lived out of sight of the settlement of his father in 1817. Mr. Buckley is now an old man upon whose head seventy-five winters have left their marks of time. He will soon have completed his life-work, and when that day shall have arrived it will find him ready, and the township will have lost one of its most upright and honorable citizens.

THE TOWNSHIP.

As I have before remarked in these pages, Chester was one of three into which the county was subdivided at its organization, in 1810. From that date until 1829, and from 1845 to 1864, all records thereof are gone—destroyed—

which does not speak well, surely, for those who were annually elected and given in trust for the people the records of our corporation. In 1829, the township had reached the nineteenth year of its existence as a part of our great commonwealth, the State of Ohio; therefore, if I may so speak, its childhood history will forever remain untold, so far as any record will show, and I can only begin at a time when it was verging into early manhood. If we look at the matter seriously, as indeed we should, a great loss has been sustained by our people in the destruction of these (now) valuable records. Beginning, then, with the township after it had reached very nearly twenty-one years of age, the first record bears date March 29, 1829, and was an adjourned meeting of the Trustees. The next was a record of the spring election of 1829, and reads as follows:

"At an election held at the house of James Dakin, Esq., in Chester Township, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1829, at which Samuel Haynes, Elias Dakin and Joseph Conger were Judges, and Morgan L. Van Tress and Isaac Collett, Clerks, there were received 133 votes. The number indorsed for the sale of county jail was 127, and six electors did not vote on the question; and further, the officers elected at this election are as follows, to wit: Township Trustees, Henry Harvey, Joseph Conger and Jacob Peterson; Treasurer, Clayton Rockhill; Clerk, Beebe Treusdell; Constable, Zebulon Dakin; Overseers of Poor, Thomas Craig, William Ogborn; Fence Viewers, Thomas Craig, John Ellis; Supervisors of Road Districts—1, John Abernathy; 2, George Buckley; 3, William Ogborn; 4, Jonah Farquhar; 5, Jesse Arnold; 6, Samuel Hollingsworth; 7, Jonathan Mauker; 8, Hiram Dakin; 9, Simeon Hadley; 10, Bent Rockhill; 11, John McIntire; 12, George Herbert."

The following is a list of township officers from 1828 to 1846, inclusive:

1828—Trustees, Elias Dakin, John D. Hendley, Jacob Peterson; Treasurer, Clayton Rockhill.

1829—Trustees, Henry Harvey, Joseph Conger, Jacob Peterson; Treasurer, Clayton Rockhill; Clerk, Beebe Treusdell.

1830—Trustees, Isaac Collett, Henry Harvey, Joseph Conger; Treasurer, Clayton Rockhill; Clerk, James Dakin.

1831—Trustees, Isaac Collett, Joseph Conger, William Hadley; Treasurer, Clayton Rockhill; Clerk, James Dakin.

1832—Trustees, James Dakin, Isaac Collett, Joseph Conger; Treasurer, Clayton Rockhill; Clerk, Eli Vance.

1833—Trustees, Moses Reese, Jerry Kimbrough, Caleb Lucas, Sr.; Treasurer, William Dakin; Clerk, Frederick Lucas.

1834—Trustees, John Chapman, Jerry Kimbrough, Perry Dakin; Treasurer, Eli Wall; Clerk, Eli Vance.

1835—Trustees, David Walker, Perry Dakin, Jerry Kimbrough; Treasurer, Eli Wall; Clerk, M. L. Van Tress.

1836—Trustees, Perry Dakin, David Walker, ——— ———; Treasurer, James R. Moon; Clerk, Samuel Lemar.

1837—Trustees, Jonathan Collett, Jonah Farquhar, Perry Dakin; Treasurer, James R. Moon; Clerk, Anthony E. J. Harker.

1838—Trustees, Hiram Yeo, Henry Harvey, Allen Linton; Treasurer, James R. Moon; Clerk, Cheney Pyle.

1839—Trustees, Jerry Kimbrough, Benjamin Howland, F. Jones; Treasurer, James R. Moon; Clerk, Cheney Pyle.

1840—Trustees, Isaac Collett, John Harrison, Perry Dakin; Treasurer, James R. Moon; Clerk, Cheney Pyle.

1841—Trustees, John Harrison, John Hadley, Perry Dakin; Treasurer, Benjamin Rockhill; Clerk, C. Pyle.

1842—Trustees, John Harrison, James R. Moon, John Hadley; Treasurer, Benjamin Rockhill; Clerk, Daniel M. Collett.

1843—Trustees, James R. Moon, John Hadley, John Spray; Treasurer, Samuel Rockhill; Clerk, D. M. Collett.

1844—Trustees, John Hadley, John Spray, Isaac Collett; Treasurer, Samuel Rockhill; Clerk, D. M. Collett.

1845—Trustees, Samuel Lemar, Thomas Brelsford, Isaac Collett; Treasurer, Samuel Rockhill; Clerk, D. M. Collett.

1846—Trustees, Samuel Lemar, T. Brelsford, James R. Moon; Treasurer, James R. Moon; Clerk, D. M. Collett.

During these years, the elections were held at such places as the Trustees could provide, and, in a majority of instances, in private houses, as the following list will show: From 1829 to 1834, inclusive, at the residence of James Dakin (for many years known as the Dakin Corner); from 1835 to 1839, inclusive, at the tavern of John McIntire (where M. W. Shidaker owns); from 1839 to 1842, inclusive, at the residence of William T. Elmore, or where Manly Oglesbee owns, being the old Hurley farm; in 1842, at the schoolhouse on the farm of Isaac Collett, in Survey 2,280· and from 1843 to 1846, inclusive, at the "Township House."

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the residence of James Dakin, on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1829, a tax of three-eighths of one mill was levied for township purposes, and the roads of the township were redistricted. At an extra session of the Trustees, in June, 1829, the schools were redistricted "agreeably to the provisions of a law passed February 10, 1829." This was but four years after "a general law establishing a school system and levying a tax for its support," was passed, and I cannot refrain from adding to this article, at this time, the list of householders, as they follow by districts, in this record, even though it be at the expense of casting out something else farther on; for it expresses, in so many words, the heads of families in our township at that time, and calls up to the older portions of our citizens a list of those who have long since gone to "the undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns."

District No. 1: Beginning where the Waynesville road crosses the east line of the township; thence to the oil-mill, including it; thence to John Harvey, excluding him; thence to Preserved Dakin, including him; thence to William Dakin, including him; thence to Wright Haynes, excluding him; thence to Rachel Reese, including her; thence to Job Jeffries, including him; thence east to the township line; and thence to the place of beginning. Householders—Henry Dakin, Joseph Haynes, Gideon Edwards, Moses Reese, Isaac Carpenter, Preserved Dakin, Davi Cleaver, James Dakin, Job Jeffries, Jonathan Mauker, John Wall, Joseph B. Gorham, John Greene, John Rockhill, Elias Dakin, Akin Dakin, Barnabas Howland, Richard Van Tress, Beebe Treusdell, John Hempsted, Peter Walker, Phœbe Fallis, Lydia Fallis, Robert Cather, Isabel Adsit, Benjamin Howland, Hiram Dakin, William Connet, William Dakin, William Van Tress, Rachel Reese, Michael Pepper, Perry Dakin, William Garrison, Joseph Connet, Jacob Carpenter.

District No. 2: Beginning at the northeast corner of District 1; thence to Wright Haynes, excluding him; thence to Jonah Farquhar, excluding him; thence to Aaron Collett, including him; thence to Robert Marshall, excluding him; thence to Daniel Huffman, excluding him; thence to Samuel Hollingsworth, including him; thence to Josiah McMillan, including him; thence to Ezekiel Kirk, including him; thence with line to beginning. Householders—David Mason, Jane McMillan, Archibald Van Tress, Thomas Kirk, Gideon Wakeman, Ezekiel Underwood, Amos Davis, Sarah McMillan, Samuel Cox,

Thomas Cox, Isaac Collett, Ezekiel McCormack, Jacob Taylor, Jesse Taylor, Cheney Pyle, Aaron Collett, William Huffman, Jesse Lunday, Ezra Quinby, Solomon Huffman, Israel Hollingsworth, Samuel Hollingsworth, Asaph Hollingsworth, Jarvis Hollingsworth, Caleb Pyle, David McMillan, Joshua McMillan, Timothy Kirk, Mahlon Kirk, Enoch Wickersham, John Morris, Josiah Kirk.

District No. 3, householders: George McKay, Boston Stingley, Jacob Stingley, Jacob Peterson, Edward Powers, George Herbert, Daniel Huffman, Jr., Hosea Garwood, George Copsey, Thomas Steele, Robert Marshall, John Irvin, Absalom Robertson.

District No. 4, householders: Jesse Arnold, Jehu Hawkins, Robert Millhouse, Henry Millhouse, Burgess Morgan, Joseph Furnas, Robert Furnas, Thomas Cook, William Arnold, Mercy Barnes, Henry Mann, Joseph Michner, Caleb Lucas, Sr., John Grant, Charles Gage. Allen Linton, John Arnold, Thomas Livingston, Mahlon Gaskill, Henry Goode, Michael Icenhour, Thomas Graham, David Brinker, Asa Whicker.

District No. 5, and householders: Jonah Farquhar, Thomas Goodrich, Henry Fletcher, William Edwards, John, Mark, Elijah, Hiram and Enoch Mills, John D. Hendley, Joshua Yeo, Thomas Gilpin, James Nichols, George Buckley, Daniel Nicholson, Caleb Easterling, Mordecai Spray, Isaac Cox, Thomas Lewis, David Jay, Isaac Paxton, Henry Hawkins, David Whitson, Samuel Compton, Samuel Millhouse.

Householders in District No. 6: Benjamin Hawes, Samuel Haynes, Wright Haynes, Lewis Dakin, Benjamin Rockhill, Joel Conger, Banks Disbro, Clayton Rockhill, John Craw, John Lewis, Lewis Lewis, John McIntire, Abel Ingersoll, Ethan Griffith, Charles Haynes, John Kennedy, William Ogborn, Ambrose Jones, Lewis Kenny, Content Hill, Elsando Whitby, Joseph Mills, Arza Gage, John Ellis, William Bailey, Thomas and James Craig, James and Enoch Haynes, William, Thomas and Jonathan Gaddis, Joseph Conger, Samuel Campbell, David and Daniel Ashby, Henry Leman, William Beaks, David and William Stoops.

District No. 7—note from the records: "The householders of this district will be found in Fractional District No. 4."

District No. 8, householders: John Newlin, Eli Newlin, Ezekiel Hornada, Eli Harvey, William Harvey, Jesse Burgess, William Harvey, Mary Harvey, John Pyle, Elias Fisher, David Nickerson, John C. Harlan, Elizabeth Harlan, William Harlan, Sr., Nathan Harlan, Jonathan Harlan, Enoch Harlan, Jr., Martin Ryan, Hannah Hornada, Elias Fisher, William Sabin, John Hadley, Caleb Harvey, Jesse Harvey, Eli Hadley, Jerre Kimbrough, Hiram Crew, David K. Harlan, Jesse Lewis.

District No. 9 contains the names of some of the earliest pioneers—Eli Maden, Jacob Hale, Joshua Nickerson, Artemas Nickerson, Caleb Harvey, Solomon Maden, John Moore, John Harvey and Joshua Harvey.

Fractional District No. 1: Thomas Kimbrough, Nathaniel Carter, Samuel Andrew, et al.

Fractional No. 2: Among others, Josiah Farquhar, Timothy Beech, David Harlan, Sr., Solomon Harlan, Jonathan Fallis, et al.

Fractional No. 3: The names of James Hawkins, John and Samuel Spray, Jesse Spray and Jesse Sanders appear.

The following is a list of Justices of the Peace for this township from its organization as complete only as the records will show:

1810—George Arnold, Robert Eachus, William Haynes, Preserved Dakin;* Jacob Hale, 1815; Joseph Conger, 1818; Henry Fletcher, 1818; Joshua Yeo, 1822

*Dakin succeeded Eachus, who was appointed County Recorder same year.

to 1834; Elias Dakin, 1828; Benjamin Howland, 1828; Isaac Collett, 1830; Moses Reese, 1831; Benjamin Howland, 1831; Isaac Collett, 1834; David Douglas, 1834; Moses Reese, 1834; Solomon Harlan, 1835; Allen Linton, 1835; Mahlon Farquhar, 1836; James Dakin, 1836; Isaac Collett, 1836; John Grant, 1839; James Dakin, 1842; Adolphus Pindle, 1842; Hiram Yeo, 1842; Benjamin Howland, 1845; James Dakin, 1845; Abijah Johnson, 1849; Thomas Brelsford, 1849; James Howland, 1851; Daniel Collett, 1852; and Samuel Lemar, from 1842 to 1877. Commissions were signed by Thomas Corwin, 1842; Mordecai Bartley, 1845; Seabury Ford, 1850; Reuben Wood, 1853; Salmon P. Chase, 1856; Salmon P. Chase, 1859; David Tod, 1862; John Brough, 1865; R. B. Hayes, 1868; R. B. Hayes, 1871; William Allen, 1874.

It was while the elections were held at the residence of William Elmore that the campaign of 1840 "went off," and at Elmore's place were held some of the largest meetings that ever gathered in the township. But the people, wearied of throwing open their houses and yards to the public on election days, the women more especially, and the time came when they saw that it was necessary to provide a suitable place for assembling twice a year to exercise their rights of citizenship.

At the spring election of 1842, held at the schoolhouse on the farm of Isaac Collett, it was left for the people to say whether the Trustees should or should not provide a house and lot for township purposes, and the decision there rendered was that they should do so. One acre of land was purchased of Benjamin Hawes for a consideration of $25, and "at a special meeting of the Trustees held for the purpose of letting out a job for the building of a house for the purpose of holding elections, a full board was present. Upon examination of several bills presented to the Trustees, it was decided that John Arnold, Sr., shall have the building thereof, which the said John Arnold, Sr., proposes to build for $147." The bid having been accepted, an article of agreement follows, and the next record thereafter reads as follows: "October 12, A. D. 1842.—The above described building has been finished and accepted by the Trustees. C. Pyle, Clerk." Since that year all elections have been held therein. This building is situated on the New Burlington and Dakin Corner Turnpike, about three miles south of the former, and necessitates the citizens of that village going there to vote.

The township contains two villages. The oldest,

OAKLAND.

Oakland is situated on the road leading from Wilmington to Waynesville, in the southeast corner of the township, in "Gates 2,230," and is undoubtedly one of the oldest in the county. The original village plat, laid out by James Birdsall, was designed for the county seat, and contained upward of fifty acres. John Leonard says in his recollections: "The points on the route that were then well known, and which we had to pass on our way from Cincinnati to our home (1805) on the creek (Todd's Fork) were Waynesville and Oakland."

As I said, it was thought, at the organization of the county, in 1810, that it would be the county seat, and especially so by the owner and projector. But Wilmington became the possessor of the prize. It grew very slowly after this fact became known, and, in 1816, but few houses had been erected therein, or more properly speaking, along the road, among them Daniel Hindman, on the present James Campbell place; James Carpenter, in the brick house yet standing just east of the village, and erected in 1807 by James Birdsall, the first brick house erected in the county. Daniel Birdsall lived where Archibald Haynes did for many years. The village derived its name from the many giant trees of oak that stood thickly on the grounds in that locality.

In February, 1838, William Birdsall (a first cousin of James and David) came to this township, accompanied by his wife and seven children. He purchased two of the farms formerly owned by James Birdsall, and settled in the brick house before mentioned. He laid out the present village of Oakland, on the west side of the original town plat. The village is and has been for years a post office town, and in its best days contained, among other industries, two stores. Though not recognized by the census department in 1870,* yet upward of forty souls reside therein.

NEW BURLINGTON.

New Burlington, the second village of the township, is situated in the northwest corner of both Clinton County and Chester Township, with a portion of its northern part extending into Greene County. It is located in Gallatin 570, and, at the death of the original purchaser, Aaron Jenkins, the land upon which the village stands descended to his son Baldwin, by will. About 1820, he (Baldwin) sold 100 acres of his lands to Edward Powers, and the latter built the same year a log house, where the brick house, now occupied by John Kay, Jr., stands.

James Jay was a native of Newberry District, South Carolina, and a member of Bush River Monthly Meeting of Friends. He married while yet in that State, and at a very early day, Jemima, a daughter of John Mills, Sr., and sister to the wife of his brother, Layton Jay. They had, among other children born to them, a son, Alexander, who had arrived at manhood and married before leaving that State. They came to Ohio and settled upon the lands of George Arnold, in Survey 571, Arnold's wife being an aunt to James Jay's wife. Arnold erected a house for James, just west of his, or between the dwelling of Peter De Haven and the spring. Alex. settled north of the road leading by the house. The latter remained here some years and then emigrated to Indiana, where his wife died in a few years. He then returned with his children to Buck Run, and shortly purchased of Edward Powers the 100 acres last mentioned. The "Bullskin" road, as laid out in 1807, passed through these lands from south to north, and the road leading to Mt. Holly and the Jenkins Mill from east to west.

In 1829, Jay erected in the northwest quarter of his lands (as subdivided by these roads), a story-and-a-half frame dwelling, and when done occupied it. In 1831, Griswold B. Hawes rented it of Jay, converted part of it into a business room and occupied it the same year as a dwelling and store. In the spring of 1833, Jacob Peirson, Sr., Jacob Peirson, Jr., John Grant and John Morford, these doing business in Mt. Holly under the firm name of Peirson, Grant & Co., came here, purchased the stock of Hawes and opened a branch under the management of John Grant. They also purchased of Jay the lot last mentioned and Lot No. 1 in the northeast "square." The former had a frontage on the "Bullskin" of thirty feet and was twenty feet deep. The latter contained fifty-nine square rods. The consideration was $100, including the house.

The same year (1833), John Grant erected on the latter the substantial two-story dwelling and store building yet standing. Mr. Grant had, before coming here, or in 1830, married Eliza, a daughter of Charles and Lydia Jenkins Mann. The same year (1833), Jay erected the two-story frame, now owned and occupied by John Oglesbee. Joel Conger, the same year, erected a hewed-log house, on the lot now owned by William Huffman; William Ogborn a log house where George Miller lives; William Hurley, a one-story frame where Dr. Creighton owns and lives; Jordan Whitson, where Samuel Weaver

*Nor in 1880.

owns, occupied by tenant. Arza Gage had a log cabin on the lot now owned by the Widow Stanley.

In this year, Jay married Miss Margaret Irvin (who yet survives him), and moved into his new house; in the same fall Mr. Grant occupied his.

And now, as the history of our village opens, it is in order to mention one who had more to do with it in the forty years of its existence than any twelve men who have lived in it.

James Grant, the father of John Grant, was born in Philadelphia in December, 1767. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of John and Nancy Young. They were married about the year 1790, and remained in Pennsylvania until three children were born to them, viz., Nancy, February 23, 1792; Susan, October 3, 1793; Tillah, June 15, 1795. They then removed to Frederick County, Va. (and were neighbors to Moses McKay), near Winchester, where they continued to reside for many years. While here, four more children were added to the family—Elizabeth, May 26, 1798; William, September 3, 1800; John, August 29, 1803, and Charity, October 26, 1806. About the year 1807, he left Frederick County and settled in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, where he remained some years, removing from there to Lebanon, and thence to Wayne Township, in Warren, and settled on lands owned by Moses McKay.

The year 1834 was a prosperous one to the new village. More lots were sold and more settlers came in. Ezra Smith came from Mt. Holly, purchased Lot No. 2, northeast square, and erected thereon a one-story frame dwelling and shoeshop. Samuel Weaver, a native of Hampshire County, Va., came here the same year, purchased Lot No. 3 in northeast square; the consideration was $25, the amount of land one-half acre. He was a tailor by trade; had come to Greene County in 1831; married a daughter of Joel Ellis. He erected the same year the house now owned and occupied by James Haydock, and used it for dwelling and shop. The same year, Aaron Hendley purchased Lot No. 4, in the same square, the upper (northern) half extending into Greene County. William Hendley, accompanied by his son, John M., and their families, came here the same year. The latter purchased all of the lands north of Lot No. 4, to the line north of lot now belonging to Lewis Smith; the former, all of the lands belonging to Jay north of the village plat, namely 51½ acres. In the lands of John M. Hendley there were about four acres, upon which he immediately erected a tannery, that being his trade. Aaron Hendley was a lawyer. In 1833, the first school was opened in the village, and that in the log house then but recently occupied by Arza Gage. Sarah Hollingsworth was the instructor. Isel Ellis purchased of Jay, February 13, 1834, for a consideration of $30, Lot No. 2, in northwest square, and in a few years thereafter erected the substantial two-story frame building now standing on that lot. In the year 1834, Mr. Grant was doing a large business, and among the many names to be found upon an examination of his store ledger of that year, we will make mention of the following, of whom not one is living to-day: Charles Mann, Asa Fisher, Henry Mann, Sr., Bellfield Jenkins, William Hurley, David Gaskill, Francis McKay, William Ogborn, James Smith, Solomon Whitson, James Grant, David Mann, John Sanders, Aaron Collett, James Jenkins, John Arnold, Frederick Lucas, Joel Ellis, Samuel Spray, Benjamin Hawes, Burgess Morgan, Alex. Jay, Aaron Jenkins, Zebulon Dakin, William Arnold, Jordan Whitson, Jacob Ellis, Jacob Peterson, John Spray, Robert Kelley, Joseph Michner, Daniel H. Collett, Allen Linton, John Wilson, Isaiah Quinby, James Hawkins, Sr., Solomon Van Meter, Arza Gage, Henry Fletcher, Stephen Buckley, George Arnold.

The next year, James Jenkins erected the two-story frame now owned by Mary Jane Jessup (being Lot No. 2, southwest square). John Harrison, a na-

tive of England, came here in 1836, and embarked in general merchandising in the building last mentioned. Miller & Bouvey had a store in the same building, but had sold and gone to Bucyrus. Harrison remained here until 1838, when he sold the stock to Harrison, McKay & Co., he being the senior partner. In 1835, James Smith, a resident of Mt. Holly, married Elizabeth Caine, of that village, and came and settled here. He was by trade a blacksmith. He spent his life here and died in 1876, at the age of sixty-five years. He was for many years a partner with Grant, in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, buggies and general blacksmithing. His widow and a large family of children and grandchildren survive him. Among others of the early settlers I find the names of Francis Moffett, a blacksmith, James Haydock, from New Jersey, in 1838, and a tanner, W. B. Hamilton, from Maryland, a harness maker and saddler. The post office was established in 1839, under the administration of Martin Van Buren, and John Grant was appointed Postmaster. David Hollingsworth, who had for some time been engaged with Grant as a clerk, was Deputy. William Burr, a young man, and a nephew of Grant's, was the mail-rider, and the route was from Burlington to Xenia.

The fall of 1840 will always be remembered, and will go down into history as one of the most intensely exciting of any in our country's history, at least up to that time, it being the national campaign of Harrison and Van Buren. Party feeling ran high; the people abandoned their labors, trades and professions, and gave themselves wholly to the contest; no place in our county, then, as now, could excel this village and the neighborhood around it in a campaign if the people were but aroused, and more so then because the fighting chances in the township were nearer equal. Among the Whigs of the neighborhood, John Grant and Bellfield Jenkins were the leaders. Many others were equally zealous in the cause, but Grant and Jenkins furnished the forcible arguments. On the other hand, among the Democrats, Frederick Lucas, Samuel Lemar and Aaron Hendley held like positions. The village store and the post office especially would naturally be the headquarters. Grant had both, and here they met, and here the excitement ofttimes grew intense. Grant being Postmaster, had access to the papers coming to the office; and more than this, being a fine reader (as the writer personally knows), he never lacked for a crowd. Not content with reading, Grant would comment and also read and comment from the papers of the other side. The latter was the most bitter to the Democrats of all, and, while it furnished fun for the Whigs, the former grew black with rage. The result was a secret caucus, which but three of the followers of Van Buren were invited to attend, namely: Frederick Lucas, Aaron Hendley and Samuel Lemar (the latter my informant). A letter was sent to Washington, and on a return of it Grant was ex-Postmaster. The office was given to John M. Hendley, a Democrat, who soon tired of its duties, and, Harrison coming in as President, he asked to be relieved. It was then offered to Grant by both parties, but he declined and it passed into the hands of Dr. Sprague. This was in 1841, and the latter, a native of New York State, was a physician and a Democrat of the old school. In 1835, Jay erected the building now occupied by F. W. Moffett as a blacksmith shop, and moved to it the same year. He then leased for five years the building just vacated to Joseph Michner, who opened in it the first tavern in the village. This was on the 2d day of May, 1835.

Passing hastily over the time that has intervened from then until now, I will conclude this by saying that the village to-day contains seventy dwelling houses, two dry goods stores, three groceries, one saw-mill, two churches, one school, one undertaking establishment, one wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, two physicians, one carpenter shop. Population, nearly four hundred.

CHURCHES AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

Springfield Monthly Meeting.—The fact that this meeting-house and burial grounds were for over forty years within the boundary lines of our township, and more, the fact that many, yea! very many of our early settlers were carried here and laid away forever, and that almost within the entire period I shall embrace in these pages, shall be my excuse (if any needed) for including them here. In 1809, in a log schoolhouse, on the lands then owned by Isaac Harvey, was held the first indulged meeting of Friends in the township. In 1812, ground was donated at the same place for the erection thereon of a meeting-house, also for burial purposes, and upon which a house was erected the same year. The first person buried here was Lydia, wife of Isaac Harvey, who died 1st, 2d, A. D. 1813, aged forty-six years eight months and twenty-five days. But years have passed and gone since then, and one by one these dear people were carried here by loved hands and loving hearts and laid away "in their quiet sleep" until all were gone. Passing among the silent marble to-day—each pointing to the grave beneath—one reads inscribed thereon names that shall ever remain green in the memory of those who knew them in life. Among others these:

Lydia Harvey, died 2d mo., 1st, 1813, aged forty-six years eight months and twenty-five days.

Agatha Harvey, died 6th mo., 18th, 1828.

Isaac Harvey, died 9th mo., 5th, 1834, aged seventy years four months and twenty-seven days.

William Harvey, died 12th mo., 5th, 1857, aged eighty-eight years seven months and twenty days.

Mary Harvey, died 9th mo., 11th, 1863, aged ninety-five years six months and two days.

Elias Fisher, born 5th, mo., 10th, 1768, died 12th mo., 22d, 1845.

Hannah Fisher, born 3d mo., 19th, 1776, died 7th mo., 6th, 1842.

Preserved Dakin died July 27, 1835, aged eighty-four years.

Joshua Nickerson, died 10th mo., 12th, 1834, aged seventy-eight years ten months and twenty days.

Abigail Nickerson, died 5th mo., 4th, 1854, aged eighty-eight years ten months and five days.

Eli Maden, died 12th mo., 22d, 1871, aged ninety-two years seven months and nine days.

Hannah (Harlan) Maden, died 10th mo., 2d, 1843, aged fifty-nine years six months and three days.

William Harlan, died 5th mo., 3d, 1845, aged seventy-four years six months and twenty-three days.

Charity (Kimbrough) Harlan, died 5th mo., 3d, 1854, aged seventy-seven years four months and twenty-five days.

Enoch Harlan, died 7th mo., 26th, 1866, aged eighty years five months.

Elizabeth (Harvey) Harlan, died 5th mo., 9th, 1875, aged eighty-nine years two months and twenty-two days.

Solomon Harlan, died 10th mo., 2d, 1869, aged eighty-seven years eight months and twenty days.

Elizabeth (Berry) Harlan, wife of Nathaniel Carter Harlan, died 2d mo., 1866, aged about ninety years.

John C. Harlan, died 3d mo., 24th, 1876, aged eighty-five years ten months and fifteen days.

Lydia (Hale) Harlan, died 8th mo., 18th, 1875, aged seventy-six years four months and twenty days.

Mount Pisgah, Situated in Survey 3,908.—This was a church of the Epis-

copal Methodists organized in 1830, and the house was built upon the lands of Francis McKay. The leading members at its organization and afterward were Aaron Collett, Spencer Robinson, Thomas C. Steele, Henry Goode, Dudley Robinson, Absalom Robinson, Francis McKay and in all probability others could their names be called to mind. The meetings were held here until about the year 1845, when they were discontinued, and the organization was allowed to go down. The first funeral sermon preached here was in July, 1830 (and that over the wife of Aaron Collett), by George Maley, a minister of that church long since deceased. After its discontinuance, members who desired united with the church at New Burlington. There is yet, as in that day, a burial-place attached, but very few graves are to be found, the principal one being that of Francis McKay, who died March 26, 1871.

In 1833, the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Burlington was organized, though no building was erected in that year. The congregation assembled at private houses, and a few times at the storeroom of John Grant. Among the prominent members, then and afterward, were John Grant, Enoch Pilcher, James Smith, William Hendley, John M. Hendley, William Hurley and Delany Hurley. In 1835, a frame church building was erected, which was replaced in 1874 by the present building, erected under the pastorate of Henry Stokes.

Chester Meeting-House.—Indulged meetings were held by the Friends of that neighborhood, in a very early day, in a schoolhouse upon the lands of Thomas McMillan, Sr. About 1828 grounds were donated, and the present meeting-house erected and burial grounds attached.

Joseph Baxter and Mary (McMillan) Baxter, his wife, died and were buried here in 1829 and 1830, the first in the new burial grounds.

The following are among those of the early settlers buried there:

David McMillan, died 20th of 12th month, 1844, aged seventy-two years nine months and eighteen days.

Hannah (Hussey) McMillan, his wife, died 18th of 9th month, 1849, aged seventy-one years five months and eleven days.

Eli McMillan, Sr., died 9th of 7th month, 1870, aged seventy years nine months and sixteen days.

Lydia (Hussey) McMillan, July 7, 1842, aged thirty-seven years three months and one day.

Enoch Wickersham, died 8th of 11th month, 1862, aged eighty-four years two months and twenty-six days.

Margaret (Mills) Wickersham, died 22d of 7th month, 1870, aged ninety years.

"*The Jenkins Graveyard.*"—This is unquestionably the oldest graveyard in the township, if not in the county.* Is situated three-quarters of a mile east of New Burlington, to the left of the pike leading from that village to Lumberton. About one-third of it lies to the north of Greene and Clinton County's line, in the territory of the former, the two-thirds south, or within the limits of the latter. It is upon lands in Survey 571, entered by Albert Gallatin in 1787, and purchased by Aaron Jenkins in 1799. The first body buried there was that of the latter —Aaron Jenkins—in the year 1807, now seventy-five years ago. The lands were set apart by him in his lifetime for that purpose, and have since borne his name. It belongs to no sect nor church, but is kept up by the townships of Spring Valley, in Greene, and Chester, in Clinton. Among those who assembled here at the burial of Jenkins, and who have long since followed him, were George A. Mann, Adam Shillinger, Caleb Lucas, Ebenezer Lucas, James Hawkins, Samuel Spray, together with the

*The burial ground at Centre dates from 1804.

wives of some of these, and the family of the deceased. Many years have passed and gone since then; many have come, lived out the average age of man, and then, too, gone the way of all the world. Men of to-day who are tottering under the weight of many winters were then but boys of tender years, and soon they too shall be remembered only with the silent throng.

The following is an incomplete list of some of the first and second pioneers buried here:

George A. Mann, died May 4, 1821, aged ninety-five years.

Elizabeth Mann, died January 17, 1830, aged eighty-four years.

Caleb Lucas, died April 26, 1851, aged seventy-four years six months and four days.

Mary (Price) Lucas, died September 1, 1863, aged eighty-one years six months and twenty-two days.

Henry Mann, died February 4, 1858, aged seventy-eight years ten months. Rachel A., wife of Henry Mann, died March 15, 1862, aged seventy-six years eight months and twenty-eight days.

Charles Mann, died December 24, 1865, aged eighty-three years eight months and twenty-three days.

Lydia (Jenkins) Mann, died April 5, 1838, aged fifty-two years.

David Mann, died July 29, 1856, aged seventy-two years five months and nine days.

Rachel Mann, his wife, died August 7, 1873, aged seventy-eight years four months and twelve days.

Michael Icenhour, died May 16, 1850, aged eighty years eight months and eighteen days.

Isabella Icenhour, died April 7, 1852, aged seventy-three years eight months and three days.

John Craft, died March 29, 1856, aged seventy-six years seven months.

John Arnold, died January 23, 1876, aged seventy-seven years.

Rachel (Lucas) Arnold, died October 18, 1846, aged thirty-five years six months and five days.

Burgess Morgan, born August 9, 1746, died July 9, 1851, aged one hundred and ten years eleven months and eleven days.*

Elizabeth Morgan, died September 15, 1861, aged one hundred years.

John Grant, died September 30, 1875, aged seventy-two years one month and one day.

Eliza Grant, died September 3, 1859, aged fifty years nine months and eleven days.

Jonah's Run Meeting-House is situated in survey No. 770, on the pike leading from Harveysburg, in Warren County, to Wilmington. The church belongs to the Free-Will Baptists, and was organized in 1838. Mercy Collett, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Haines Collett, gave twenty-six acres of land to her executor, in trust for the endowment of the same, so long as the organization was kept up, and when that ceased the proceeds to go to the American Baptist Foreign Missions.

The burial grounds attached are covered by the same endowment, and were set apart for that purpose at the same time. Mercy Collett died December 22, 1839, and was the first laid away in these grounds, at the age of nearly fifty years.

The following are among those now laid away in that quiet spot, and were among the township's first and second pioneers:

William Gaddis, died July 23, 1844, aged seventy-two years.

Elizabeth Gaddis, died September 15, 1854, aged seventy-five years.

*There is certainly some mistake in this.—P. A. D.

Jonathan Collett, died October 10, 1865, aged seventy-eight years.
Sarah McKay Collett, died October 22, 1852, aged fifty-four years.
Daniel Collett, Jr., died September 20, 1862, aged sixty-seven years.
William Bailey, died June 16, 1869, aged eighty-seven years.
Peter Dick, died December 12, 1847, aged sixty-five years.
John Moore, died November 3, 1863, aged seventy years.
Margaret Craig Moore, died October 18, 1858, aged sixty-seven years.
William Whetsell, died July 23, 1868, aged eighty-five years.
Susannah Whetsell, died October 9, 1864, aged seventy-three years.
Mary Craig Ellis, died March 4, 1877, aged eighty-three years.
Elizabeth Rankin, died January 17, 1865, aged seventy years.
William Harlan, died December 23, 1876, aged sixty-five years.
Elizabeth Moore Harlan, died August 10, 1866, aged fifty-one years.

Cæsar Creek Monthly Meeting.—The early settlers of Chester Township were by a large majority members of the church of Friends, or Quakers. The customs of their fathers and grandfathers were rigidly enforced and complied with, and none more so than the necessary provision of erecting at once a suitable building in which to meet and worship God. As early as 1807, the settlers along Cæsar Creek erected the "old log house," yet standing on their grounds, and on which the Cæsar Creek Monthly Meeting-House now stands, in Warren County. The meetings held there in those days were "indulged," and among those known to its earliest organization were Henry Millhouse, Sr., Robert Millhouse, Sr., John Furnas, David Whitson, Joel and William Sanders, Amos Hawkins, Sr., Mordecai Spray. "At Miami Quarterly Meeting, held the 12th of 5th month, 1810, the committee appointed to attend Centre and Cæsar Creek Preparative Meetings produced the following report: 'We, the committee appointed on the proposition of Centre Monthly Meeting, having attended Centre and Cæsar Creek Preparative Meetings, after a free conference on the subject of our appointment, agree to report as our sense that we apprehend it may be useful to concur with the proposition, and that Centre Monthly Meeting continue to be held at Centre, at the usual time in each month, and that another monthly meeting be established at Cæsar Creek, to be held the last seventh day in each month, to be called Cæsar Creek Monthly Meeting,' which, claiming the attention of this meeting, is united with. Joseph Cloud, Joel Wright, John Stubbs, Thomas Horner, are appointed to attend at the opening thereof, on the last seventh day of the present month, and their preparative meeting to be held on the fifth day preceding."

Pursuant to the foregoing minute, Friends assembled at the time appointed, and when the afore-mentioned attended, and a monthly meeting was opened, the minutes and proceedings of which are as follows: "At Cæsar Creek Monthly Meeting, held the 26th of 5th month, 1810, Robert Furnas was appointed Clerk this year. The meeting then concluded."

This is the history of Cæsar Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends. Time, on its relentless wings, has flown on, and seventy-two years have gone since then, and with them all those who assembled there on that occasion. In 1849, the present frame building was erected, and meetings are held there on the first and fifth days of each week. If we turn to the graveyard hard by and examine the silent marble, we find these names:

John Furnas, died 9th of 3d month, 1830, aged sixty-four years seven months and four days.

Samuel Spray, died 20th of 3d month, 1836, aged seventy-seven years eleven months and twenty-seven days.

Mary Spray, died 18th of 6th month, 1843, aged eighty-two years and six months.

Charity Cook, died 13th of 11th month, 1822, aged seventy-six years and eleven months.

James Hawkins, died 24th of 11th month, 1840, aged eighty-four years and ten months.

Sarah Wilson Hawkins, died 26th of 3d month, 1871, aged ninety-seven years ten months and seven days.

Amos Hawkins, died 13th of 10th month, 1844, aged seventy-two years seven months and twelve days.

Ann Millhouse Hawkins, died 4th of 2d month, 1855, aged eighty-three years two months and eight days.

Henry Millhouse, Sr., died 22d of 5th month, 1821, aged eighty-five years.

Robert Furnas, Sr., died 16th of 2d month, 1863, aged ninety years seven months and nineteen days.

The Wesleyan Methodist.—In 1844, the great question then agitating the people politically had grown to mammoth proportions, and the public feeling one of intensity and vehemence. In fact, it grew so bitter and protracted that it became the prevailing topic, and none knew where or when, to a certainty, the end would come. For years, like the black cloud of a midsummer day, it had muttered in the distance, with its deep voice of thunder, the occasional flash of lightning foretelling the coming storm. The Congress of our land was locked in the desperate struggle; State Legislatures had grasped and had undertaken the solving of the mighty problem; the churches, schools, and the families of our land, were and had been engaged in long and fierce debates upon the subject. The question of which I speak was the election of Polk, and the desire and demand on the part of the Southern States for additional slave territory. Already had the blighting curse extended throughout the length and breadth of fourteen States, and yet the demand was for more. Two millions and a half of human souls were then crying aloud for freedom (and had been for over half a century), in a country whose chief corner-stone was grounded on civil and religious liberty. So malignant did it finally become that a split occurred at New Burlington, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the anti-slavery members going off by themselves, and, on the — day of ——, 1844, the latter purchased of John Compton Fractional Lot No. 2 of Lot No. 1, southwest square of that village, the consideration being $100. They erected thereon, by subscription of money and labor, a frame church edifice, yet standing. The church was organized under the discipline and doctrine of the American Wesleyans, and its adherents were denominated "Woolly-Heads" by their late brethren in the church. The following are the names of the prominent movers in the new church: John Grant, Elizabeth Grant, Peter Harrison and wife, John Harrison and wife, Delaney C. Hurley and wife, Walter B. Hamilton and wife, and probably others, could their names be called. They received several adherents, and prospered for a number of years. But the war, and the liberation of those human souls from bondage, closed the prime object of these people, and they afterward identified themselves with the Episcopal Church. In 1870, the building was sold, and became the property of the Orthodox Friends, who hold therein semi-weekly meetings.

MILLS.

The streams in the township in days gone by furnished the motive power for saw-mills, grist-mills, fulling and carding mills, which have, in every instance, long since gone into decay upon their banks. In a journey through the township to-day, one cannot help noticing their ruins, and what excites the interest of the people of our time is to know where the water came from by which they were made to perform their labor and furnish to the early settlers

the necessaries of life. But these little mills and their dams (if such the latter might be called) were built in the most homely manner, and fashioned to do the most work for the least outlay of expense. The machinery was in each case very simple in construction, brief in its details, and required but little skilled labor to build, or, when built, to keep in repair. Neither did owners of these little mills depend upon them, in every instance, for their chief support, but, on the contrary, made them a secondary matter, and operated them at night, wet days, or in the winter season of the year, while at other times they cleared their lands or tended their growing crops. They are gone, the cause in some cases being an insufficiency of water, but in a majority of cases they served their purpose to their owners and gave way to the mills of modern times.

In those days, the fall and winter rains (when the country was new, and in its primeval form) did not run off all the ground, as in the torrents of to-day, but remained upon the land; nor did the constant action of the sun's rays then, as now, produce rapid evaporation. The beds of these forest trees were filled with fallen leaves and limbs, until the free passage of the water was held back, and, in many cases, wholly prevented from flowing at all. It then spread itself over the low places, and thus formed pools, ponds and miniature lakes, which slowly trickled out and down to the mills, where it furnished sufficient power to run them, if necessary, a great part of the year. But the flight of time went on; the lands were cleared out and, under the warm rays of the summer sun, evaporation followed, and these fountains succumbed to their magic influence. Following in the line of advancing civilization came the open, and then the blind, or tile, drain; and to-day, where stood the heavy timber and these lakes of water, the eye is gladdened by fine farms and fields of waving grain.

Among the first of these in the township was a mill erected by Robert Millhouse, at the mouth of Buck Run, but operated by the waters of Cæsar Creek. When built, it was a saw-mill only. In after years, a corn stone was placed therein, and corn grists were ground there. George Arnold erected upon his lands, and upon the banks of Buck Run (or just above the bridge, on the "Dakin Corner pike"), a saw-mill that remained in use for very many years. Lower down on the run, the Millhouses erected a carding and fulling mill, which remained there until 1828, when it was torn down and removed to the lands of David Jay, Sr., where it was made into a schoolhouse, under the supervision of the Cæsar Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends.

On Trace Branch, west of the township house, in a very early day, there was in operation a carding and fulling mill. James Brown owned it in 1816, and it is presumed that he built it. In after years, a saw-mill was connected with it. It has long since gone into disuse. Another enterprise that flourished to a considerable extent in the early settlement of the township was the distilling of whisky and brandy in little copper stills. They have been so long gone into decay, however, that it is difficult to locate them with any degree of certainty.

ROADS.

It will be a difficult matter for me, in the absence of exact data, to settle upon the earliest road traversing our corporate limits. I am of the opinion, however, from what information I can get, that the first one to be laid out for that purpose was the one from Waynesville to Wilmington. Tradition says, in a very early day the road from Waynesville to Wilmington passed north of where Harveysburg now is, north of the McIntyre Tavern to Oakland, thence by way of Centre to Wilmington; that it was a perfectly straight line, blazed by an Indian, who received for so doing one gallon of whisky. But let this be

true or not, I have already referred in these pages to the remarks of John Leonard, where he says, "The points on the route that were then well known, and which we had to pass on our way"—in 1805—"from Cincinnati to our intended home on the creek"—Todd's Fork—"were Waynesville and Oakland." This road, then, was there in 1805, and John Leonard passed over it. It also connected two points then well known to the emigrant, viz., Oakland and Waynesville.

These facts lead me to conclude that it was there in 1802, and possibly earlier yet than that. The Bullskin, that started at the Ohio River, and traversed the State due north, was laid out in 1807, and extended to the lakes. Then came the "east and west," or the "Jenkins Mill" road, that extended from Port William (now) to Mt. Holly, on the Little Miami, crossing the Bullskin in the village of New Burlington. Another started from the old State road, at the village of Clarksville, and intersected the Bullskin just south of where the latter village stands to-day. They were in those days but pathways through the woods—were filled with stumps, logs, tree-tops and sloughs, around and through which the teamster had to pilot his heavily laden wagon. To-day, after over fifty years have passed, what a change! The roads of that day are gone, and in their places we see the fine graveled and macadamized highways.

The time when this spirit took hold of the people has not been long since. The writer of this is yet a young man, but he can very well remember when there was nothing but toll pikes in Clinton County. In the winter season, to get off of a toll road was to get into trouble, and not only that, but lots of it. When spring came, the difficulties were multiplied, and on many of these roads travel was almost totally suspended, unless they accomplished the journey upon horseback; and this calls to my mind the "green leggins" so common in those days, a few of which the writer of this can remember having seen; and to go off on a journey without them in the early months of the year was something not to be thought of for a moment, for they were as much of a necessity, almost, as the horse.

Following in the wake of these awful roads came the plank road, of which kind but one was constructed in the township, and that upon the Wilmington & Harveysburg road, in the year 1852. It was made of sawed oak plank, one and one-half inches in thickness, eight or ten feet in length, laid down on the ground. It was never a success, for the plank would spring, or rise up at the ends, and, in wet weather, become very slippery. It was the source of several accidents, and was not favorably received by any one. In a few years, gravel was placed upon the planks, and in time they were buried out of sight. In some places, however, at this late day, ends of these planks can yet be seen, but they will soon disappear forever.

About 1867, a spirit of enterprise took a deep hold upon the people, not only in this section, but it became universal throughout the State, and continued until every road, almost, became a graveled highway. So far did this enterprise extend with us that every road now leading from our village is passable at all seasons of the year, for every kind of vehicle, and, in the summer season, are the resorts for pleasure riding by the people of our neighboring county towns.

Accompanying these highways came the many fine bridges, of both wood and iron, that are found suspended over the streams throughout the length and breadth of our corporation.

RAILROADS.

In the fall of 1871, it was proposed by certain capitalists of the East to build a railroad that was to extend from the Ohio River at Huntington (where

it was to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad) to Dayton. It was further proposed, upon the part of the said corporation, by Col. Trimble, its President, that if the people along the line of said road would raise $800,000, the company would complete and equip the same. The first meeting in the township in the interest of this enterprise was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this village, on the evening of November 21, 1871, at which time Peter Harrison was called to the chair, and H. G. Cartwright made Secretary.

Col. Trimble, the President of the road, being present, addressed the meeting at length, after which a committee of twelve was appointed to solicit stock and secure the right of way.

On the evening of the 23d of November, the committee met at the store of John Grant, and organized by electing Samuel Lemar permanent Chairman, and A. H. Harlan, permanent Secretary. On motion of John Grant, the papers submitted by Allen Linton, and setting forth the conditions upon which the people of Chester Township would subscribe stock, was adopted, to wit:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed do severally agree with and promise to the Southern Ohio Railway to take and pay for the number of shares of the stock of said company set opposite our names, of the value of $50 each, payable in installments on the total sum subscribed by each of us, as may hereinafter be required by the Board of Directors of said road; *Provided*—first, That the aforementioned road will pass from Hillsboro to Dayton via Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, crossing Cæsar Creek in said county near the village of New Burlington, Ind.; that enough stock be taken to complete said road in accordance with the proposition of C. P. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company; and *provided* further, that the amount subscribed by us be expended on the line between Wilmington and Dayton."

Forty-two shares, or $2,100, were reported subscribed at this meeting. These meetings were held weekly, and, as I remember them, were always well attended, and many times very enthusiastic. Speeches were made at every meeting, and, when they seemed to drag, some one present would increase his subscription. This spirit sometimes ran so high that subscribers would double their stock. I copy the minutes of December 5, 1871:

"Meeting called to order by Secretary—the Chairman not present. On motion of John Grant, Allen Bingamon was asked to preside. Members present: John Grant, Jesse Spray, Jr., Henry Hurley and George Mann. There not being a quorum present of the committee, the evening was spent in speeches. On motion of John Grant, duly seconded, George Mann and Henry Hurley were asked to address the committee, which the parties agreed to, provided Mr. Grant would make the first one. The latter gentleman, being then called, arose and delivered a very neat little speech, setting forth the many inducements that were calling out the support of the people in this railroad enterprise. He was followed by George Mann, who arose only to excuse himself, and to insist upon Mr. Hurley addressing the committee. Mr. Hurley then addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing plainly the benefits to be derived from public improvements."

To conclude these minutes, I copy but one other, and that the last held by the committee, on the evening of the 26th of December, 1871:

"Committee met at store of John Grant, Samuel Lemar in the chair. The meeting was called to order, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted. The meeting was largely attended, owing to an appointment made at a former meeting by James Swindler, Esq., to be present and address the committee on the railroad question. The speaker failed to come to time. Not much was done at this meeting, but, by hard work and perseverance, it was not altogether a failure, and the receipts of the evening were one share."

Among the largest subscribers of stock to that enterprise I have only room for the following: Samuel Lemar, twenty-two shares; G. E. & N. B. Stingley, ten shares; G. E. Stingley, ten shares; N. B. Stingley, ten shares; John Grant, twelve shares; Jesse Spray, Jr., twelve shares; Henry Spray, ten shares; Solomon Huffman, Sr., ten shares; George Mills, ten shares; Levi D. Shambaugh, nine shares; William Hurley, nine shares; Jacob S. Peterson, six shares; Jesse W. Jessup, six shares; Abram Peterson, six shares; Jonathan McKay, six shares; Archibald Peterson, six shares; John S. Lemar, five shares; Ebenezer Lucas, five shares; George W. McKay, five shares; Robert F. McKay, five shares; Daniel H. McKay, five shares; M. C. McKay, five shares; John Lemar, five shares.

The whole amount subscribed by the people of this township was over $20,000. The road was located, 10 per cent of the stock paid in, but the enterprise failed and the money was returned.

The next railroad to strike our township was the Waynesville, Port William & Jeffersonville Narrow-Gauge Railway. This road filed its certificate of incorporation December 9, 1875, with a capital stock of $200,000, to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Waynesville, in Warren County, to Jeffersonville, in Fayette County, Ohio. This road, as first surveyed, passed through our township, along the waters of Buck Run. It was never located on that line, but was afterward surveyed higher up in the township, and run just south of the village of New Burlington. It was located here and work begun in the spring of 1877. The people, while they did not subscribe so liberally as in the former enterprise, did their share, and some $10,000 and the right of way were given in the road's interest. Before the road had progressed very far, its name was changed to Columbus, Washington & Cincinnati Railway. It was opened for travel and traffic from the Little Miami Railway to Allentown Junction, on the Dayton & South-Eastern Railway, nine miles west of Washington Court House, in Fayette County, in the fall of 1878. It remained in this form until the winter of 1881–82, when it was purchased by Cincinnati capitalists and changed to a standard gauge.

When John Grant located here, in 1833, there was not a railroad in the State. The Mad River & Lake Erie had been incorporated in January, 1832, but no work done on it. The Little Miami was incorporated March 11, 1836, to run from Springfield, in Clark County, to Cincinnati, via Xenia, Ohio. The construction began in 1837, but the progress was slow. It was opened for travel and traffic to Milford in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845; and to Springfield a year later. Railroads, like free turnpikes, were only to come with the next generation. Buying large stocks of goods in Philadelphia, they were shipped by water to Cincinnati; again, with those purchased in the latter place, they were either hauled direct by wagons to the store, or shipped by canal to Franklin, Ohio, and then hauled out by wagon. The following will, no doubt, prove of interest to the people of this day:

"Shipped by Samuel Findley on board the good canal-boat Pennsylvania (whereof is Master for this voyage George Kinder), now lying at the port of Cincinnati, and bound for Franklin, Ohio, the following articles, marked and numbered as below, which are to be delivered without delay, in like good order, at the port of Franklin, unto M. W. Earhart, or his assignees, to wit: Seven boxes dry goods, two boxes of shoes, nine trunks, eight boxes dry goods, six bales of dry goods, one case of hats, one case of saws, one box axes, one-half-barrel madder. Dated at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 4, 1838." On the reverse side of this bill of lading is the following: "Franklin, Ohio, October 10, 1838. Received freight on the within 8,206 pounds merchandise, at 21 cents per hundred, $17.23. Signed, M. W. Earhart." These goods were yet

eighteen miles from their destination, and had to be hauled that distance by wagon. The distance they had been hauled by water was probably two-thirds of the whole, which would make it about 33 cents per hundred from Cincinnati. What a change has taken place in that time—forty-four years. Now, to say nothing of the difference of time, the rate from Cincinnati to this village, by rail direct, per hundred in car-load lots, is but a fraction over 13 cents.

Grant did not live to see a railroad running to this village. Had he lived it would have been a happy event to him, for he was a man who desired to see public improvements, and gave his money in their aid when it was against his interests financially. And now, while speaking of Mr. Grant in this character, we cannot refrain from relating an episode in that busy life of his. From a very early day, he was one of the strong advocates of anti-slavery, and was prompt to identify himself with that great Abolition party when it was organized in this section of the country. His sympathies with the colored people were very great, and his voice constantly raised in their behalf, and not only that, but his purse was ever ready to render them financial help, as well as his home, which was always open to shelter those seeking freedom in flight. On a pleasant day in the summer of 1844, Mr. Grant, in company with Allen Linton and Amos Compton, Sr., was seated in front of his store in this village, enjoying the cool shadows of the early morning, when they were approached by a black man—a stranger to each of them. He handed to Mr. Grant a letter, which, upon examination, proved to be his credentials, duly signed by "Friend" Levi Coffin, of Cincinnati. The substance of the letter was this: The colored man had but recently been released from slavery in Kentucky by his master. His wife, the property(?) of another master, was yet in slavery. He had offered her to her husband at a specified price, and had given him a chance to raise the money. This was his mission. He had come to redeem his wife from human bondage. Mr. Grant read the letter carefully, and satisfied himself that the case was not only true, but that it was one calling for his sympathy in dollars and cents—a duty he was not disposed to evade, nor allow his friends to do so, as the sequel will show.

He then explained the contents fully to Mr. Linton and Mr. Compton, and remarked that he intended to give $5, and that they must each of them do the same. They very promptly agreed to do it, and the money was promptly handed over to Mr. Grant, who sat looking at the paper for some moments, then said: "I am going to give $5 more; you are each able to do likewise." They hesitated, and finally consented. Mr. Grant was not yet done. These men, like him, were strong anti-slavery men, and were amply able to use their money generously to that end. The present was one worthy of their fullest support. Mr. Grant again spoke, and said: "I am going to give another $5; you must each do the same." Mr. Compton expostulated, saying he had not so much money with him; but Mr. G. quietly informed him that he would loan him all the money he chose to give. Mr. Linton, too, begged to be excused, but Grant would not consent to anything but the money, and they gracefully gave in. When they had talked a few minutes longer, Grant took from his pocket a sum of money, saying: "Gentleman, I am going to give this man $20; you are each able to do likewise, and must do it." Ofttimes has the writer of this heard Mr. Grant relate this little circumstance, and laugh heartily as he told how these men were fairly caught. Had he proposed the full amount in the start, they would never have given their consent to any such proposition, but, by bringing them up gradually, they arrived at the point he had agreed upon to himself at the beginning. The conversation was long and earnest. The colored man all the while standing by, the very picture of anxious expectancy,

the whole making a picture well worthy of the painter's brush; but in the end they each agreed, and Mr. Grant paid over to the worthy black the sum of $60, and he fairly danced with great joy, while tears of gratitude streamed down his swarthy cheeks. Long years have come and gone since then; the last soul has long been free; one by one these men passed to the presence of their Maker, until all are gone, but the great deed will live on and on forever, and should surround the memory of these noble men with a halo of light for generations yet to come.

I would like to continue these pages. There are many, very many, matters I would like to put on record—matters of interest and of value to the reader of coming generations, but I must forbear, for I am already far in advance of the space allotted to me, and must rapidly draw them to a close.

Just how these hastily-gathered and hastily-written pages will be received by the reader I cannot of course tell, but desire now, while yet the opportunity is mine, to bespeak for them all the charity you can bestow, for I am frank enough to acknowledge that they are not what I most desire. In other words, they are not up to that standard of excellence so neccessary in a work of this kind, and can only regret now, as I shall ever after, that the work was not given to some ne sar more competent than myself. And now, before closing, I desire to take up one other subject and I am done. Our history at the period I shall now mention is to a great extent identical with that of every other township in the eighty-eight counties comprising our commonwealth—the State of Ohio. I refer, of course, to the opening of the great struggle between the North and South in the early days of 1861.

It is not my intention here to discuss the causes that brought about those years of carnage and suffering; the reader of to-day who was old enough to understand them then needs no explanation here; the reader who was not, or has since come upon the stage of life, I can but refer to the many reliable histories of "the war," and the causes that precipitated it upon the people in that year, and from which a far better knowledge can be gathered than I could possibly give. Entering then at once upon the subject matter intended for this volume: It found the patriotic sons of Chester ready ere the smoke of the opening conflict had cleared from around the walls of grim "Old Sumter." Our young men, and not only they, but the middle-aged also, were offering their services to their endangered country and insulted flag. From the workshops, counters of trade, the plows, mills, and indeed from every occupation in our corporate limits they came and pronounced themselves ready. The regiments of Ohio in which our township was represented were the First, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-fourth, Sixty-first, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Eightieth Infantry; Eighth Cavalry, Fourth United States Cavalry; Second Heavy Artillery, and the Ohio and Mississippi Gunboat Service, in all, twenty different organizations of the service. If we follow them to the "front," we find them participating in by far the largest number of the most hotly contested engagements of the war.

John Blair entered the service of his country April 17, 1861, in Company D, First Regiment Infantry. He was the first to enlist from the township, and in less than sixty hours from date of enlistment was en route with his regiment to the defense of the National Capital. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run; returned to this State and was mustered out with regiment at expiration of service, i. e., three months; re-enlisted in same regiment for three years; left the State November 5, 1861, for Louisville, Ky.; was with the regiment up to and including the first day's fight at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in

1862, where he received a severe wound in the leg; discharged by reason thereof soon after, and returned home. Enlisted in August, 1863, in Company H, Second Regiment Heavy Artillery; promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant March 1, 1864; mustered out and discharged with his regiment at the close of the war; draws a pension.

Hiram McKay, a son of Duffy and Mary A. Gaddis McKay, entered Company B, Twelfth Infantry, as a private, in the three-months' service under Capt. Robert B. Harlan, in April, 1861. At the re-organization of the regiment for three years' servico, he re-enlisted in the same capacity. The regiment left the State under the command of Col. John B. Lowe, July 6, 1861, for Western Virginia, 937 strong. He took part with it in all marches and engagements, among the latter, Carnifex Ferry, Scary Creek, in 1861; Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, in 1862; Fayette Court House, in 1863; and Cloyd Mountain and Lynchburg, in 1864. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant November 9, 1861; to First Lieutenant June 18, 1862, and to Captain November 21, same year; was mustered out with regiment at the end of its service, at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 11, 1864. On 7th day of October, same year, he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Eightieth Infantry. "It left the State for Nashville, Tenn.. on 15th same month, under command of Lieut. Col. McKay. * * * * * * The regiment was then taken to Newbern, N. C., where it joined a force under Gen. J. D. Cox, to open railway communication with Goldsboro and Gen. Sherman's army. At Kinston, N. C., the division to which the regiment was attached was engaged on the 8th, 9th and 10th of March with the rebel forces under Gens. Bragg and Hoke, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy and capture of Kinston. Lieut. Col. McKay was mortally wounded on the 10th, and died on the 13th inst." (Reid's Ohio in the War). His body was brought home, and interred at Jonah's Run Burying-Ground, in this township.

Addison Fay, William Markwell, Benjamin Seavers were also members of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, and served with the regiment three years in the Eastern army, participating with it in its campaigns and engagements against the would be destroyers of our country and flag. They were honorably discharged with it at the close of its service, July, 1864.

Charles Thompson (familiarly known as "Old Jersey") responded to the call for "seventy-five thousand," and entered, in April, 1861, Company B, Twelfth Infantry. Was severely wounded in the leg at Antiotam Creek, Md., in September, 1862; discharged by reason thereof in same year; enlisted in Company E, Eighty-eighth Infantry, under Capt. Parker, in July, 1863; served with his regiment guarding prisoners at Camp Chase until mustered out in July, 1865. He is now well advanced in years, a bachelor, and is and has been a pensioner and an inmato of the home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Dayton, Ohio.

John Northup entered Company B, Twelfth Infantry, in 1861; served to and was killed at the battle of ————, Va., in ————, 1862.

Cornelius Cotterall entered Company B, Twelfth Infantry, at its organization, in April, 1861, and its re-organization in July of same year. Took part with his regiment in all its fortunes and misfortunes until taken prisoner at the battle of———, Va., and lodged in Libby and Belle Isle until 1865, when he was exchanged, honorably discharged and sent home. Has since died from exposure and disease contracted in the service.

Morgan Wood enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Infantry, in the three months' service in April, 1861; re-onlisted at its re-organization for three years. He was a faithful soldier, and served his country honorably; was taken prisoner at Gauley Bridge, Va., in 1861; since then has not been heard from.

John N. Wood was a private in Company I, Thirty-first Infantry.

Ira Van Tress and Christian Smith entered the service as privates in Company C, Thirty-fourth Infantry. The history of that gallant regiment is but theirs, and need not here be told.

James Hartman, James Whetsell and Bazil Leech enlisted at Harveysburg, Warren Co., in August, 1861, under Thomas M. Harlan, who became their Second Lieutenant at the organization of Company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry, at Hamilton, Ohio. The regiment left the State September 26, 1861, for Kentucky, 812 strong, and took part in the various marches and skirmishes with the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Buell, barely missing the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862. At the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th of September, 1863, the regiment was on the extreme left, where they fought for several hours almost hand to hand with the rebels under Longstreet. On the 20th, the fighting was the same, and night found them still holding the rebels at bay, while the main army fell back on Chattanooga. Following this, came Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek. They were mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., in August, 1864.

Edward Disbro, William Hurley, Robert D. Wall, Henry S. Reese, Solon Carroll, George H. La Fetra, Edward Shepherd and Alfred Van Tress entered their country's service in July, 1861, as privates in Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, under Capt. Adam Koogle. The regiment left the State Sunday, August 18, 1861, for St. Louis, Mo., via Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. It remained in Missouri until after the fall of New Madrid in 1862, when it passed into Tennessee, taking part in many engagements and marches, among the former being the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Parker's Cross Roads. On the 26th of December, 1862, it reached Prospect, Tenn., where 534 of its members re enlisted as veterans and came home on thirty days' furlough. Returning to the front, it marched and skirmished in the Southwest until May, 1864, when it moved to and took part in the battles around Atlanta, Ga., going there by the way of Ship and Snake Creek Gaps, to Resaca; from thence on its history is the same as that of every other regiment that belonged to Sherman's army. It took part in the march to the sea and the grand review at Washington, and returned home in July, 1865.

Hiram Hurley enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, for three years, in August, 1861; left the State with his regiment in the same month; promoted to Corporal April 29, 1863; came home on sick furlough and died in 1864; buried at Sharon Burial-Grounds.

Warren Shidaker enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, in January, 1863, while the regiment was at home on veteran furlough: returned with it to its duties in February of that year, and took an active and honorable part in the defense of his country. He met his death as a soldier at Decatur, Ala., July 22, 1864, while charging the rebels.

Francis F. Rockhill enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, in August, 1861; discharged for disability March 20, 1862; returned home and died in the same year; buried at Jonah's Run Meeting-House, in Chester Township.

Absalom Wall enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Infantry, as a private, on the 18th day of September, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio; died in October following, at the same place, never having left the State. His body was sent home and buried at Sharon.

Richard B. Carr enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Infantry, September 18, 1861; left the State with the regiment on the 11th of December, 1861, for Kentucky, where it was brigaded under Col. Garfield, then moving up Sandy

River. On the 10th of January, 1862, it experienced its first engagement, at Middle Creek, Ky. Carr remained with his regiment until 1863, when he died and was buried at Tullahoma, Tenn.

Quincy Austin enlisted in August, 1861, in Company B, Fortieth Infantry, under Capt. James M. Haworth; was killed in front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 24, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Elias D. Harlan, born in April, 1837; entered the service as a private in Company B, Fortieth Infantry, September 18, 1861; took part in every march, skirmish and general engagement in which that gallant regiment participated from the first at Middle Creek, Ky. (against Humphrey Marshall), under the leadership of our now lamented President, Garfield, to be followed by Franklin, Triune, Shelbyville, Wartrace, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Moccasin Point, Lookout Mountain and Dalton; was mustered out with his company at Pilot Knob, Ga., October 7, 1864, by reason of expiration of service.

Joshua Wood enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Infantry, in September, 1861; served three years and was discharged with the company at Pilot Knob, Ga., October 7, 1864.

Joseph Daniels and George W. Daniels entered Company B, Fortieth Infantry, as privates, in September, 1861; served three years each, and were discharged with the company at the expiration of its term of service, at Pilot Knob, Ga., October 7, 1864.

Porter and Turner Van Tress entered Company B, Fortieth Regiment of Infantry, as privates, September 1, 1861; took part with it in the battles of Middle Creek, Franklin, Wartrace, Triune, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Moccasin Point, Lookout Mountain and Dalton; were mustered out with the company at Pilot Knob, Ga., October 7, 1864.

James Nickerson entered Company B, Fortieth Infantry, in September, 1861; promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and then Lieutenant in the United States Army; mustered out at the close of the war.

James R. Littler enlisted as a private in Company —, Forty-fourth Infantry, in the fall of 1861, at Springfield, Ohio; left the State with his regiment October 14, 1861, for Western Virginia, under Col. S. A. Gilbert. Two weeks later, he took part with his regiment in the fight at Gauley Bridge. He also took part in all the marches and engagements of his regiment in that State and Kentucky, until, on the 5th of January, 1864, when the regiment reenlisted and became the Eighth Cavalry. On the 26th of April, 1864, he left Ohio for Western Virginia, where, on January 11, 1865, Little, with 575 others belonging to the Eighth Cavalry and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, were captured at Philippi, Va., taken to Richmond, and lodged in Libby Prison. His daily experience there was but that of the thousands of other brave men who were then and had been confined therein. All the misery and suffering of prison life were endured until the 15th of February following, when they left for Annapolis, Md., and from there to Columbus, Ohio, where they were paroled and mustered out the same year.

Charles E. Harrison was born in 1844; enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Infantry, for a full term of three years, February 24, 1862; left the State with his regiment April 20, 1862. He remained with his company until December 3, 1862, when he was mustered out with one other from his company, by order of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, under a general order from the War Department, allowing two men from each company of infantry to enlist in the United States Cavalry service; was enlisted and mustered into Company M, Fourth Cavalry, on the 11th day of December following, for a full term of three years. As a member of this branch of the service, he took a part in many severe and hotly contested engagements, his discharge being indorsed

on the back as follows: "This soldier has participated in the following engagements: Stone River, Middleton, Snow Hill, Franklin, Shelbyville, and Nashville, Tenn., Chickamauga, Dallas, Noonday Creek, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Rome and Columbus, Ga., Selma, Ala., Okolona, Miss., and Kenesaw Mountain; also other skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged." He was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., December 4, 1865.

Joseph Blair was born in January, 1844; enlisted at the age of eighteen in Company B, Seventy-fourth Infantry, for a full term of three years, at Xenia, Ohio, February 24, 1862. William Brown and George W. Huffman enlisted at the same time and place, and in the same company and regiment. They left the State with it April 20, 1862, and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on the 24th of the same month. They marched and skirmished with the regiment until December 29, 1862, when they entered the battle of Stone River, and remained through the 29th, 30th and 31st of that month, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the battle including that of Murfreesboro.

While in this engagement they participated with "the gallant Seventy-fourth" in its heroic charge over Stone River full against the rebels under Breckinridge, on the 2d of January. Then followed in quick succession Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, where, on January 4, 1864, they re-enlisted as veterans, and came home with the regiment on veteran furlough; left Ohio, March 17, with the regiment on its return to the front; started on the Atlanta campaign May 7, and "for over one hundred days the regiment was under an almost continuous fire from rebel musketry and artillery," at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, and in front of Atlanta. They were with the regiment at Jonesboro, Ga., September, 1864, and took part with it in its three separate charges against the enemy. At Averysboro and Bentonville March 22, 1865. took part in the last engagement fought by the army of Gen. Sherman in the war. Then came Goldsboro, Raleigh, Richmond, Washington City, Camp Dennison and home July 10, 1865.

G. Marion Colvin enlisted for three years in Company B, Seventy-fourth Infantry, February 24, 1862, at Xenia, Ohio; went South with his regiment April 20, 1862, and remained with it until after the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro, when he was discharged February 24, 1863, by reason of physical disability. Returning home, he entered Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards as First Lieutenant. He was called with his command May 2, 1864, for 100 days, by a proclamation from President Lincoln, entered Maryland the same month, and was stationed at Fort McHenry for a few weeks. Leaving here, it crossed to the eastern shore, and while there was assigned to the command of Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, and participated in the battle and defeat at Monocacy Junction July 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment September 9, 1864.

William H. Hanlan was born December 31, 1838, in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio; entered the service of his country as a private in Company I, Seventy-ninth Infantry, August 22, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

"The regiment was organized under the call of 1862, in the military district composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Hamilton. Of the regiment Clinton furnished four companies."

They were mustered into service September 1, 1862, and left the State on the 3d of the same month for Kentucky, 859 strong, under command of Col. H. G. Kennett. It remained along the river until it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., assigned to the brigade of W. T. Ward, and, early in the month of October, 1862, left there for Frankfort, which it occupied after a little fight, and

remained there until November 1, engaged in breaking up detachments of John Morgan's guerrillas. In December, 1863, it reached Gallatin, Tenn., where it remained until February 24, 1864, guarding railroads, supplies, and breaking up the bands of guerrillas that infested the country along the Cumberland and Stone Rivers. On the 24th of February, the regiment was assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps, then in Lookout Valley. On the 2d of May, 1864, the effective force of the command numbered 600 men, when it became a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Gen. Joe Hooker commanding. From this date the real history of this gallant regiment began. On the 13th and 14th of May, 1864, it participated in the fight at Resaca, followed by Dalton, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville, Averysboro, the march through Virginia, the grand review and muster out at Washington, Camp Dennison; discharged and paid off, and home in June, 1865.

Allen Bingamon enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry, in July, 1862, under I. B. Allen. He served with the regiment during the three years of its gallant service in defense of a country and flag; mustered out with his regiment June 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Elam Fletcher enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry, in July, 1862; served three years, and was discharged with regiment at close of the war.

William Liggett, a member of Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry for three years; mustered out with regiment.

Barkley Dakin enlisted and served three years in Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry.

Uriah S. Jackson enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry at its organization in July, 1862; served faithfully in the capacity of private soldier until in July, 1864, when, while seeking shelter from a storm in a barn containing fixed ammunition, the building was struck by lightning. He was not killed, but has ever since been a living wreck of his former self; was discharged and sent home; draws a pension of $18 a month, with an additional $50 every three years.

Mahlon Russell enlisted in July, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry; served his country gallantly three years; mustered out with regiment at the close of the war.

James W. Collett enlisted at the organization of the Seventy-ninth Infantry in Company D, July, 1862; served in the capacity of a private soldier faithfully until December 24, 1862, when he died and was buried at Gallatin, Tenn.

Peter DeLong was born in Canada, of English parents; ran off from home and came to Ohio in 1860. His father was a Captain of Canadian militia. In August, 1862, DeLong entered Company D, Seventy-ninth Infantry, as a private, and served his foster country faithfully and honorably until his death, which occurred at Gallatin, Tenn., in December, 1862; buried in the National Cemetery at that place.

Theodore Moore enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-ninth Infantry; detailed about the 2d of May, 1864, and became one of the gallant band of pioneers and pontoniers that prepared the roads and water-crossings for Sherman on his march to the sea; mustered out with regiment at the close of the war.

Thomas Moore enlisted at the age of eighteen, in February, 1864, as a recruit in Company D, Seventy-ninth Infantry; joined the regiment at Chattanooga; died in April following, of measles; buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Theodore Ellis enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Infantry, at the organization of the regiment in July, 1862; mustered out at the close of the war.

William Miller enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Infantry, in August, 1861; served his flag faithfully; was mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain July 25, 1864; died in hospital the same month.

S. L. Mulford enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Infantry, February 24, 1862; took an active and honorable part in all the marches and engagements of his regiment; was wounded in the leg at Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1864; mustered out with regiment at the close of the war.

Chalkley Reese enlisted at Camp Chase, Ohio, in April, 1862, for a full term of three years, in Company —, Sixty-first Infantry. The regiment entered Western Virginia on the 27th of May, same year; took part in its first engagement, at Freeman's Ford, on the Rappahannock, with the rebels, under Gen. Longstreet; at Sulphur Springs, Va., August 23 and 24, 1862; Waterloo Bridge, 25th; second battle of Bull Run, Fairfax Court House, September 2, 1862; on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of May, 1863, was engaged with his regiment at Chancellorsville. On the 1st day of July, 1863, the Sixty-first Infantry opened the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., as skirmishers, and in the general engagement that followed took its place on Cemetery Hill, and remained there throughout that memorable battle.

Joshua Holland enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Infantry, February 24, 1862, at Xenia, Ohio, for a full term of three years; left the State with his regiment April 20, 1862. He remained with his company and performed his duties faithfully up to and including the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, when he had the misfortune to lose by a single shot the first two fingers of his right hand, and receive a severe wound in his right shoulder. He was mustered out by reason thereof, and returned home some months in advance of his regiment.

John W. Haydock, J. Wesley Smith, Henry Miller and A. W. Reeves, enlisted in June, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio, in Company K, Eighty-fourth Infantry, under Capt. Gregory, to serve three months. On the 11th day of June, the regiment left Ohio for Cumberland, Md., where they served out their term of service, and returned and were mustered out at Columbus in August, 1862. J. Wesley Smith afterward enlisted in Company H, Second Heavy Artillery, in August, 1863; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and from that to Second Lieutenant of Company I, same regiment, September 26, 1864; mustered out with his regiment, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, August 29, 1865. Henry Miller again enlisted in Company H, Second Heavy Artillery, in August, 1862, for three years; served to the end of the war and was discharged with his regiment at Camp Chase, August 29, 1865. A. W. Reeves again enlisted in his country's service, the last time in Company D, Eighty-eighth Infantry, August 12, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio; served until July 3, 1865, as a guard of prisoners at that place, and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war.

Robert Reeves, James Mershon, William Lister enlisted October, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio, in Company D, Eighty-eighth Infantry, under Capt. Parker. They were discharged with the regiment (which was guarding prisoners) July 3, 1865, at the close of the war.

William Ellsberry and Peter Brown enlisted in August, 1863, in Company D, Eighty-eighth Infantry, at Camp Chase, Ohio, under Capt. Parker; discharged July 3, 1865.

Enos Finch enlisted in his country's service and died a martyr to the cause of freedom. His regiment and company are not known to the writer.

Levi Disbro, John Disbro, Isaiah Kirk also served the country in its hour of need.

Henry H. Hollingsworth entered the service in June, 1863, in the Ohio and Mississippi Gunboat service, on board the "Exchange," under Capt. Gibson. He served two years on patrol service below Memphis, or on the "Lower Mississippi." Thomas and Henry Williams were also members of the same service, though not of the same crew, and gave two years' faithful duty on the Lower Mississippi; mustered out at the close of the war.

John H. Colvin, David Kearns, James Johnson, Allen W. Fletcher, Richard L. Harrison, William H. Harrison and Henry G. Cartwright enlisted in Company H, Second Heavy Artillery, in August, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio, under Capt. John H. Herbert; left the State same month for Kentucky and Tennessee. Discharged with regiment at close of the war. Mustered out and paid at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Thomas C. Haydock and Charles E. Mulford enlisted at Xenia, Ohio, the former on the 28th day and the latter on the 7th day of December, 1863, for three years, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, Austin McDowell, Captain; stationed on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio (as guards of prisoners), with their regiment; mustered out 13th and discharged and paid off the 17th of July, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Clarence Wall, Amos Farquhar, James F. Hamilton, Isaac H. Hurley, Creighton Hurley, Howard Haynes, Edward Williams, Dakin Vanderburg, James Linton, Levi Peirson, Jonathan Rockhill, William H. Mann, Marion Van Tress, James Morgan, Monroe Haynes, Philip Anderson, James Reese, Elwood Reese, Charles Harlan, Calvin Whinery, William Wooley, Henry Reese, Cyrenus Rockhill, were members of the Fifty-fifth Battalion, Ohio National Guards of Clinton County. The battalion was called into service, organized and mustered into and consolidated with the Twenty-seventh Ohio National Guards, on the 8th of May, 1864, under the number of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guards. The regiment left the State on the 11th of the same month for Baltimore, Md., and remained until the 29th of May, when it proceeded to the eastern shore of Maryland, and from there distributed to several points on detached service. About the 4th of July, the regiment was consolidated and ordered to Monocacy Junction, where, on the evening of the 8th, it took a position on the extreme right of Gen. Lewis Wallace's army (to which it was attached), or at the stone bridge on the Baltimore & Frederick pike, where, in the engagement that followed the next day—9th of July—the regiment held its own ground until, compelled by the retreat of the left wing of the army, it took part in the disaster that followed. Clarence, who had faithfully and honorably borne his share of the fight, fell to rise no more. His body was sent home and laid away to rest in Sharon Graveyard. The regiment returned to Ohio and was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 24, 1864.

One hundred and ten of the patriotic band are here recorded, but I feel satisfied that I have not secured the names of all. Would that it had been possible; but it is not. For in the twenty years that have come and gone since then, the world has rolled on and on in its unceasing journey. Time, too, the great leveler of mankind, has not been idle, but has wrought many changes, and, as we look back to-day through that long vista of years, they are easily discernible. These men, then in the early years of manhood, and in the first flush of ambition—men to whom the killing frosts of after years had not yet come, and for whom naught but flowers had bloomed, or sunshine marked their pathway—were first to hear the dread sound calling the people to "arms," and quickly obeyed the call.

Four years came and were gone. The war was over. Peace, the glad harbinger of joy, had been proclaimed, but at what a cost! The people then realized what the sacrifice had been; what it had cost to restore the flag again to its place among the nations of the earth, and they rose up as one body and as one soul, and welcomed with tears of joy the returning heroes. Then, bowing themselves to the earth, they wept for the heroic dead.

The following is a list of those who, while yet the smoke of contending armies arose and darkened the orb of day, gave their lives that their country might live:

Absalom Wall, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, October, 1861.

James W. Collett, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 24, 1862.

Richard B. Carr, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., 1863.

William Miller, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain July 25, 1864; died in hospital same month.

Warren Shidaker, killed in action at Decatur, Ga.

Peter De Long, died in hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., in March, 1863.

Thomas Moore, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April, 1864; buried in National Cemetery.

Quincy Austin, killed in action in front of Kenesaw Mountain July 27, 1864.

Hiram McKay, mortally wounded at Kingston, Ga., March 10, 1865; died on 13th inst.

John Northup, killed in action.

Morgan Wood, killed in action.

If the question was asked, where are the men to-day that returned to this township at the close of the war? it could not be answered. They are too widely scattered, and until the final roll-call, will remain unknown.

The Oakland Academy was taught in the winter of 1849–50 by I. S. Morris in a log house, which stood on the farm now owned by James Campbell, of Oakland, then the property of Dr. Brook. It was weather-boarded on the outside, and in the interior had a row of seats on each side and a blackboard at the east end. It was the first and only academy ever established in Chester Township. The following were the attendants as recollected by Jesse H. Kirk, now of Liberty Township: Ladies—Martha M. Dakin, Rebecca Van Tress, Elizabeth Morris, Rebecca Morris, Lydia Vandeberg, Carrie Brook, Lydia Hollingsworth, Hannah Birdsall, Jane Snowden, Marcia Hynes, Sarah Carroll, Martha Morris. Gentlemen—Jacob Allen, Isaac Allen, Robert Snowden, Frank Whipple, Solon Carroll, Joseph Carroll, Elisha Davis, Charles Oren, Henry Snowden, Watson Bean, Benjamin Haynes, Benjamin Franklin Constent, James Dakin, Henry Brook, Edward Birdsall, Jesse H. Kirk.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

BY FRANK L. HOCKETT.

THIS township is situated in the southern part of Clinton County, and extends farther south than any other portion of the county. It is very irregular in form. The greatest distance between the northern and southern boundaries is about nine miles. A line drawn from east to west near the middle of the township—about one mile south of Martinsville, would give the greatest width, and would measure about six and a half miles. This line would be an extension of the boundary line between Washington and Jefferson Townships on the west, and would intersect the western boundary of Clark Township at its most westerly point—just north of the M. & C. R. R., two and a half miles southwest of Martinsville, and striking the eastern boundary about one mile northwest of the most easterly point, which is about two and one-quarter miles southeast of Farmer's Station. From these extreme points east and west, the width of the township decreases until at the southern boundary it is only one mile in width. From the extreme point east the boundary line extends in a southwest direction to the East Fork of the Little Miami, striking this stream about one and one-quarter miles north of Lynchburg, thence with the stream about three miles to the southeast corner. Northward from the extreme east point the boundary angles twenty-five or thirty degrees west of north to the northeast corner. From the extreme point west, the western boundary extends west of north to the Cuba road, thence nearly northwest to Morrisville; thence the northern boundary extends eastward with the old State road to the northeast corner. The township is bounded on the northeast by Greene Township, on the southeast and south by Highland County, on the north and northwest by Washington Township, and on the southwest by Jefferson. It contains 23,038 acres of land, exclusive of school lots and cemeteries. This section is embraced in the Virginia Military District, and, prior to the organization of Clinton County, in 1810, the eastern portion was embraced in Highland County, the western in Warren County, the boundary between the two being about one-half mile west of the present site of Martinsville. From 1810 until 1817, the portion east of this line was included in Greene Township, that west in Vernon. July 14, 1816, a petition having been received by the County Commissioners, signed by many of the citizens of this section, the new township of Clark was organized with the same boundaries as at present, except that it extended northward to Cowan's Creek, thus including all the eastern portion of Washington Township. It was reduced to its present limits by the establishment of Washington Township, in 1835.

The northern and western portions of Clark Township are drained by the East Fork of Todd's Fork. The southern and southeast by the East Fork of the Little Miami. Tributaries of these streams so completely intersect the country, that but little difficulty has been encountered in securing outlets for drain ditches. In the central and southern portions a few large, open ditches have been constructed by tax levied upon the parties benefited.

The soil is generally good, producing corn, grain and grass, and a large number of hogs are annually raised and shipped. Near the streams the surface is somewhat broken, but the greater part is level, or slightly rolling. Nearly all the southern part slopes to the south or southwest. Stone of good quality is found on the Stone Quarry Branch, in the northern part of the town-

ship. Extensive gravel beds have been opened, where it was long thought none could be obtained. For many years great quantities of valuable timber everywhere abounded, but have been largely consumed. But few springs exist in this section, but excellent water is easily obtained, as a general thing.

The township contains but one incorporated village, besides which there is but one railroad station and shipping point—both on the M. &. C. R. R. The Hillsboro branch of this road passes through the southern portion. The northern portion was originally settled by immigrants from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. In the southern portion, known as the "bootleg," a number of families of German descent are found. Their settlement is of comparatively recent date.

Although the material for these records was not to be gathered from the "misty mountain tops of remote antiquity," yet much much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining full and authentic information in regard to many items of interest to the present and future generations.

So late has this work been entered upon that nearly all of those who were active participants in the events of our early history, who endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life in our community, and thus opened the sources of our wealth and prosperity, and laid the foundations of our moral and intellectual progress, have joined

> "The innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,"

and with these much of importance and interest has passed into utter oblivion, and is forever lost to us. Even the official records of our township are missing, leaving no resource except the memory of a few individuals who came to the community in early childhood, and have observed the growth and development of the various interests of the country, and noted the many changes which time, labor and progress have made during more than three-quarters of a century. Surely the effort to reclaim from oblivion the records of the past, and to commemorate the names and deeds—with the virtues—of our forefathers, whose toil made life enjoyable to us, is but a just demand upon their descendants. It is well for us in this age when the names and deeds of the mighty men of earth are made as familiar to us as "household words," to remember that the humble backwoodsman, as he battles with the stern obstacles which surround him, if he faithfully performs the duties of life as they devolve upon him in his humble station, and builds up an honest and noble character, which proves that he possesses the attributes of a moral hero, is as much a worthy example for imitation as he who by a fortunate combination of circumstances may have been thrown upon the tidal wave of popular applause, and borne to the dizzy heights of fame. It is the possession of merit, manifested by an honest discharge of duty in whatever station of life one may be placed, that entitles an individual to honor and esteem, and not the circumstances which may have lifted him above the common herd. The Chinese are said to have a proverb to the effect that no man's life is a success unless he "builds a house, writes a good book, or becomes the father of a son," thus conferring a benefit upon those who should live after him.

If he who causes the earth to produce "two blades of grass where but one had grown" is to be regarded as a benefactor of mankind, surely those who, leaving the associations and endearments of their homes in older communities, take upon themselves the privations and rough experiences of pioneer life and thus make "the wilderness and solitary place to be glad, and the desert to blossom as the rose," should be classed among those who have conferred great and lasting benefits upon generations yet unborn.

Let it be remembered that the ring of the pioneer's ax is but the prelude to the merry chime of the school bell; the crash of falling timber, the presage of rattling trains laden with the produce of well-cultivated fields and valleys; the curling smoke of the "cabin" and "clearing" foreshadows that of thrifty villages, hamlets and cottages; the humble worshipers in humbler sanctuaries are the sires of a generation who will transform the spreading oaks of the forest into the substantial edifices, with towering spires pointing heavenward. Let us not forget, while we laud the great of earth whose brilliant career dazzles and astonishes our minds, many of whose names soon shall perish as an earth-born meteor in the darkness of oblivion's night, let us not forget to give due honor to those who, "while to fortune and to fame were unknown," and whose history—with but little exception—is "the short and simple annals of the poor," yet who among unremitting toil and perplexing cares found opportunity for the exercise of those virtues which, instilled into the hearts and lives of their children and children's children, have formed the basis of all that has been of value in a social, business, intellectual or religious sense, and caused the history of our community to be pervaded with an atmosphere of a pure and healthy moral tone. Out of the rough and unhewn stone our forefathers, by patient endurance and persistent effort, carved a statue of majestic and noble mien, but to us they left the work of tracing the lines of more minute expression—of molding into perfection of form and symmetry—and adding the grace of posture and beauty of finish, that shall command the admiration of beholders. Let us beware lest, amid the haste and excitement of this busy age, the well-begun work should be marred by any feature of sordid gain, of narrow-minded prejudice, or of cold and selfish-hearted worldliness. To the youth of to-day has been left the rich moral legacy that

> "Honor and shame from no condition rise,
> Act well your part, there all the honor lies;
> Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow."

With this principle as a foundation stone, let us who enjoy our enlarged privileges, comforts and luxuries of life as the fruit of our forefathers' earnest toil and sturdy principles, commemorate their humble but heroic lives upon these pages, and cherish in our hearts the recollection of their virtues, while we endeavor to work out in our lives, and by the upbuilding of a moral, enlightened and enterprising community, a monument to their memories more enduring than any of brass, marble or glittering granite. Then, although

> "No loud brazen trump of worldly fame,
> Shall thunder down to distant times, their names;
> Nor shall they figure on that lengthened seroll,
> Where warriors blazon on the war-stained roll.
> No pompous pillar, pointing to the skies,
> O'er their much-honored bones shall proudly rise;
> Nor shall their statue, finely chiselled, stand
> To prompt the applauses of a wondering land."

But theirs shall be triumphs of a higher sort. Instead of the "brazen trump," their names will be fondly cherished around the hearthstones of the present and future homes of those whom they lived to bless. Instead of the "lengthened scroll" and the warrior's fame, their names are enrolled upon the brighter scroll of "fond recollection," and theirs were not deeds of carnage and bloodshed, but such as "scatter peace and plenty o'er the land." Instead of the "pompous pillar," the church and school shed abroad their benign influences to lead beyond the skies, and instead of the statue of stone or brass, they have left us the more enduring one of devotion to the principles of truth and honor, coupled with lives of industry and steady purpose.

The benefits and enjoyments of the present are the result of about eighty years of toil and development. When the present century opened it found the section embraced in Clark Township, and for miles beyond its present limits, covered by one vast unbroken forest, across which now and then a traveler from one distant settlement to another passed, or the hardy hunter rambled amid the solitudes. The haughty storm-king tossed, or the gentle zephyr swayed the giant branches, while to the one responded only the whoop of the savage or the scream of wild beasts, and to the other only the notes of warbling bird, chirping insect or purling brook. But the wigwam of the savage had almost disappeared. Here and there still remained an isolated camp, and now and then, for a few years after the first settlement, a lonely procession of dusky forms might be seen wending its way single file, sadly and silently yielding to the fate that drove them from the hunting-grounds of their fathers. Ere the last of these had left, the unwelcome ring of the ax sounded as a death-knell in their ears, and the curling smoke of the white man's cabin arose and vanished as soon they should before the approaching tread of civilization.

The early settlers found a heavy growth of oak, hickory, maple (hard and soft), gray and blue ash, walnut and beech, covering almost the entire surface. Under the thick shade of these had sprung up an undergrowth of spicewood and papaw, while a dense mat of wild pea-vines covered the ground so completely that man or beast could be easily tracked through the forest. At intervals, this undergrowth would disappear, the ground rise in a gentle swell from all directions, forming a beautiful knoll, carpeted in its season with a soft, velvety grass, interspersed with wild flowers of loveliest hue. It would seem that in such spots Nature had poured out her beauty with lavish hand. The towering trunks of the forest trees, stretching upward like the giant pillars of some vast cathedral, with open vistas between, stretching away in the distance, beneath the leafy archway far above, like the corridors of some grand edifice, while through and around them the shadows flitted and played like things of life. Above, and so far away as to seem to mingle with heaven's ethereal blue, and interspersed with glimmerings of golden sunlight, the ever-varying tints of foliage were spread out, far outrivaling in beauty any work of fresco or mosaic. The giant oak trunks, with their massive boughs, were emblems of strength and excellence. The shimmering sunlight that broke through the leafy thickness diffused a sweet influence of blessing, while from every side Nature's choir of songsters mingled their notes in sweet accord with murmuring strains of whispering breezes or warbling brooks, and poured forth music of sweetest melody, that rose and swelled and died away in the forest depths. Happy and fortunate the pioneer whose taste and circumstances led to the selection of such a spot for his future home, for from such influences the soul gathers strength and beauty, and is instinctively led to rise above the low and groveling.

Through the "deep-tangled wildwood" the deer bounded unscared until he learned to fear the unerring aim of the pioneer's rifle. Occasionally, "Old Bruin" made a prowling visit to observe the changes taking place in his forest solitude, while panthers, wild cats and wolves often made night hideous with "music of melancholy sort," and for some years were the terror of the sheep fold. Squirrels were the pest of corn-fields and too common to be thought of as an article of food. Wild turkeys abounded, and turkey and venison graced the board of the early settler, whose appetite, whetted by honest toil, craved no richer dainties.

Upon arriving and selecting a location for a home, the first work was to erect a cabin. During this time, the families of those who came first must

make a home in their wagon—or wagons—as they had done on the journey, or, in some instances, in a tent. After the first settlements, new-comers were always welcomed by the older settler, whose latch-string always hung out, and who, although crowded closely in the one small room of his cabin, could always accommodate any who needed his hospitality. These cabins were structures peculiar to the times, and such as the implements and time of the settler permitted him to erect. They were often made of round logs, sometimes hewn off some after the walls were raised. The family frequently occupied them before floor, windows or door-shutter had been provided. Many were never supplied with other floor than the ground, a trench being dug around on the outside and the dirt thrown up against the walls to prevent the water from flooding the room. Generally, however, a puncheon floor was made. A door was made of clapboards pinned to a frame and hung by inserting each end of an upright piece into the logs at the top and bottom. A window was obtained by sawing out a portion of a log or two in the wall. The roof was made of clapboards weighted down with poles to keep them in place. A chimney of sticks and clay, built upon a large fire-place of clay, held in its place by split pieces of timber which projected from the wall on the outside, into which they were fastened, and which inclosed the jambs and backwalls, completed the dwelling. As soon as opportunity offered and necessity required it, another cabin, of similar structure, was erected adjoining or near the first, and thus a home was provided which, although rude in structure, was often the sacred spot around which clustered the substantial joys of life, and back to which the memories of age loved to revert. Let us here introduce to the reader those who passed through these experiences, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, the date and place of settlement within the present limits of our township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is generally supposed that Thomas Johns was the first to settle within the present limits of the township. He located upon the East Fork, about three miles southeast of the present site of Martinsville. Nothing is known of his nativity or date of settlement.

In 1801, Isaac Miller settled about three miles east of Martinsville. Shortly after settling, a hoe was needed. To obtain one, Mr. Miller was obliged to make a journey on foot through the forests, to New Market, in Highland County, a distance of sixteen or eighteen miles. About the same time, Joseph McKibben settled near the same place.

In the year 1806, John Wright, of North Carolina. settled upon land from which the larger part of the present site of Martinsville was taken, buying the land at $2 per acre. Mr. Wright was mainly instrumental in the laying-out of the village, and erected the first house within its limits. Two sons of Mr. Wright are still living within the limits of the township, a daughter being the first person interred in Friends' Graveyard, at Martinsville.

By the year 1808, in addition to the above, Samuel McCulloch had settled upon the East Fork, four miles southeast of Martinsville, and Isaac Van Meter and John Jones near the present site of Lynchburg.

In the spring of 1808, Daniel and Joseph Moon, brothers, came from Jefferson County, Tenn., with their families, and settled about one mile east of Martinsville. The following autumn, another brother, Samuel, and John Ruth, a brother-in-law, husband of Jane Moon, settled in the same neighborhood. In the spring of 1809, Joseph Moon, Sr., father of the above, with his family and two sons, William and Jesse, with their families, and accompanied by John Moon, brother of Joseph Moon, Sr., joined the others in the new settlement. In the year 1811, another brother-in-law, James Garner, husband of

Mary Moon, settled in the same limits. The whole number of this connection now included fifty-four persons—thirty-four males and twenty females—of whom nine males and two females were living in 1877. Among the settlers were those who could employ themselves as carpenters, coopers, harness and saddle makers, hatters, cabinet makers, chair manufacturers, shoe makers, gunsmiths, locksmiths, blacksmiths, brick and stone masons, plasterers, in fact, mechanics of every calling, though nearly all, upon settling here, turned attention chiefly to farming. Samuel Moon purchased sixty acres of land of Gen. William Lytle, of Cincinnati, for which he paid $2.75 per acre. Joseph Moon, Sr., remained a resident of the township until the time of his death in 1834, at which time his descendants numbered over four hundred. He died at the age of eighty-four, the last twenty-five years of his life having been spent in this locality.

In 1810, John Beales, of North Carolina, settled about one mile northeast of Martinsville. About the same time, Christopher Hiatt, of Virginia, settled one mile west. In the same year, James Puckett, of North Carolina, settled two miles south of east of Martinsville, of whom two descendants are now living in the township. At the same time came Daniel Puckett, from the same State. He was a minister of the Gospel, a member of the Society of Friends, and was one of the first to proclaim the Gospel in the new settlement. He remained but a short time, then removed to Indiana. In 1811, William West settled one-half mile north of Martinsville. Quite a large number of descendants, the children of five sons and one daughter, are at present residents of the township. In 1814, Joseph Mills, Sr., of North Carolina, with four sons and two daughters, settled about one and a half miles northeast of Martinsville. Two of these sons were residents of the township from this time until the death of each, Joseph's occurring in 1877, and John's in 1880. (For a short period, John and family were residents of another township.) Ten descendants are at present residents of the township. In the same year as the above, David Hockett, Sr., of Virginia, settled one mile northeast of Martinsville. There were two sons—Nathan and David—and two daughters—Agnes and Ruth. David Hockett, Sr., died in 1842, aged seventy-seven years. Jonathan Hockett, a brother of David Hockett, Sr., of Virginia, settled one-half mile west of Martinsville in 1816.

In the same year (1816), Jacob Hunt and family, of Virginia, consisting of five sons and three daughters, settled about half a mile north of Martinsville. Jacob died in 1844, and his wife, Lydia, in 1858. Of the children, Reuben, the youngest, purchased the original homestead, where he resided from the date of settlement until his death, in June, 1882. Another son, Jesse, resided in the township until his death, in 1851. Rebecca, a daughter, resided in the township nearly all her life, her decease occurring in 1879. Nathan, the oldest son, is a resident of the township at present, several years having been spent in Highland County. Only eighteen or twenty descendants now reside in the township.

In 1817, Thomas Hunt, a brother of Jacob, settled adjoining. Of this family of five sons and one daughter, three have resided during life in the township since the settlement. John has been a resident of Martinsville for a longer period than any other citizen, having located in the limits of the village in 1833. Two others, William and Mary Ann (Smith), are citizens of the township. Jonathan resided here the greater part of his life. Twenty-four or twenty-five descendants remain.

In 1819, Aaron Betts, of Virginia, settled about one mile west of Martinsville, purchasing a large tract of land. Of the family, there were two sons and two daughters, none of whom are now resident in the township, and only one is

living. Christopher resided in the township until his death, in 1869. The others removed to the West in 1867 and 1868. Ten descendants remain in the township.

Of the following, no authentic information was obtained—or was obtained too late to insert in the proper place. Among those who should have been placed with the earliest settlers are John Lytle, who settled about half a mile southeast of Martinsville. For a number of years he lived alone. Two daughters are at present residents of Martinsville. The only son, Thomas, removed some years ago to Hillsboro. William Nixon settled very early on the farm purchased in 1817 by Thomas Hunt. In the eastern part of the township, and from whom a large number of descendants are still living, may be named Aaron Ruse, William and Richard Owsley and Joshua Betterton. Prior to 1809, Daniel Nordyke had settled about one and a half miles southeast of Martinsville. Jacob Jackson settled just south of Martinsville prior to 1810. He was the first minister of the Gospel, as far as known, who came to the neighborhood. He came to Highland County, from Tennessee, in 1802, and lived there until probably 1808, when he removed to this township. He was a former resident of North Carolina, and a native of Pennsylvania.

Very early in the settlement of the country, Owen West, Sr., settled on the East Fork, southeast of Martinsville. A large number of descendants are living. Among others should be given the names of Isaac, William and Robert Jones, who settled on the East Fork. At the time of Isaac Miller's and Joseph McKibben's settlement, in 1801, that of Gideon McKibben's should have been mentioned. Others prior to 1810 are Thomas McLin, William Chalfont, William Davis, Ashley Johnson and George Shields. Later, but prior to 1820, are William Patterson, who settled on the East Fork of Todd's Fork, northwest of Martinsville. He was the first Justice of the Peace after the organization of Clark Township. Prominent among the names of this period should be given that of James Hadley, who assisted in securing the organization of the township, and who rendered important service in the settlement of difficulties arising from looseness of land entries, interference of surveys, and from older claims. No doubt there are other names that should be included in this list, and it is regretted that circumstances have made it impossible to make it complete.

CUSTOMS AND INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY.

When the early settlers came, as soon as shelter had been provided for the family, the next work was to clear away the heavy timber and prepare a "patch" for corn. In those days, "a man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees" (Psa. lxxiv, 5), and no doubt, from the amount of practice required in this respect, "there were giants in those days," so that, as each year passed by, the area of cleared land steadily increased. "Log-rolling" and "brush-picking" called into requisition every hand old enough to bear any part in the toil. When the settlement had increased in numbers, the "log-rolling" became an occasion of merriment that made the forests echo and re-echo with peals of laughter that took off the rough edge of the severe toil. The surprise party of that day was not the celebration of a wedding or birthday anniversary, but a company would collect, and, under cover of the darkness, while the owner enjoyed the sweet repose of slumber, the merry party would roll and pile the logs ready for burning. When the merry springtime brought the gay songster, and the music of early birds filled the forests with melody, and the wild flowers peeped forth, then began the earnest labor of preparing the ground for planting. The old wooden mold-board among the roots presents a picture of difficulty and rugged toil vastly different from the same labor of the farmer to-day. From the time of planting until harvest, a contin-

ued warfare had to be maintained between the farmer and the squirrels and blackbirds. The cultivation was done with the "single-shovel" and the hoe Corn was the chief breadstuff for many years, wheat bread appearing on the table only occasionally, as a rare luxury. The "patch" of flax was a part of every farmer's crop. In the winter and spring, the nice days were employed by the men and boys in dressing it. Then the women spun and wove it into cloth, from which the various articles required in the family were made. Thus, not only the clothing, but the bedding also, was manufactured at home. Among the early settlers were Nimrod Dickey, John Ruth and Isam Good, who manufactured wheels, reels, chairs, tubs, buckets, etc. Girls were employed at 50 cents a week to spin, but, in order to get full wages, were required to spin twelve cuts of flax per day, or six cuts of tow (coarse part of flax). Weaving was worth 8 cents a yard. These products of home manufacture could be exchanged in Hillsboro or Wilmington for calico or muslin at 50 cents a yard. A calico dress of the present day would therefore be equal to the wages of a girl for three months in those days. As to the clothing of the men, buckskin pants, with tow hunting shirts for every-day wear, and sometimes linen shirts and cotton coats for extra occasions, was the general custom. After a few years, when the wolves had been sufficiently destroyed to allow sheep-raising, woolen garments took the place of the above. The preparation of buckskin for wearing was an art peculiar to the times. First, the deer-skin was soaked until quite soft, then the hair and grain were cut off with a sharp piece of steel. The skin was then dried. The brains of the animal were put into a cloth and worked through it until the substance had the appearance of soapsuds. Next, the skin was soaked in this fluid until it was well saturated and had become perfectly soft. It was then worked over the sharp edge of a board until well dried. This process was repeated until the skin was perfectly pliant and would remain soft upon becoming wet. After each washing it was smoked. In these primitive times, it was not uncommon for the boys to go bare-headed until ten or twelve years of age. In summer, straw hats of home manufacture were worn. Frequently, the boys of the family were taken to Hillsboro or Wilmington, each head measured, and wool hats made to order, generally of wool brought by the farmer.

The man who wore a pair of boots was regarded as an aristocrat, though shoes of leather tanned at home, and especially moccasins, were very common. Not one man in ten owned a wagon, and only one now and then could purchase a barrel of salt. In 1809, Samuel Moon and a neighbor took a horse apiece and rode to the Scioto Salt Works to procure a supply, carrying it home in sacks on the horses. A few years later, it could be obtained at $18 per barrel at a small store near the present site of New Vienna. At one time, a day's work was worth 50 cents; later, only 31 cents, and even 25 cents. A day's work was frequently given for two bushels of corn. Twenty-five cents a cord was paid for chopping. A bushel of wheat would bring 50 cents. About 1815 or 1820, Jonathan Hockett took two bushels of wheat to Wilmington and exchanged for one pound of powder in order to obtain a supply to kill the squirrels and save his corn.

Hogs were driven from this section, sometimes to Cincinnati and sometimes to the East. As the hogs had the entire range of the woods, it was necessary that a certain day should be fixed upon by the neighbors and the purchaser, when the animals should be collected and confined in a lot or field, where a horseman would chase them several times around in order to weary them, as otherwise they would be able to escape the swiftest riders, through the woods and brush. When collected, the first work was to weigh a few out of each man's lot, from which the average could be obtained. In order to

weigh, a post and pole were erected in the manner of a well-sweep. To the end of the pole a large pair of steelyards was attached, then, one at a time, the hogs were caught and suspended by straps from the steelyards. A hog two or three years old, weighing 200 pounds, was considered extra good, and was worth, in early times, $2.50 per hundred. In 1820, pork was worth only 1 cent per pound. In 1815, the tax on personal property, as required by the County Commissioners, was 25 cents on each head of horses three years old and over, and 8 cents on each head of cattle over three years. At the same time, a bounty of 50 cents was paid by the county for each wolf-scalp brought in.

The cooking for the family was done by the good housewife and her daughters, before the large open fire-place. The bread—generally consisting of "corn pone" or "corn dodgers"—was baked in a "skillet," or "Dutch oven," or the "johnny-cake" on a smooth board before the fire. In the same manner the meat was cooked in vessels on or before the fire. When the meal was prepared, the family gathered around a table, constructed by taking a broad slab or slabs, split from the trunk of a large tree and hewn down to the proper thickness, and attaching legs, as in making an ordinary bench. The first square tables known in the neighborhood were made by Joseph Moon and John Ruth, by hewing the material from the trunk of a walnut tree. The queensware in common use consisted of pewter plates, and the rest chiefly of brown earthenware. Milk was the common beverage, although much danger was thus incurred from the prevalence of milk-sickness, several deaths occurring in the early settlement from this cause. Spicewood and sassafras tea were frequently used. With many, wheat bread and coffee were used on Sabbath mornings.

Fortunately for the early settlers, the sugar tree grew abundantly, and in the early springtime, the "big kettles" were brought out and hung beside a log or placed in earthen furnaces, the trees tapped, the horse and sled for hauling, and, in fact, the whole force of the family often employed in transforming the rich treasure of sweetness from its watery form into one suitable for use, when it was stored away. Kettles for boiling being in demand at this time, a resident of Hillsboro brought a number to the neighborhood, which were rented to those needing them, the rent being a certain number of pounds of sugar for each year's use. They were kept until the rent exceeded the cost of the kettles, after which neither rent nor kettles were ever called for.

In these early times, no time-pieces were in use in the neighborhood. Occasionally a sun-dial was constructed, but generally a sun-mark was the only means by which the time could be known. It was not until 1816 or 1817 that the first wooden clocks were brought around. The first were without cases, and were attached to the wall, the pendulum and weights hanging below from which the name of "wall-sweeps" was derived. The clocks in this condition cost $20. In a few years, cases were furnished at $16 each, making the total cost of a time-piece $36. In the early settlement of the township, the meal for bread was ground on a hand-mill owned by Joseph Moon, Sr. Israel Nordyke owned a horse-mill five or six miles from the Martinsville neighborhood. The next opportunities were to take two or three bushels on horseback to the mills on Cowan's Creek or the East Fork. When the water was too low for these to run, a journey of three or four days was required to reach the mills on the Miami. Within the limits of the township, the following mills have been built: First, William Leagitt built a saw and grist mill on the East Fork, followed by Isaac Jones near Lynchburg, and the third was built by Aaron Ruse, on the same stream, between Leagitt's and Jones'. Next, William Patterson built one on the East Fork of Todd's Fork, half a mile northwest of Martins-

ville. About 1827, Christopher Hiatt built a carding machine, which was run by oxen, on an inclined wheel. Later, John Lytle erected a carding machine near the present site of Martinsville, and Curtis Jackson built a mill near by, both of which were run by oxen on an inclined wheel. In 1833 or 1834, Amos Holloway built the first steam mill, about one mile west of Martinsville, and Isaac Pidgeon applied steam to a carding and fulling machine, to which he also attached apparatus for grinding corn. Two other steam-mills have been built since—one known as Kester's, about two miles northeast of Martinsville, which was removed a few years ago to Farmer's Station; the other was built at Martinsville, with funds raised by subscription, about $2,000 having been obtained for the purpose. The mill was built and operated for awhile by Angus McCoy and Daniel Carey. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1860 or 1861, while owned by Jehu Davis, who erected the one now standing.

The first shingle roof was put on by Joseph Moon, Sr. The shingles were pinned on with wooden pins. The building is still standing, about one mile east of Martinsville, and the holes for the pins may yet be seen in the sheeting. The first roof on which nails were used was on a house built by William Moon. The nails cost 25 cents per pound. The first merchants were Lewis Garrett and Robert Grant, at Martinsville, about the time of the laying-out of the village, in 1816. It is said the main feature of their business was the liquor traffic. They soon failed in business—a fact prophetic of the fate of nearly all who have engaged in like business since. They were soon followed by John Wright, with a capital of only $400 or $500. The first hotel was opened by Samuel Harbin, who was followed by Peyton Burton, who was succeeded by Samuel Hiatt. The first hatters were John Chew and Thomas Sally. William Moon was the first blacksmith and gunsmith, opening a shop as early as 1809. Asaph Hiatt was the first cabinet-maker, beginning his work about 1815. A number of articles of furniture are still in use in different families of the neighborhood. Jesse Jackson was the first to follow shoemaking as a business, and Aaron Betts was the first tanner.

In the first settlement of the country, the amount of wheat sown was so small that each farmer either cut his own with a sickle, or two or more neighbors joined together to harvest their grain. As the acreage increased, cradles were brought into use, the number of hands increasing as the acreage grew greater, year by year. About 1845 or 1850, reapers began to be introduced, after which the acreage rapidly increased.

Prior to 1840 or 1845, the only way of separating the grain from the straw and chaff was by the use of the flail, or by treading out with horses. About this period, Jesse Beales purchased territory and the right to manufacture a machine to be run with one horse. The attempt was unsuccessful, as was also another machine, designed to be propelled by horses on an incline, from the fact that other machines of a superior grade of construction were soon introduced. The old horse-power machine and "tumbling shaft," the first of which were probably operated by John Green, or by John R. Smith and William Hockett, were the first successful machines introduced. These were followed by the steamer, and last by the "traction" engine.

Prior to the settlement of Clark Township—or of the settlements within its limits—a road had been opened by the State from College Township, Butler County, to Chillicothe. In 1835, this became the northern boundary of the township from Morrisville eastward. So far as can be ascertained, the second road was one known as the Lebanon road, from Lebanon to Hillsboro. It was known as a county road by three notches cut in the trees along the route. It passed from northwest to southeast, through the present site of Martinsville. A third road was opened from the Lebanon road, starting about one and a half

miles southeast of Martinsville, and running northwest, crossing the old State road at the present site of Morrisville; thence to Wilmington. The next road of special importance is the road from Cincinnati, passing through Martinsville west to east, and intersecting the old State road between New Vienna and Lexington. This road was established by authority of the State, about 1835 or 1836, the Viewers being Aaron Betts and —— Jackson, of Goshen. As necessity required, the other roads have been established at different times.

The most important improvement of the highways began about 1867 or 1868, when the law provided for the construction of free pikes. C. C. Betts was a prime mover in this work, and occupied the position of Commissioner on the Wilmington & Martinsville pike at the time of his death, in 1870. At the present time, there are about thirty miles of pike within the limits of the township, and all the streams are spanned by well-constructed bridges. Perhaps no other cause has contributed more to increase the value of property, and added to the comforts of travel and the facilities for conveying produce to market, than the improved condition of the highway, within the last fourteen years.

Upon the organization of the township, measures were taken to hold the first election. This was held in John Wright's store, in Martinsville. Runners were sent out to call a sufficient number together for the purpose. Jonathan Hockett, Sr., was chosen Moderator. A common brown earthen crock, with a cover of like material, was used for a ballot-box. Fourteen or sixteen ballots were cast. No charge of "stuffing," or of necessity for a returning board to insure a "fair count," was ever raised. Three Trustees were elected, viz., Joseph Moon, William Nixon and (probably) John Wright. William Patterson was elected Justice of the Peace. The names of other officers cannot be ascertained. A Supervisor was elected, who had the oversight of the road from Cowan's Creek to the East Fork, a distance of nine or ten miles. These officers served without pay.

The first religious service was conducted by Friends, in the dwelling belonging to John Wright. A few individuals are still living who attended this meeting. This was probably not later than 1810. The meetings held at this time were what are known in the society as "indulged meetings," and were under the care of Clear Creek Monthly Meeting. In the year 1816, a monthly meeting was established, and Christopher Hiatt was chosen Clerk. Before the establishment of this meeting, the members had united and erected a log house in a primitive style, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof and ceiling, and warmed by a bed of charcoal on a hearth in the center of the room. As the number of members increased, an addition was joined to this building, by sharpening the ends of logs and driving them between the logs of the first building. The wall between the two thus formed the partition between the men's and women's meetings, two or three logs having been taken out to arrange for "shutters." When, in time, more room was needed, the logs were cut out on the south side of this building, a few feet from the wall, to insure safety, and a shed attached. This shed was generally occupied by the younger portion of the congregation, while the fathers and mothers occupied the older and warmer portion of the building, and, as the projecting ends of the logs on each side concealed the boys from the view of older eyes, it is said, by some who ought to know, that said boys did not always conduct themselves in a manner becoming a place of worship. A brick house, thirty by sixty, was next erected, built by voluntary work of the members. Unfortunately, this building was burned before completion. It was warmed in the same manner as the previous building. The coals were brought in on a hand-bar, an arrangement consisting of two long poles and cross-pieces, in which bent clapboards were placed. Into the hollow formed by the bent boards, earth was placed, and on

this the bed of coals. At the close of service, four men usually took hold of these poles and carried the hand-bar out; but upon this occasion it was neglected, and it is supposed the boards under the earth became so heated that they took fire and from these it was communicated to the floor. This house was rebuilt and occupied until the building of the present house, in 1844, which was also built by voluntary work and contributions. These church buildings were built upon six acres of ground, donated to Friends for this purpose by Gen. William Lytle, of Cincinnati. The present church building and graveyard occupy ground obtained of Aaron Betts by an exchange of a part of the land donated by Gen. Lytle.

About the year 1838, Thomas Hogan and Daniel Rizer organized and founded the Methodist Church at Martinsville. Mr. Hogan had been a man of intemperate habits, but, having reformed in 1836, became an earnest and useful worker in the church and in the cause of temperance. The first meetings held under the organization were in private dwellings—sometimes, at favorable seasons, in the woods. Rev. James Quinn was among the first preachers who conducted these services. A house for worship was built about the year 1841, which was occupied until the building of the present house, in 1874. The first Sabbath school was established about the year 1850 or 1852.

Early in the history of the community, attention was given to education. A subscription school was opened and taught by Jonah Wright, of South Carolina, about 1812. Pupils came to this school from their homes, now embraced in four or five districts, surrounding Martinsville, and a few came from a distance and boarded. This school was under the control of Friends, and was held in their house, Daniel Moon, John Beales and Christopher Hiatt being appointed a committee to have the oversight of it. Mr. Wright was followed by Ira Hunt, and next by John Roe, who also taught night schools, which were attended by a number of adult persons. Next came Noah Kellum (of whom some of his pupils claim a correct pronunciation is Kill 'em). A number of others might be added to the list, all of whom taught subscription schools at the rate of $1.50 per scholar for a term of three months, this being the whole number of months of school during the year. This was continued until the establishment of the free school system, about 1835. It is a matter of wonder to us, who begin to appreciate the blessings of this system, that, when the question was first agitated, and provision made by law for a tax to be collected to support free schools, that many of the best citizens of that day were bitterly opposed to the movement. A worthy citizen of this community, an early settler, a man of good judgment, of unblemished character, and occupying a high position in the church, remarked, about this time, that "he would as soon have his property stolen as to pay tax to educate other people's children."

Many now living can well remember the construction of the primitive schoolhouses. Built of logs, with one end so constructed that the fire-place extended the entire width of the room, and affording space on each end of the forestick for two or three boys to sit and warm, while the light which came down the huge stick-and-clay chimney enabled them to study (or play tricks on each other). The windows were of greased paper, placed in where a portion of a log had been taken out for the purpose. Around the room, on pins placed in the logs, were planks, upon which the children did their writing, seated upon benches made of slabs, and without backs. It was frequently so cold in the room that the ink would freeze in the quill pen, and on this account the bottle had to be kept in the pocket. Reading, writing and arithmetic constituted the course of study, the pupils generally using Murray's Introduction, English Reader and Sequel for Readers, Dilworth's or Webster's Spellers and Pike's Arithmetic, or, in the absence of these, any text-book most conveniently

obtained. The pupil who advanced as far as the double rule of three (compound proportion) was considered competent to teach. Grammar was first taught by Lewis Garrett, of North Carolina. Because he could teach grammar, he was considered a wonder by the people. From the time of these early schools, nothing of importance occurred in the educational interests of the township until about 1845. About this time, Milton Hollingsworth was employed, by a committee of Friends of Newberry Monthly Meeting, to take charge of a subscription school, to be held in a room fitted up for the purpose, over the meeting room in the Friends' Church at Martinsville. At a re-union for officers, teachers and pupils of the schools of Martinsville, held in August, 1878, the following was given, in regard to this school, in the address of welcome, delivered by Reuben Hunt:

"Milton Hollingsworth gave to this community its first grand impulse in the direction of a higher education, around whose pupils clusters so much interest to-day. I make no invidious distinction when I note the fact that in this class is to be found the farmer, mechanic, merchant, physician, lawyer, banker, ex-County Treasurer, editor, legislator and minister of the Gospel, representing every phase of honorable and respectable society."

The next important step was the formation of the special school district, and, somewhat later, the movement, under the privileges granted to special districts, to build the present house and establish a graded school. C. C. Betts, Robert Fulton and Dr. John Carman, as Directors and prime movers in the enterprise, called the patrons of the school together and submitted a proposition to build a house costing not less than $2,500 or $3,000. The proposition was carried, there being only two dissenting voices. The contract was given to George and William Janney, who built the house, which cost, when completed, about $2,800. For some years, only two departments were occupied. The first teachers employed were Mr. and Mrs. —— Adams, graduates of Oberlin College. Mrs. Adams taught the high school, and Mr. Adams the second department. They were followed, in 1859, by Charles Oren and wife, residents of the county, but graduates of Antioch College, having been under the instruction of the noted Horace Mann. Mr. Oren occupied the position of Principal, his wife taking the second department. Between Mr. Adams and Mrs. Oren, this department was for a time under the tuition of Miss Sarah Porter, of Massachusetts. Mr. Oren occupied the position of Principal for about three years, during which the school was firmly established and a reputation gained which drew pupils from every part of this and adjoining counties, and several from other States. Mr. Oren then gave his services to his country in the civil war, and entered the army as a Captain. While faithfully performing his duty, he was stricken down by a sharpshooter, on the fortification around Petersburg, Va., in July, 1864.

The school continued to prosper under the Principalship of M. L. Hunt. The second department was in charge of Miss Mary Hunt at this time, and the third had been opened, and had been taught by Miss Josie White, followed by Miss Ella Behymer, then by Miss Sue A. Hunt. About 1865, A. J. Hixson became Principal, who was succeeded, in a year or two, by T. J. Moon, who occupied the position for nearly the whole time until 1879. During a short interval of this period, the school was in charge of Edward Ellis. The intermediate department was under charge of different teachers, and the primary was taught for the greater part of the time by Mrs. Lida Moon. Under the instructions of Mr. Moon, a large number of teachers were qualified and secured positions in the schools of this and adjoining counties. Mr. Moon was followed by the present Principal, Edwin P. West, whose education began in this school, under M. L. Hunt, and who graduated in Wilmington College in

the class of 1878. The intermediate department is taught by Mr. Page, of Westboro, and the primary by Mrs. Laura Stratton.

Interesting and profitable literary associations were sustained at different periods. The alumni, composed of students attending, and especially of those who had discontinued school, was held quarterly for some years, the annual meetings, held in September, being occasions of much interest and profit. We are sorry to add that all these seem to have come to an early death by a slow decline. About the year 1865, a public library was organized. By the assistance of a bequest from Clarkson Moon of $50, a library of over one hundred volumes was collected, worth about $220, nearly all of which are still preserved. The facilities for education and for acquiring information at present, compared with that of the early settlers, present strange contrasts. During the war of 1812, only one paper was taken within the limits of Clark Township. This was the *Western Star*, published at Lebanon. It was left at Lacy's Tavern, now Cuba. In 1808, the nearest post office was Hillsboro, which was also the nearest place of business of any importance. The first railroad passing through the township is the Hillsboro road. The M. & C. road was completed and the first train passed in 1854.* Prior to this, the surplus produce of the country was hauled away and goods brought back in wagons. During the day of wagoning, two enterprising and adventurous young rats of the Norway species—then but little known in this country—being tired, as we suppose, of city life, and possessed with the idea that fun and food in abundance could be found in some rural district, embarked at Cincinnati in a wagon belonging to Robert Ellis, and succeeded in reaching the village of Martinsville. But, before effecting their escape to a secure retreat, where they would realize their long-cherished day-dreams of well-filled granaries, and revel amid the luxuries of the farmer's barn, their presence in the wagon was discovered, and, being unwelcome visitors, though the first of the kind ever seen in the community, they were doomed to instant death. Such is the history of the first Norway rat hunt in Martinsville.

About the year 1834 or 1835, Dr. John E. Dalton, of New Hampshire, became a resident of Martinsville. He was probably the first practicing physician resident in the township. Being also engaged in mercantile business, he brought the first case of boots of Eastern manufacture ever offered for sale in the village. At this time, there was no post office nearer than Cuba. Mr. Dalton was instrumental, with others, in obtaining the first office, and was the first to hold the position of Postmaster.† He was succeeded by David W. Hockett, and the third was John Hunt. When Mr. Dalton and others petitioned for the office, the law required that offices should be at least four miles apart. To ascertain whether the office could be obtained, the distance to Cuba was measured with a tape line, and it was found to be but very little over the required distance. The law also required that security should be given that the office should not be an expense to the Government. The rates of postage on letters at this time was from 6 cents to 25 cents between any two points in the United States according to distance. Each separate piece of paper included in the communication was subject to these rates.

At this time, a cook-stove was a thing unknown in the country. Mr. Dalton and Samuel Collins bought a patent right for forty counties in Ohio to manufacture a cook-stove invented by an Eastern gentleman by the name of John Moore. This stove was made mostly of sheet iron, and was soon displaced by superior articles. Mr. Dalton also had the honor of being the first to agitate the temperance cause publicly in the community. In this connec-

* See Chapter IX.

† The issue of the Wilmington *Democrat and Herald* for January 31, 1834, mentioned the fact that a post office had just been established at Martinsville, and Dr. John E. Dalton appointed Postmaster. The Doctor must therefore have come not later than 1833 to the village.—P. A. D.

tion it may be stated that the first advocates for the abolition of slavery in this vicinity were Christopher Hiatt, Aaron Betts and David Sewell. The cause met with the usual opposition, though no violence was often manifested toward its advocates, further than that some traveling speakers, stopping overnight at Christopher Hiatt's, had their horses' manes and tails trimmed.

We have thus reviewed the history of our township as far as circumstances have permitted the collection of items of interest. Let us close by noting down, for future reference, some items of the present condition of the township. The population of the village of Martinsville, according to the census of 1880, was 355. It contains three dry goods stores, two of which keep groceries, besides two drug stores, which also keep groceries; one saloon and grocery, one hotel, one harness shop, four blacksmith shops (which include two carriage manufactories and repair shops), one wagon shop, two shoe shops, one bakery, one mill, one cabinet shop and three physicians. A bank was established in 1863, by F. M. Moore and Nathaniel Hunter, who were succeeded, August 1, 1873, by Cleland & Hunt.

A telegraph office was opened about 1863 or 1864, by I N. Miller. From this station, during the fall and winter of 1881, about $100,000 worth of hogs were shipped, and $20,000 worth of wheat.

The valuation of town lots in Martinsville, according to the assessment of 1880, was $11,813; valuation of dwellings, $30,345; valuation of other buildings, $2,965; valuation of mill property ,$1,400; total value, $46,523. In the township, the number of acres of plow land is 13,153.16; number of acres of meadow land, 4,361.06; number of acres of woodland, 5,523.88; total, 23,038 acres. The valuation of this land by the last assessment was $613,390; valuation of dwellings, $53,485; valuation of other buildings, $22,845; valuation of mill property, $1,200; total value, $690,920; adding value of real estate in Martinsville, $46,523, makes a total valuation of real estate in township of $737,443. In the township there are five houses for worship: The Friends', at Martinsville, valued at $825; the M. E. Church at Martinsville, valued at $2,000; Universalist Church at Farmers Station, $1,500; West Chapel (M. E.), $500; Pleasant Hill, $250; total value, $5,075. There are ten schoolhouses in the township, valued at $4,410. The population of the township in 1870 numbered 1,877. In 1880, it was 2,007, an increase of 130. At the Presidential election in 1880, 492 votes were cast. The township has furnished two Probate Judges, three County Treasurers and one Representative in the General Assembly. According to the statement of a Trustee, there have been 120 paupers sent to the infirmary during the last twenty-seven years, of whom the main cause of pauperism, for at least two-thirds of the number, was whisky and tobacco.

It is regretted that the number of soldiers furnished during the war, and the number lost in battle or by sickness, cannot be ascertained. The first volunteers were Elsworth Rizer, Zach Johnson and —— ——, who answered the first call for ninety-days men.

One peculiar feature of our history was the long-continued residence of many of the early settlers and their immediate descendants in this vicinity; then the great change which took place during a few years following the close of the war, by removals to the West and by deaths. So great a change was thus produced that, at the time of writing this history, but few individuals remain who were witnesses of the early events of our history. Soon the dark vale shall intervene between us and these, and the last link which connects us with the characters who figured in early days shall be severed; but their footprints have been left upon the sands of time, so indelibly impressed by the character of their lives and work, that an imperishable monument of gratitude will ever remain in the heart of every true citizen to their memories.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

BY C. C. BOWERS, ESQ.

LOCATION.

GREENE Township lies in the southeast part of Clinton County, Ohio. On the north, it is bounded by Union and Wayne Townships; on the northeast by Wayne Township; on the southeast by Highland County; and on the west by Clark, Washington and Union Townships. Its form is rhomboidal. Its most northern point a little west of north of a straight line drawn from the center of the southeast line bordering on Highland County. This line is about six miles long. The southeast line is six miles in length. The irregular line on the west side is about eight miles. The line bordering the north and northeast is about eight miles in length. It contains about forty-three square miles of surface. The northeast part of the township lies on the waters of Paint Creek; the southwest part on the head-waters of the Little Miami River.

SURFACE.

The surface is gently undulating for the most part, some of it very level. Probably not an acre of the surface but what is plowable, except the beds of the several little streams, natural and artificial, whose little curves pass over various parts of its surface.

SOIL.

The soil is excellent; none better may be found in the county. The larger part is a black loam of great depth, and is very productive. In its natural condition, parts of the township were very swampy. Many supposed it never could be delivered and made available for farming; but improvement has shown the contrary. The formerly rejected swamps are now the best lands—most valuable and most productive.

WATER.

There are no large streams of water in the township. East Fork of Little Miami, Cowan's Creek, another branch of the Miami, and Lee's Creek, or the waters of Paint, are the only streams of any note in the township, and these are comparatively small streams. There are few if any springs in it, yet but a few feet below the surface abundance of water can be obtained. It would require but little labor to secure a supply of water sufficient to run machinery, to an unlimited extent.

VIRGIN CONDITION.

At the close of the nineteenth century, this township, like the adjacent country, was an unbroken wilderness. The bear, deer, wolf, raccoon, opossum and other wild game were abundant. The wild, uncultured Indian, "who sees God in the clouds, or hears Him in the wind," roamed through its forests in quest of game, or to execute his murderous work of savage warfare. Few white men had dared to pass through its "tangled copses."

APPEARANCE OF THE WHITE MAN.

The exact time of the white man's appearance as a permanent fixture is now and probably will remain forever in doubt. The first settlers are all gone. Few if any of the second generation live to inform us of the early settlements. Hence, we are compelled to depend chiefly on the third and fourth generations for our information. Through these we can obtain many facts, but not

their chronology. Hence, all that can be done is to approximate the time of events.

From the best evidence in our reach, it is believed that 1800 marks the year of the coming of the first settler in the township. In the history of Clinton County, compiled by Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, published in 1876, may be found the following statement: "Among the early settlers of the (Greene) Township were Joseph Anthony, from Virginia, on the land now occupied by Henry Nordyke; Abner Van Meter and Samuel Clevenger, on the land now owned by Isaac Pongate; Morgan Van Meter, a native of Morgantown, Va., settled in the vicinity of Snow Hill in the year 1800, on the land now owned by Zephaniah Spears." "Van Meter's purchase was 200 acres of land, on which he erected a double log cabin, the first of the kind in the township." This statement agrees very nearly with those made by the oldest and most reliable of our citizens now living. Some slight discrepancies in regard to names and dates appear, but these are few and trivial. Hence, we may be assured that about the year A. D. 1800, the first settlement was made in Greene Township.

PLACES OF SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made a little southwest of the center of the township, on the East Fork of the Little Miami. Shortly after this, probably in 1804, Micajah Nordyke, a native of North Carolina, settled in the vicinity of Van Meter and Clevenger, who had preceded him three or four years. In the same year, Israel Nordyke settled on the farm now occupied by Michael Johnson.

In the autumn of 1806, Micajah Nordyke, having sold his former claim, bought and settled the land now occupied by John Malone. The Nordyke brothers were natives of North Carolina, but quite early in life moved from their native State to South Carolina, where they remained but a short time, and then removed to Tennessee, on a stream called Lost Creek. From this place they again took up their journey, and found a lodgment in Greene Township, Clinton County, Ohio, where they remained upon the lands above named until they journeyed to the country beyond the vale of this life. They bought their land of Col. A. Buford, who then owned a large tract in this region. They paid $2.50 per acre for their land.

This small settlement in the far-off wilderness became the nucleus around which many others gathered. In 1806 or 1807, Joshua and Stephen Hussey emigrated from North Carolina, their native State, and bought land, a portion of which is included within the present limits of the town of New Vienna. It extended eastward and included the farm now owned by Charles Good. The first house built by these brothers was situated very near the present site of Frank Woodmansee.

In 1810, Charles Harris, father of Elisha Harris, of Snow Hill, bought the land now owned by Jonathan Leeka, and settled upon it, and commenced the work of improving it. About the same time, the land now owned by Carey Clark and Hezekiah Hildebrant was settled by Thomas Cox, grandfather of Vincent Cox, blacksmith of New Vienna; and Joseph Anthony settled the land now owned by Messrs. Levi Miller, Dr. E. M. Woodberry and Henry Nordyke. William Noble, Sr., settled south of the Harris farm, and Aaron Cox where William Elliott now lives. Elisha Noble settled the Thomas Nordyke farm. Charles Harris built the "Snow Hill House," and opened a tavern there, probably the first in the county. His brother-in-law, Samuel Wasson, near the same time, built a house near where Cyrus King now lives, and commenced to entertain travelers.

The north and northwestern parts of the township were not settled quite

so early as the south and southeastern parts, the parts just described. The means of knowing precisely the time of the settlement in that part of the township are not within our reach at present; but the principal names of the early settlers there are Vandevort, Bashore, Hodgson, Rogers, Gregory, Hulse, Cashman, McKenzie, Walker, and perhaps others. The land of this region was held originally in large tracts, which Congress had bestowed for military services rendered in our Revolutionary struggle, or in repelling the attacks of the savage aborigines of the country. The first settlers purchased their lands of these original patentees. The pioneers of this region, like the pioneers of all countries, were brave, large-hearted, truthful, generous and kind. They left the civilization of their early homes and industriously sought their fortunes in the wilds of the Mississippi Valley. The first thing those brave men did when they found the lands they had bought, was to erect a rude structure called a cabin, for the protection of those for whom they were ready to sacrifice even their lives. When they found suitable sites whereupon to erect their cabins, they at once began the work of construction, and in a marvelously short time there would rise in the woods these embryo homes, where the loving housewives and playful children were afterward to share the love and caresses of their noble husbands and sires. The houses were usually small, containing but a single room, of probably sixteen or eighteen by twenty feet in the square, eight or nine feet high, made of unhewn logs of moderate size, covered with clapboards three or four feet long, six to ten inches broad, laid in layers and held to their places by poles of sufficient size to accomplish what was desired. The spaces between the logs were filled with timber and covered with mortar made of clay and water. The floor was rough, made of puncheons or slabs split from the trunks of trees, of suitable size, and one side hewed. This hewn side was placed upward, and constituted the floor. The chimneys of these homely but hospitable palaces were constructed by cutting away three or four of the lower logs, at one end of the building, and removing them three or four feet out from the wall, then building them to the house again, by attaching pieces between the ends of the logs removed and the parts still remaining in the building. Against these logs and timbers stones were built, against which the fire was to be placed. This was called the back-wall; from the top of this back-wall the chimney was constructed by building together small pieces of timber and plastering these within and without with clay mortar. Such is a brief description of the first houses erected in this region. The dress of the people corresponded to their houses. The people had not then learned the refinements (?) of modern aristocracy. Their clothes were made, both fabric and form, by the labor of their own hands. Industry, economy and thrift were marks of that time. Under such a regime it took but a comparatively short time until in place of forests, fields full of grain, with peace and plenty, appeared.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The township was organized while it was yet within the territory of Highland County. Clinton County was organized in 1810, from territory which belonged to Highland and Warren Counties; but Greene Township had been organized prior to this date. This is evinced from the following record taken from one of the township books:

"(1.) October 28, 1809, William Noble's ear mark of his hogs, sheep and cattle is a crop and under-slit in the right ear and a hole in the left."

"(2.) December 4, 1809, Thomas Cox's ear mark of his hogs, sheep and cattle is a swallow-fork and under-bit in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right ear."

Further evidence is found in the fact that citizens of the township paid

tax as citizens of Greene Township, Highland County, as early as 1807 to 1809. Here follow two receipts:

"Tax receipt, October 6, 1807. Received of Micajah Nordyke $2.65 of land and county tax for the year. Received by B. W. Johnson."

"November 9, 1809. Received of Micajah Nordyke his State and county tax; State tax, $2.25, county tax, 45 cents; 300 acres of land, No. 4,397."

This view is sustained by the testimony of Stephen Hussey and Henry Nordyke, two of the oldest citizens of the township. Both of these men, now nearing fourscore years of age, testify that they believe the township was organized about the year 1809. Snow Hill was made the voting place from the organization of the township until about 1858; then it was divided into two precincts. New Vienna was made the voting place of the southeast precinct, and New Antioch of the northwest precinct.

INCIDENTS, ANECDOTES AND AMUSEMENTS.

Micajah Nordyke reached his land too late in the autumn of 1806 to complete his rough cabin for the use of his family before the winter stopped his work. In this half-finished house, with no chimney, warmed by a fire built in the center of the house, he and his family wintered. Here, in the midst of the forest, the wife of Mr. Nordyke often sat through the night season in the absence of her husband, with her little children around her, and listened to the howl of the wolf, whose desire for food often led him even to the door. Here, also, she often cooked food for the straggling Indian. Henry Nordyke says he remembers an old chief by the name of John Coldwater, who often visited those early settlers and enjoyed their hospitalities. Upon the knee of this old savage he often sat while his mother prepared his meals. This friendliness of the white and red men had grown up in this region because each respected the other's rights.

Hunting the wild hog in the fall and early winter was quite an amusement, but often rather dangerous. The wide forest, through which the swine could range, caused them to grow wild and sometimes ferocious. They could only be taken by strategy. A little corn, of which his hogship is very fond, would be scattered along a line in the woods toward an inclosure purposely prepared, and then a quantity would be thrown out in the field, and the gap in the fence left open and carefully watched until the swine would get well into the field; then a rush upon the gap was made to close it. After this, help was obtained, and as many hogs as were thought necessary were slain.

The first death among these pioneers was a child of Abner Van Meter. This cast a gloom over the thinly settled community, but their souls were stayed on the word of Him who said, "Suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

DEVELOPMENT.

Seventy-five years ago the territory of this township was nearly without inhabitants; the most part of it low, flat and swampy, and all of it heavily timbered. It then had few houses, few settlers, no roads, no schoolhouses, and no churches. Now, it is delivered from this condition. The forest is nearly all gone, the low and flat lands are cleared off and well drained. Swamps have disappeared, and timber is scarce. The whole territory is thickly settled; inhabitants are numbered by thousands; schoolhouses and churches are plenty. For several years after the coming of the first settlers and the first sounds of civilization, progress was slow. Emigrants from the East and South moved in gradually. By 1820, however, population had so increased as to occupy most of the lands of the township. Then the work of clearing and fencing the wild lands and subduing them to the interests of the settlers went

forward rapidly. Soon thousands of acres were under cultivation, and covered with flocks and herds and golden grain, rich reward to the honest, earnest and industrious noblemen who settled here. Through those years of development the people were sociable, benevolent and kind, and though without many books, they were not without learning. Their minds were trained to think. They reasoned for themselves, solved their own problems, and acted as individuals. True, they were rough in dress, and often lacked the refinements (?) of our modern aristocracy; still, they possessed the elements of a true, noble and independent manhood. The pioneer came to this forest home without money and without machinery; hence, his struggle was protracted, and his victory slow but sure. The log cabin has given way to the stately mansion; wealth has taken the place of poverty; the forests have vanished and orchards of richest fruits fill their places. Population is now numbered by thousands; the house-raisings, log-rollings, flax-pullings, corn-huskings, spinnings, quiltings and singing-schools have given place to others, and it is thought, more refined(?) amusements, such as pools, cards, the dance, base ball, croquet, etc. In reference to these changes it may be questioned whether the progress has been forward or backward, upward or downward.

SCHOOLS.

The site of the first schoolhouse in this township is somewhat uncertain. Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, in their Historical Atlas of Clinton County, say it was on the land now occupied by Henry Swingley. Stephen Hussey locates it near the site of his present residence, within the village of New Vienna. We have no means of settling this dispute, and must leave it to those whose tastes may lead them to further inquiry. It was built about the year 1812. In this house one Robert Peggin was employed to teach, but his intemperate habits caused his dismissal. After this, another man by the name of James Savage was employed, but he in his habits was but little better than Peggin; hence, he remained but a short while. This was the beginning of the schools of the township. Now there are nine subdistricts, one special and one village district. At first the schools seldom ran longer than three months in the year; now they average about eight months. The special district is at New Antioch, in the northwest part of the township; the village school in the southern part, at New Vienna. The special district has a good brick house, two stories, and two schools under the charge of Prof. ——— Sewell and Miss Katie Mitchell. This district was organized about eight years ago, or in 1874. James Dodd, a graduate of Bethany, W. Va., was the first Principal. Since he left, Profs. Laymon, L. D. Wysong and ——— Sewell have taken charge of the work. The school has done good service, and is still prospering. The district has furnished many thoughtful men and women, and several teachers, who have been eminently successful in school work. It may be interesting to note a few facts in reference to some of the sub-districts of the township, showing population, term of schools, wages paid, etc. I shall have to transcribe a few things from the records of the Township Clerk:

Report of District No. 1:—September 25, 1838. Our school commenced October 20, 1837, and expired April 20, 1838; the term of six months. There was $120 paid by subscription. No school tax. The number of pupils that attended school, fifty-eight. The branches taught—common reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. No building; no repairing. We find on a settlement with the Treasurer, that there remains, after paying the Clerk for taking and returning the number of youths for 1837, $1.50, and leaves in his hand $17.86. After proposing to the meeting repairing schoolhouse, proceeded to business.

WILLIAM LUPTON,
ABRAHAM FRASER,
BENJAMIN CLARK,
School Directors.

JOHN B. CLARK,
Clerk.

The above is a verbatim copy of the report.

Report of District No. 2:—September 21, 1838. The number of schools the past year is one for three months; the number of scholars in attendance, boys thirty-three, girls thirty; average attendance, thirty and a half. The branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar. The amount of public funds made use of this year was $15; the balance was raised by subscription. Amount raised by tax, none. We have received no school funds from the County Treasurer since the proportion of 1837. The balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer is $38.85½.

JOHN HODSON, *Clerk.*

Such are mere samples of early reports of the public schools of the township. It will be seen that wages were low, time of schools short, attendance small, and, it may be added, qualifications of teachers very moderate at best. At present there are nine subdistricts in the township; eight months, average length of schools; attendance, good; wages average $35 per month; teachers' qualifications, fair. The teachers in the subdistricts are generally energetic and worthy of the trust committed to them. Subdistrict schools, or as they are more generally styled, common schools, are doing more in promoting intelligence among the masses and giving permanency to our Republican institutions than are our graded schools. They develop more thought, more intellect, less form, less style than do the graded schools. This tendency of our graded schools to inculcate mere form and style, with little thought, is the bane of these schools, and must, sooner or later, if not abated, prove their disgrace, perhaps their destruction.* The township may be proud of the general intelligence of her population.

POPULATION.

In the census of 1880, the population numbered about two thousand seven hundred. This population is chiefly permanent, made up of land-owners, mechanics, merchants, professional men and laborers. The most part of all have homes, and are well to do.

ROADS.

The roads of the township are good. Most of the highways are now gravel pikes. It is now pleasant traveling at any time of the year, so far as the roads are concerned. It would be difficult to describe the difference between the swamp and mud roads of twenty and fifty years ago with the solid pike of to-day. These roads have cost a great deal of money, yet few, if any, would have them removed if the money they cost was paid back with heavy interest.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the southern part of the township. This road does an immense business. It furnishes a good outlet for all exports and inlet for all imports. The road is in good condition and ably conducted. Two other railroads are now in prospect—one from Maysville to Columbus, and the other from Cincinnati to the Hocking Valley coal fields. If these roads are ever built, they will open up ample competition for the advantage of shippers who live in this region. They will cross the township at right angles to each other, the one east and west, the other north and south. The Cincinnati & Marietta would pass through the center north and south, and the Cincinnati & Hamilton through the southern part. Nearly all crossings of streams are bridged; hence, weather can have little to do with travel. None are detained on account of lack of facilities, roads, bridges, etc.

CHURCHES.

Churches in this township, outside the villages, are two in number; one, the Methodist Episcopal Church near Snow Hill, on the New Vienna & Wilmington pike, was built twenty-eight years ago, or about 1854. Like most other churches, this one has seen both prosperity and adversity. At present, however, it is without regular service. The other church belongs to the

*What would be the result if the graded, or higher schools, were abolished?—P. A. D.

Friends, and is situated on the pike leading from Lexington to New Antioch, about five miles southeast of the latter. It is a comparatively new house, having been built about twelve years. The house is a good one, and the church in good condition. The other churches of the township will be noticed in the history of the villages where they are located.

VILLAGES.

The first village laid out in the township was called Morgantown, and was situated on the farm now owned by Washington Spears, near Snow Hill. There were but a few houses built here. It remained a town but a short time, and was then vacated, and became a part of the farm above mentioned.

The second village was New Vienna, now a pleasant town of about a thousand inhabitants, situated about the middle of the southeast boundary of the township.

New Vienna was laid out by Thomas Hussey, in 1827. Jonathan Haworth was the first settler in the town after it was laid out. He settled the lot now owned by Thomas L. Rogers, and on the back part of the lot he and Thomas Reese erected a carding machine.

About the same time, Thomas and Joshua Hussey built a tread mill on the lot now occupied by Rev. C. C. Lazenby. This was afterward changed to a steam mill, and a sawing department added. This mill was built in the woods. It was a haunt for squirrels. The frisky little animals generally shared with the miller the toll of the grain, and for their thievish conduct many of them suffered capitally. The deadly rifle of the early settler was daily used upon them with terrible effect to the poor squirrels. The squirrel hunt was frequent, and an occasion of much merriment to both old and young.

About this time James Johnson and Ellis Nordyke, both then but mere boys, wrote a poem which has been preserved, and I here transcribe. Johnson wrote four lines, then Nordyke four. It is headed "The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness," and reads as follows:

"Come ye mechanics from afar,
And lend a helping hand.
From selling we will not debar;
Come settle fertile land.

"Yea, Buzzard's Glory is the place
Where happiness doth reign;
Come, come mechanics, don't delay!
We invite you again.

"The invitation is to all,
Ye sons of Freedom, come!
If you pass this way, I hope you'll call
And make this place your home.

"Where oil doth run so clear and bright,
And the steam engine plays,
If you were once to see the sight,
Our noble works you'd praise."

This poem was written when lots were being laid out for the village of New Vienna, called in the poem "Buzzard's Glory." Reasons for this name we cannot give. No doubt there was some cause for the name, but none seem to know the reason now.

To return. In 1828, Stephen Hussey, Jr., and William Reese put up a building on the property now owned and occupied by Mr. Wooddell, and opened a store of groceries and dry goods. This was the first store in the village. In 1827 or 1828, Stephen Hussey started a tannery just north of the property now owned by W. D. Moore. This property passed into the hands of Samuel Myers about 1835, who did a considerable business in his line. He

secured the help of a colored man by the name of William Gullifer. Gullifer was a good workman. He had a small family. This was the first colored person who had found a lodgment in the village or even settlement; hence, it created no small stir. Though he was a good citizen, yet the people said in suppressed tones, "The darkies are settling among us!"

The family at first lived on Main street, between First and Third streets, then moved into a little log house on the corner of Main and First south side. Mr. Myers lived at this time near where Stephen Hussey now lives. One evening, after Myers and family had gone to bed, a few men and boys got together at the store of Mr. Thornburg, successor of Stephen Hussey and Mr. Reese, and entered into an agreement binding all to secrecy, to build a house of brick from the kiln of Mr. Myers, high enough for a boy to stand straight in, say four feet high, which they did that night; and, after covering it with boards, they wrote and fastened to the door the following: "Please take this colored family over to Canada and relieve the village of them." In this way the northeastern part of the village has ever since been called Canada. Nothing further, however, resulted from this prejudice of race; but the community has long been strongly opposed to slavery in all its forms.

A Mr. Rains erected an oil factory where Dr. Quinn now lives, and was quite successful for awhile in his enterprise. Silas Woodmansee and George W. Matthews opened the second store in the village, but fortune was against them, and they soon closed.

A. S. Amberg, the present Mayor of the village, and a Mr. Guiteman opened the third store. This store, under the direction of Mr. Amberg, continued many years, but finally adversity overtook it, and it was closed five or six years ago.

On the property where Adolphus Woodmansee now lives, Jared Morgan opened the first hotel in the village. This has been succeeded by many others at different times and places in the town. But the names of proprietors or the dates of their commencement is not now known. There are at present two hotels, one boarding-house and two eating saloons. The hotels are kept by William Barnard and John Harrison; the boarding-house by Isaiah Brewer; the eating saloons by L. F. Craven and J. N. Underwood. These are all worthy men and keep good houses.

At present, the town boasts of one clothing, four dry goods, three fancy, six grocery, three shoe and boot, two stove and tin, and three drug stores, all situated on Main street between First and railroad depot. These stores are owned and conducted by Messrs. W. A. Brown, A. B. Beard, S. Hetherington, Dr. A. H. Lindley and Hussey, J. N. Underwood, Charles Kelly, Williams & Henry, A. Mohleinpage, F. Conard, John Eakins, W. E. Beard, George Haynie, Dixon & Son, James Santee, H. L. Day, McWright, Osborne & Allison, all of whom are gentlemen of high order, to business bred; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Mrs. Hetherington and Mrs. Gray control the notion stores.

The village has also two harness, three shoe and three blacksmith shops, all of which are in a prosperous condition. It has two wagon shops, and one buggy and carriage shop, one sash and blind factory, three livery stables and one furnishing and undertaker's establishment. The stables are owned and run by Nordyke & Sons and Homer Hussey; the blacksmith shops by the Hunt Bros., Vincent Cox and H. Deriven; the carriage and buggy shops by Samuel Hixon & Son; the wagon shops by S. Hixon and Allen Dennis; the shoe shops by S. Hetherington, J. Eakins and T. Dowden; the sash and blind factory by James Nevin & Son. It has two mills, both of which grind and saw. One is owned by C. C. Lazenby & Co., the other by Benjamin Baker. The post office is located on Main, between West street and railroad, west side. It

is easy of access, and in a very commodious building, erected by the present Postmaster, George E. Barrow, for the special use to which it is applied. There are two tailor shops, presided over by Joseph Williams and P. Mohleinpage. There are also two coaleries, under control of John Bernard and John Philips. There is one extensive grain and lumber firm, conducted by Routh & Livery. All these institutions are doing a good business. They, moreover, go to show the thrift and enterprise of the people of the village. The township in 1882, had $32,000 more of taxable property than in 1881. The town has one bank, called the New Vienna Bank. Dr. E. M. Woodberry is its President, E. Arthur its Cashier. The Directors are Stephen Hussey, J. M. Hussey, Charles Good, Ellis Good, E. P. Johnson and Mr. Guthrie. The bank has been occupying a small brick building on the north side of West street, a little west of Main street, but has recently sold its building to the Town Council, and proposes to build a new and commodious structure on Main, east side, opposite the Odd Fellows corner.

SALOONS.

There are, we are sorry to say, two drinking houses. These are located near the railroad depot. One is run by Mrs. Rice, a Jewess, and the other by Mr. Dunden, an Irishman. No native American is engaged in the business.

ASSOCIATIONS.

The town has one Building and Savings Association, organized in November, 1881. Its capital stock is $500,000. It has so far done well by its stockholders. Also one Library Association, with headquarters in Dr. Connard's office on Main street, north of the post office. It has several hundred volumes, and is being read extensively. The books consist of encyclopedias, history, general and biographical, literary and scientific works, poetry and fiction. It is enlarged yearly by dues and memberships. It was organized about 1878.

PROFESSIONALS.

Editors—Daniel Hill is editor of the Friends' papers, such as *Messenger of Peace, Olive Leaf, Christian Worker,* and *Sunday School Lesson Leaf.*

Mr. Wilson and Samuel DeLa are editing a weekly paper under the title of the *New Vienna Record.* Mr. John Hussey is the publisher and proprietor of all these papers. He owns the press and supplies the labor and materials for publishing them.

Physicians—There are two schools represented, the allopathic and the homœopathic. Of the first school there are four, viz., Drs. A. T. Johnson, George Connard, R. T. Trimble and T. C. Quinn. Of the second school there is but one, Dr. E. W. Brown. A. T. Johnson is the senior physician of the place. He is a very intelligent gentleman, with an immense surgical experience. He served four years in the great rebellion as Surgeon. The others are all well read and practical men.

Attorneys—There are three attorneys, viz., William West, C. C. Bowers and W. D. Moore. George E. Barrow is Postmaster, and also Notary Public.

Ministers—Of these there are six, all living in the town, and working more or less for it. Of the Friends there are two, viz., ——— ——— and Joseph Wright. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church two, C. C. Bowers and C. C. Lazenby. Of the Baptist Church one, ——— Powell. Of the Church of Christ one, viz., W. D. Moore.

SCHOOLS.

The village supports a graded school of six rooms, five teachers and a Principal. Its enumeration is probably nearly three hundred. The school grew

up gradually out of the common schools by the increase of population. Prior to 1860, many good teachers had been employed in the district, and quite an interest in education had been awakened. This interest induced a joint-stock company to build a two-story brick house with two good rooms below and two above, and to employ teachers to organize a seminary. This was done, but it was but a short time until the religious sect called German Baptist bought the house of the company and started a school of their own. For a time the enterprise was successful, but success did not last long, though the denomination worked with a zeal worthy of permanent success, yet the school failed to be self-supporting and had to be abandoned, as every such enterprise must, unless supported by an endowment.

Schools can never be self-sustaining if they depend only upon the tuition fees for support. Hence, no adverse criticism should fall upon the people who made this attempt. They did what they could, and probably as much as any others would have done under like circumstances; yet they failed—failed only because the plan they adopted must always fail. At this time, the district had begun to enlarge rapidly, yet it was only a subdistrict. The records of the district call it a subdistrict as late as April 9, 1860. On this day the voters elected Directors as follows: John Matthews, now Probate Judge, for three years; C. C. Bowers for two years, and J. B. Truitt for one year. On the 16th of the same month and in the same year, I find it called an Independent District. On this day the board, which had been elected on the 9th, or seven days before, met under the title of the Board of Education of Independent District, No. 1, and organized by appointing J. B. Truitt, Chairman, and J. Matthews, Secretary. At this meeting the Board resolved to levy a tax for school purposes, amounting to $350, and also $150 for contingent fund. They also ordered J. Matthews, the Recorder, to make a plat of the additional territory to the corporation of Independent District No. 1, Greene Township, Clinton County, Ohio. From these facts it seems evident that the district was detached from the subdistrict of the township, and became an independent one in April, 1860. Between April 16 and August 4, 1860, J. Matthews resigned his office as Director, and on the 4th of August J. L. Swarts was appointed by J. T. Crawford Township Clerk to fill the unexpired time of Mr. Matthews. He was sworn into office August 14, 1860, and on August 22, a meeting was held by the Board, and C. C. Bowers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a tax of $4,000 be levied on Independent District No. 1, Greene Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, for the purpose of building or buying a schoolhouse for said district; one-fourth to be paid in June, 1861; one-fourth in December, 1861; one-fourth in June, 1862, and one-fourth in December, 1862.

But this resolution was never carried into effect on account of its illegality. In April, 1861, T. L. Rogers and Nathan Hussey were elected Directors of the district, one for three and the other for two years. At their first meeting following the election, they voted a tax for school and incidental purposes of $500. At the same meeting the Board levied a tax of $3,000 for a house, $1,500 to be paid in 1861, and $1,500 in 1862; and they appointed T. L. Rogers to see to the selling of the old property. Subsequently, an election was held to determine whether the tax above named should be levied or not; the votes stood in favor of the tax. Asa Nordyke was elected in 1862 in place of C. C. Bowers, whose time expired then. In 1863, George Mory was elected as Director; in 1864, J. C. Green was elected to the same office. In 1864, the Board raised the tax for school purposes, etc., to 4 mills. In 1865, Asa Nordyke was re-elected. This year the people voted a still greater tax. In 1866, George Mory resigned, and A. T. Johnson was appointed in his stead, and was afterward re-elected. The school officers from 1866, elected in April of each suc-

ceeding year and appointed to fill vacancies, are as follows: A. F. Johnson, re-elected; J. F. Crawford, Daniel Hill, B. Y. Seigfried, Silas Routh, George Mory, Granville Osborne, A. S. Amberg, Asa Nordyke, A. B. Beard, Edwin Shockley, G. R. Connard and C. C. Lazenby. The three last named constitute the Board at present.

Somewhere between 1860 and 1865, the old subdistrict schoolhouse was vacated and sold to the Catholic Church, and the house owned by the German Baptists was bought. There is nothing definite in the records by which to determine with accuracy the time of said purchase; but it seems probable that it was made about 1862. This house continued to be occupied until 1878. Preparations, however, had been made to erect a new building more in accord with the advance of the times, in 1877. The work of collecting material, etc., was well on the way in this year, and early in 1878 the workmen proceeded to erect the house. The house was ready, and school opened the last Monday of September, 1878. It is a substantial brick structure, two stories and cellar, with hall above and below stairs. It contains, besides the cellar, six school rooms, and a commodious hall. The building speaks well for both the heads and hearts of the people whose skill and money put it up.

TEACHERS.

The following are the teachers as far as can be ascertained, who have been employed since 1860: Prof. William Haydock was probably the first Principal; his wife assisted him; also J. E. Powell and Hannah Lewis; Mary A. Powell and Flora Higgins were also employed some part of the time of Mr. Haydock's principalship. In 1867, Prof. W. R. Spooner was employed as Principal at $65 per month. Misses Jennie Holliday, Hannah Lewis and Mary A. Powell were his assistants. The length of school in this year was six months. In 1868, M. L. Ent was employed as Principal at $65 per month; Allen Terrill at $50 per month; Mary A. Powell, $35, and Hannah Kinsey at $25; six months length of school. In 1869, Allen Terrell was employed as Principal at $80 per month; Ettie Blair, $40; Hannah Lewis, $35, and Hannah Kinsey, $35; length of school eight months. In 1870, J. M. R. Bateman was employed as Principal, and continued to fill the place acceptably for four years, or including 1873, when he resigned and moved to California, where he has since been engaged in the schools of that State. He was a good schelar and educator. The names of the teachers under him for these four years were D. J. Bateman, Misses Rhoda Francis, Lidie Oldaker, Clara Rhodes, Sallie Hunt, Allie Mory, Michael Nordyke and Mr. Samuel DeLa. During these four years, the schools ran about eight months each year. Wages much the same as those before recorded. In 1874, S. A. DeLa was employed at $75 per month as Principal, and Mr. Cyrus B. Austin, Misses Allie Mory, Michael Nordyke and Jennie Kinsey were his assistants. Miss Kinsey, soon after the close of the school, married a Mr. E. Good and left the school, and Mr. Austin attended Delaware College till he graduated, and then obtained a professorship in his Alma Mater. In 1875, W. D. Moore was employed as Principal; he continued in this position till April, 1880; his assistants were L. A. Henry, Grammar School four years; Miss Lacy, now Mrs. Conard, one year; Miss Flynn, now Mrs. Brown, four years in first and second departments, and Mrs. Craig, one year in second department; Mrs. C. Henry, wife of L. A. Henry, five years; Miss Allie Mory, five years. These were all good workers in the school.

In 1880, "the board met pursuant to adjournment," May 18, the members of the board all present. The following work was then done: They determined that school should commence the first Monday in September, 1880, and run eight months, with one week vacation at holidays. They levied 4

mills to the dollar for furnishing means to pay indebtedness on building, and 5½ mills for school purposes. They then elected the following teachers: "For Principal, J. F. Fenton, at $75 per month; for Grammar School, L. A. Henry, $45 per month; Second Intermediate, Allie Mory, $35 per month; First Intermediate, Annie F. Brown, $35 per month; Second Primary, Frankie Smith, $35 per month; First Primary, Clara Henry, $35 per month."

"May 27, 1881, board met pursuant to adjournment; members present. * * * Resolved that the board proceed at once to the selection of Principal and subordinate teachers for the term commencing September 1, 1881, upon the following conditions: That each teacher elected deposit with the Clerk during the month of June a certificate covering the length of time for which each is employed. * * * The board then proceeded to ballot for Principal, which resulted in the election of Prof. J. F. Fenton, after which L. A. Henry was chosen to the Grammar Department; Alice Mory to the Second Intermediate; Emma Wright, First Intermediate; Miss Frankie Smith, Second Primary, and Mrs. Clara Henry, First Primary." The school was run this year eight months.

On May 1, 1882, Prof. J. F. Fenton was again for the third time chosen as Principal; Mrs. Clara Henry, First Primary; Second Primary, Miss Frankie Smith; First Intermediate, Miss Emma Wright; Second Intermediate, Mrs. Clara E. Brown. School to run nine months. Wages, $90, $45, $40 and $35. Such is a brief view of the schools for the last twenty-two years.

CHURCHES.

The village of New Vienna has five churches—one Friends, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Catholic and one Disciple.

The Friends' Church was organized many years ago. Their house at that time and for many years stood nearly three-fourths of a mile west of north from the village. The house at that place growing old and considerably dilapidated, made it necessary to build a new house. This house was built on Church street, between Second and Third streets, in the year 1871. It is a substantial brick edifice, capable of seating comfortably about three hundred persons. The Friends' Church is in a prosperous condition; they hold regular services every Lord's Day, and have a fine Sunday school. The Friends have their principal printing office of the United States in this village. They send off an immense amount of printed matter, in weekly papers, monthlies, books, etc.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized early in the history of the village, probably about the year 1843; their first house of worship was built about 1850, on or near the site of their present house. This continued until 1876, when they erected a two-story brick edifice, which they at present occupy, though the auditorium is not yet completed. There is hope, however, that it will soon be ready for use. Rev. C. B. Warrington, an itinerant, was the first preacher of the denomination who visited the place, and, at the commencement of his first meeting, Mrs. Mary Bowers, wife of Rev. C. C. Bowers, was the only member in the town. During his first meeting several professed religion and were organized into a congregation; subsequently, not being able to build a house, they rented the Baptist Church house for one year; then fitted up a house standing at that time on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Eliza Dennis, in which they continued to hold services until 1850, when they built their first house, above referred to. Among the names associated with Mrs. Mary Bowers in the first organization, are found Julia Moyer, now wife of Rev. C. H. Savidge, of Minnesota; Eliza Matthews, widow of George Matthews, of Leesburg; William Noble and his wife, Ann Noble. There were perhaps others, whose names are not now known. Many of the

first members have passed to their reward. The names of ministers who have labored for this church are as follows, given in the order of the time of their labor: Revs. C. B. Warrington, Francis A. Timmons, James Webb, Jeremiah Ellsworth, Levi Cunningham, T. M. Gossard, Anthony Musgrove, a blind man; Joseph Gatch, John S. Jackson, Allen Thompson, D. Calahan, A. N. Spahr, S. A. Brewster, H. Stokes, T. A. G. Philips, M. P. Zink, E. H. Field, John Shinn, James Porter, Wesley Webster, J. H. Middleton, S. W. Edmiston, J. R. Hunter, J. McShultz, Lafayette Young, R. E. Smith, G. M. Edgar, J. G. Black. The Presiding Elders, as far as known, are William P. Ellsworth, George W. Walker, George C. Crum, M. Kaufman, M. Dustin, James Kindal, S. D. Clayton, J. T. Baile, L. F. Van Cleve. Under the labors of this ministry, this church has had its share of trials and difficulties, its ups and downs; yet, withal, progress has, on the whole, attended it. Hundreds have held membership with it. But through deaths and removals its numbers now stand at about 110. It has regular preaching each alternate Lord's Day, and a good Sunday school, which meets in the morning of every Lord's Day. Its future is hopeful. Its resident or local ministers are C. C. Bowers and C. C. Lazenby, both of whom are zealous and energetic men.

Baptist Church.—This church was organized at first a mile or two east of the village, and continued there several years. It was then known as a "Hard-shell" Baptist Church. However, after a time, a division occurred, when the more liberal-minded collected themselves together and kept up worship about at the houses of friends till the band grew strong enough to erect a house of worship. Their first house was built in the village about the year 1840. The leading spirits of this missionary Baptist society were Joseph Haskins and wife, Istma Harris and wife, Charles Posegate and wife. The other division of the church remained in possession of the old house and decayed and died as the old house rotted down. The missionary Baptists enjoyed the labors of Revs. Eli Frey, Hiram Burnett, J. B. Sutton, Mr. Waters, Henry Brown, J. W. Dinkleman, J. R. Sargent, Eli Tilson, G. W. Churchill, B. Z. Seigfried, H. H. Witter, J. R. Powell and others whose names we do not have. The church has been quite prosperous. It has in it now many of the most substantial citizens of the town and vicinity, such as Isaac Routh, Isaac Posegate, A. B. Beard, John Routh, Cleyborne Burnett, William Burnett, L. A. Henry, etc., and their families. They number about 120 members, with a fine Sunday school, which has been under the management of A. B. Beard, a man every way worthy of the place. They are erecting a fine brick edifice, which, when finished, will cost about $10,000.

Catholic Church.—This church has been organized but a short time, probably fifteen or twenty years. At first, it bought and used the old school building, but within the last five or six years, it has removed that building and replaced it with a new brick structure of a plain, neat finish. The house is not large, but sufficient for the church, except on great occasions. It has no pastor settled in the town, but one visits it regularly and instructs it in its special theology. The members are mostly of foreign birth or descent. The names of the leading men are Augustus Kernan, Thomas Higgins, Patrick Tooey. The numerical strength of this church is not large, but the membership is earnest and devoted to the interests of the church. Most all, if not all, of this church are either of foreign birth themselves or children of those who are of foreign birth. The church is not aggressive here. Its increase is from those who move to the place.

Church of Christ (ordinarily called Disciples).—This church has existed as an organized body since 1866. The ground-work was laid by W. D. Moore, who was a missionary at this place under the auspices of Mt. Olivet, Bethel

and New Antioch Churches. These churches employed him one-fourth of his time for one year, commencing in the fall of 1859, to labor at New Vienna. A result of this work was to call out many into the services of God and to unite them on the Bible alone. In June, 1860, W. D. Moore and Rev. Mr. Bacon held a discussion involving the doctrine of Universalism. This discussion was fruitful of good, as it is believed, as it has settled that question in this community, and few are left to advocate the doctrine of unconditional salvation. Many were called to a fuller realization of their obligations to God. Mr. Moore collected and united within this year some forty or fifty persons as Disciples. In the fall of 1860, from $1,000 to $1,500 were subscribed for building a church house, and the work was postponed till spring. When the spring came, the great rebellion came with it, and in a large degree stopped almost all religious enterprises; so the work was not begun again until after the war ended, when Elder F. D. Garvin and others renewed the thought of building, which was carried out in 1866 or 1867, and the house dedicated to the worship of God and a congregation organized, with Zephaniah Spears and Clark Dixon as Overseers. Clark Dixon, who withdrew from the church, was succeeded by Brother C. B. Tattershall; Brother Z. Spears by George E. Barrow, and he by W. D. Moore, with whom J. W. Ruble was associated for two years; but at present, and for the past two years, W. D. Moore is the only Elder in the church. At present, Washington Spears and Dora Hildebrant are the Deacons; Zephaniah Spears, John Pond and Dora Hildebrant are the Trustees. The church is in good condition. It numbers about eighty members, with a good Sunday school. It has preaching once a month by W. D. Moore, who has worked for it more or less for the last ten years. It has had hundreds of members in fellowship; but death, emigration and other causes have kept it depleted until it is numerically small. It has been, and still is, a liberal church, ever ready to assist in whatever tends to promote the true interests of society.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

There are three lodges in town—one Masonic, one Independent Order of Odd Fellows and one I. O. O. F. Encampment. These are all in good condition. All have halls of their own. The Masons own the second story of a brick building east side of Main street, south of Third street, over Frank Conard's grocery. The Odd Fellows own a building on the west side of Main street, north of West street, on the corner and opposite the Masonic room. It is two stories, two business rooms below and lodge-room above. This lodge is wealthy. The Encampment meets in the same hall.

Such is a brief and succinct statement of facts, as far as necessary, to show the present condition of the town. Industry, economy and thrift are marked characteristics of the people of the village. They are, moreover, an average for enterprise and general intelligence.

NEW ANTIOCH.

This place is but a hamlet of probably one hundred inhabitants, situated a half-mile to the northeast of the New Vienna & Wilmington pike, and about eight miles from the former place. Its buildings are all frame, but are good and substantial. It takes on quite an appearance of thrift. It has two pikes passing through it. It has one mill, owned and run by John Duchane, a very worthy citizen; two stores, run by the Layman Bros. and the Rulon Bros. They seem to be doing a fair business; John Barrett makes shoes and boots for all who call upon him, and Pressly Rulon furnishes harness to those who wish. Both these are enterprising young men. Jesse Pond is a citizen of the hamlet, and trades extensively in grain and stock. It has two physicians—Drs. Barriere and —— Farabee, both worthy men.

CHURCHES.

Seventh-Day Adventists.—This church is but of three or four years' standing, and is small numerically and not rich in purse. John Durham, William Bloom, the family of the late Richard Vandervort, the widow of G. L. Haynie and wife of Jesse Pond comprise the principal membership. They meet on each seventh day for worship and for the study of the Scriptures.

Church of Christ.—This is one of the oldest churches of the county, having been organized about 1820. Its influence has been far-reaching. It has numbered among its members nearly every person who has lived any length of time within five miles around it. It has had the labors of nearly all the pioneer preachers in what is known as the Reformation of the nineteenth century. Walter Scott, A. S. Hayden, Benjamin Wilkins, S. K. Hoshour, James Challen, Aylett Rains, J. M. Henry, John Rogers, Samuel Rogers, L. L. Pinkerton, William Pinkerton, J. B. Lucas, D. S. Burnett, Jonas Hartzell and many others have labored more or less for this church through the first fifty years of its existence. Since then, it has enjoyed the labors of many younger men, whose names it is not necessary to record. The church has numbered as high as 350 at one time. It seldom fell below 200 members. This is probably about its present strength. It has no regular pastor and has not had one for several years. It has occasional preaching. P. H. Vandervort, John Vandervort and Thomas Starbuck are its Elders at present. It has for years carried on a successful Sunday school. A young man by the name of Utter is its present Superintendent.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Odd Fellows have a lodge here, and own a hall over the store of the Rulon Bros.

In the foregoing, the progress and present condition of Greene Township may be seen. Brevity has been studied, and no effort at rhetoric has been made. The plain, simple facts, plainly set forth has been the only aim of the writer.

GREENE TOWNSHIP IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In writing the history of the township, the subject above named was overlooked till the work was finished; then it was thought advisable to add this postscript, setting forth such facts as may be at hand and of interest touching her action in the war of the rebellion. It is but just to say that she stood in the front of the townships of the county in furnishing her quota of men and money to sustain the flag of her country; she never lost faith in it for a moment. Her people were nearly a unit on all the great questions of that time, and especially in regard to the maintenance of the National integrity. No call was ever made, either for men or money, that she did not respond to at once and with zeal. Following we record the names of soldiers from the township, indicating the officers and the dead as far as known:

Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—John Halvey, David Lyon, Robert Alexander (dead), P. H. Stevens, Wilson Kellis, J. G. Smithson (dead), Joseph Juvenile, John Driskill, Simon Driskill, James A. Harrison, James Kellis, John Roberts (dead), P. A. Arthur, First Lieutenant; Austin Hildebrant (dead), Elias Roberts, Henry Kenon (dead), John Richards, Samuel Richards, John Henry, Levi Huff (dead), Marion Underwood, J. M. Spears, Joseph Smith (dead), Morgan Lupton, B. F. Clark (dead), Thomas Allison, Thomas Johnson, Asa Higgins, Major.

Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—John Conard, Davis Conard (dead), William H. Duncan, Thomas M. Duncan, J. W. Matthews, John M. Patton, John McGroarty (dead), Isaac Hazard, J. T. Bowers, Second Lieuten-

ant; William Moore, Corey Johnson, John Dixon, Calvin Townsend, Clay Brown, all dead; D. M. Stivens, John V. Mayers, Thomas Mercer; Isaac Renwell, Peter Johnson, James Ross, dead; Charles Pidgeon, John B. Abbott, Carroll Huff (dead), Matthew Ryan (dead).

Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry.—S. H. Rulon, John W. Barrett, H. S. Reese, G. E. Pearson, William Wilson (dead), S. D. Sayers (colored), P. D. Barrett, Joseph Luellen, Michael Clement, William Canney, Nathan Wilson, Greenberry Miller (Lieutenant), John Drake (Captain).

Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—William Burton, G. H. Ellis (dead), Elwood Morman (dead), Edward McKinzie, D. H. Sayers, Silas Paige, Amos Horseman, George Horseman (dead), T. G. Rannalls, Henry Certain, R. Bell, James Rix, Alph Maze, James Maze, William Rickman, Joseph Maze, James Rickman, John Rickman, Ed Jones, Joseph Greene (dead), John Harrison (Second Lieutenant), James Drake (Captain).

Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Samuel J. Arnold, John Fleming (dead), Ewing Fleming (dead), Milan Thatcher, H. W. McFadden, Charles McFadden (dead), George Hodson (dead), William Morris, Marshall Hyatt (dead), Barney Luckey, Alpheus Vandervort; P. C. Vandervort, W. V. Vandervort, John R. Dixon, all dead.

Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Joshua Burley, Asa Adams, Bushrod McDonald, James Lucky, dead; J. W. Gregory, Simeon Cox, A. T. Johnson, Major Surgeon; Jesse Allison, Second Lieutenant; Nathan Fisher, Major Surgeon.

Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Eli Fisher, Thomas Fisher, Joel Johnson, James Bowers, John Van Pelt, D. C. Harrison, Wyatt Crawford, Harrison Pitzer, James Dillon.

Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Francis James, dead; J. W. James, George Seaman, Jonah Seaman, Noah Hyatt, Jesse McKenzie, Reese Seaman, L. Hendee.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Joshua Hussey, Captain; William Wilson, Captain; George F. Bowers, First Lieutenant; S. L. Pitzer, Second Lieutenant; J. V. Rannalls, Newton Shoemaker, George Lawhead, H. O. Luellen, Parker Bond, E. H. Roberts, R. H. Wilson, Richard Morton, Thomas Devers, Mayberry Freed, J. H. Fenner, W. C. Fenner, Daniel Fenner, J. J. Gregory, R. W. Gregory, John Eachus, Squire Eachus (dead), T. C. Rannalls, Griffin Baker, John Boring, J. M. Johnson, Frank Craig (killed), Alpheus Bloom, George Brewer, Seneca Dennis, Albert Stackhouse, Jesse A. Stackhouse, Joshua Stackhouse, Martin Clevenger (dead), Harvey Spencer, Samuel Sheolit, Joseph Cotterill, George Lieurance (dead), D. Lieurance, Mr. Sabin (substitute), Mr. Hoover (substitute), William Hendee, George Fisher, J. W. Cline, S. C. Swartz, Isaac Achor, Isaac R. Allison, Jonathan Belford, David Baker, Robert Burns, Samuel Cline, David Cox, J. R. Wooddell, J. B. Hildebrant, Hezekiah Hildebrant, Isaac Hodson (dead), P. A. Hildebrant, James L. Williams, Henry Leeka, William B. Pitzer, James Ryan (dead), J. T. Severs, Henry L. Severs, Jeff Trenary, William P. Woodruff, William Fisher, E. P. McDonald, Mr. Walker (substitute), J. N. Woodmansee, A. B. Beard, C. S. Drake, J. C. Routh, John W. Nuby, Samuel Mowrer, Joel Brewer, John W. Barnes, J. D. Barnes, William Clark, John M. Cline (dead), William Chamberlain, Jesse Greene, Theodore Hildebrant, Cyrus Hodson (dead), C. S. Hildebrant, A. G. Hixon, George Keohler, Patent Mowrer (dead), Michael Quigley, Benjamin Smith, James Severs, S. G. Frenary, George W. West (dead).

As a finale to the war record of the township, we transcribe a poem written during the war by Miss Morley Amberg, daughter of the Mayor of the village:

"The rolling deep, whose azure wave
Sweeps o'er our darling lost one's grave,
Doth many friends now make to weep
For those lost in the briny deep.

"Among this number was Willie Moore,
That dared t' far from the roeky shore.
From Kanawha's Falls he's gone to rest,
Till summoned home with all the blest.

"Some died from siekness, far away,
In misty twilight, dim and gray;
Or at eventide, so ealm and still,
They bowed to God's own holy will.

"Upon this list was one brave boy,
Gone home to share eternal joy!
John Dixon's friends did sadly mourn,
When he from their embraee was torn.

"Upon the bloody battle ground
Our brave men, piereed with many a wound,
Have fallen here to rise no more,
Covered with wet and reeking gore.

"In the seeond battle of Bull Run,
Beneath the hot and burning sun,
Carey Johnson was killed in fight,
While battling for his eountry's rights.

"And then another from this eause,
While struggling for our own free laws,
Col. Townsend fell amidst the fray
Upon this sad and fatal day.

"While suffering mueh from bitter pain,
Have our poor boys, so often lain,
With not a gentle mother's hand
To smooth the brow where cold drops stand;

"No sister's winning smile to cheer,
Nor father's well-known voice to hear,—
They thus have sunk into the grave,
The noble and true-hearted brave.

"Carl Huff, and Cyrus Hodson, too,
They thus passed home to heaven to view
The splendors of that beauteous land,
Where all is lovely, rieh and grand.

"They there have met the brave George West,
In heaven's attire so richly dressed!
How joyous will that meeting be
When they, their friends—eaeh—gladly see!

"Austin Hildebrant lingered long,
Then went to join the happy throng.
Surely for him hot tears were shed
When gathered round his dying bed.

"The noble Burley, from us torn,
Left his dear wife and son to mourn,
When he his fame and kindred left;
Of him have we all been bereft.

"Another, parted from his wife,
Whom he had ehosen for his life;
He, too, rests in the silent grave.
Yes, Adams was among the brave!

"In loathsome prisons some have died,
How bitterly for them we've sighed!
O sad, indeed, is such a death,
Where is not e'en felt one pure breath!

"In gloomy 'Libby Prison' died
These two brave boys, each side by side.
John Ryan was the hallowed name
That died in such a place of shame.

"Another that hoped soon to see
His cherished wife and family,
To use more—was stricken down,
Elijah Hussey, from this, our town.

"Captain John Drake, with his brave men,
Whom he had led through marsh and fen,
Was shot upon the battle ground
And here his last remains were found.

"Matthew Ryan, while fighting well,
At battle of Stone River fell;
Amidst the booming cannon's roar
This brave boy fell to rise no more."

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BY HON. THOMAS S. JACKSON.

THIS is one of the southern townships of Clinton County, named in honor of the third President of the United States, was organized in the year 1839 from territory taken from Clark and Marion Townships. The survey was made in the winter season by Peyton West, one of the pioneers of the county, who was elected and served as County Surveyor for several terms, and resided in Clark Township, where he died in the year 186–. James H. West and John W. Smith were chain carriers and David Wright, marker.

David Wright was one of the early pioneers of the county, and, at the time of the survey, resided in Washington Township. He was a member of the jury that tried the first State case that was before the Court of Common Pleas in the county. James H. West, who was eighteen years old at the time of the survey, is a farmer now residing near Martinsville, Clark Township. John W. Smith died at Marathon, Clermont Co., Ohio, on Thanksgiving Day, in the year 1880, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

This township contains about twenty-three square miles, or 14,720 acres. It is bounded on the north principally by Washington Township, on the south by Brown County, on the east by Clark Township, and on the west by Marion Township. The surface is generally level, but is susceptible of drainage at reasonable cost. A small portion of the land along the West Fork and near the Brown County line is somewhat broken, but may be cultivated without difficulty. The principal stream in the township is the West Fork. It enters the township in the northeastern part and runs in a southwesterly direction to a point near the village of Westboro, where it bears south, crossing the Brown County line, and continues about one and one-half miles in the same direction and empties into the East Fork of the Little Miami River. The principal branches of the West Fork are Plum Run, Dry Run, Moon's Branch, Hale's Branch, Lick Branch, Sugartree Branch and Bee Branch.

Along the West Fork, Dry Run and Moon's Branch, there is considerable blue limestone, and large quantities have been hauled to other parts of the county for building purposes and walling wells, and no doubt the time is approaching when those lands along the creeks that contain large quantities of stone that can be quarried with reasonable expense will be utilized with profit to the owner. The most of the township may be regarded as fairly productive, with some portions quite fertile; all the cereals are successfully produced and the soil is regarded as particularly well adapted to the cultivation of the potato. On the level portions, which include by far the greater part, the compact nature of the soil and the heavy growth of timber, which covered almost every acre of the township, have prevented its rapid settlement and improvement. The distinguishing varieties of timber were oak, hickory, white maple and elm, with specimens of almost all other varieties common to this part of Ohio. The white oak timber was extensive and valuable; much of it was large and tall, and was extensively manufactured into planks, boards, shingles and staves, and taken to other parts of the country for use; a large proportion of the white oak was of a tough quality, suitable for the manufacture of plows and wagons, for which purpose great quantities were shipped, as well as the hickory and some ash. The white maple has been extensively used for house building. Much of the timber within the recollection of the writer has been

destroyed for the purpose of clearing the land for cultivation. When no profitable use could be made of it, the only expedient was to cut down and burn, or deaden and finally burn on the ground.

The great tornado of May 22, 1860, made havoc with the timber. Much of it was broken down and torn up by the roots, or bent and damaged. This storm did great damage to buildings and orchards; many houses and barns were unroofed. A portion of the brick schoolhouse at Westboro was blown down while school was in session, but thanks to "Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," no one was seriously injured; also a portion of the M. E. Church at the same place was blown down. Some stock was killed in the neighborhood, but no human lives were lost. This storm was probably the most remarkable occurrence that has been witnessed since the settlement of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first cabin built in the township was on the farm now owned by John Holaday, by Samuel Jackson, about the year 1812. He had emigrated from Tennessee in the year 1800, and settled in the eastern part of what is now Highland County, on Rocky Fork. His principal occupation was hunting, and during one year (1801) he killed two panthers and a large number of deer and bears. His hunting-grounds were the Brush Creek and Sun Fish hills. About the year 1818, he removed to the southwestern part of the township, and there settled on lands now owned by Alfred Daugherty and known as the Lyons farm. He soon after moved to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to Cass County, Texas, where he was living at the beginning of the late civil war, since which time the writer has been unable to learn anything from him.

The first settler in the Hale's Branch neighborhood was one Hale, who made the selection of a building site while in company with John Randall, John Brunson and Ephraim Jones. About the year 1812, this party, who were engaged in shipping salt from the salt works near Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, on flat-bottom boats, were returning on foot across the country, as was their custom. They encamped for the night in what was then a beautiful oak forest, near a branch not far from where Wilson Bailey now lives. As related by one of the party, in the morning, when about to break camp, Hale remarked that the place was so attractive that he intended to return and settle there. He did return, built a cabin, cleared a field, but soon left for some other parts, but where is not known to the writer. Jesse Hockett soon after settled on the same branch and became a permanent settler.

Joseph Hockett, who emigrated from Tennessee, built a hewed-log house, which was the first within the township, and cleared a field on lands now owned by William Scott, near Hixon's Schoolhouse, but soon after bought land in the Hale's Branch neighborhood, to which he removed and there remained until his death, about the year 1843. Thomas Comer, John Garner and Mr. Brunson were early settlers in the Bee Branch neighborhood. The first settlers in the vicinity of Westboro were John Starr, Richard Starr, William Starr and John Thornhill.

William Hammer settled in the southern part of the township in the year 1817, on the farm now owned and occupied by John Simcox. In the year 1816, William Hammer, while looking at the country, saw and killed a large black bear near the present residence of John Simcox. During the years 1817 and 1818, William Hammer and John Thompson built a saw-mill on the West Fork, the first mill that was built within the township. They operated the mill with some degree of success for a few years, but in the time of a great freshet, the dam, which was made of logs, washed away and was never rebuilt. The foundation logs remain there, to be seen even to this day, as memorials of

those men who, in their day, were esteemed for their honesty and integrity, and as a further evidence of their industry and perseverance.

Thomas Sermon, an old Revolutionary soldier, settled in the southern part of the township, on the lands of James Taylor, of Kentucky, who would not sell to any one as long as the old veteran desired to occupy it, and was apparently provoked to wrath when a party desired to buy, assigning as a reason why Taylor should sell "that the old fellow was cutting timber where he pleased and doing no good generally," to which Taylor replied in substance with his usual warmth when aroused, that "such a man as the applicant was not worthy of being a land-owner, and that he would not sell land to a man that sought to dispossess or disturb an old soldier, who had gone, as it were, with his life in his hand, and suffered to secure the liberty we enjoy." James Clark now owns and occupies the land.

The first settlement made north of where the M. &. C. R. R. now runs was made by Peter Shick, a Baptist minister, about the year 1830.

Among the early settlers in the township who became permanent and prominent citizens, there were William Garner, Joseph Hinshaw, Granville Haines, in the Westboro neighborhood, with many other younger men, an account of which will be given in the biographical sketches; Thomas Moon, Nathan Hoggatt, Jesse Hockett and others in the Hale's Branch neighborhood; Joseph D. Moon, Daniel H. Moon, John Holaday, Thomas B. Johnson and John W. Johnson, living on and near the old road leading from Martinsville to West Woodville.

About the year 1831, William Moon built a saw-mill on the West Fork on the lands now owned by C. C. Miller, which proved to be a success and was a great public benefit, as large quantities of lumber were manufactured, which was much needed for building purposes and the manufacture of wagons, plows, and other implements. This mill continued in operation until about the year 1855. The first steam saw-mill that was built in the township was built by two brothers, Lewis and Thomas Hockett, in the year 1850. It was successfully operated for a few years by them and then sold to Jacob Rhonemus, who continued to run it for a considerable length of time, but was afterward owned by various parties and continued in operation for quite a number of years. The first flouring-mill was built by John Vandervort, at Westboro, in the year 1858, which has been kept in operation up to the present time. It is now owned by Settles, Lacock & White.

John Hammer, in the year 1838, built and put in operation a carding machine, on the west side of the West Fork, near where the village of Westboro now stands, to which he had a grist-mill attached, and continued to run the same for quite a number of years; but to him it proved to be a financial disaster.

The Westboro Woolen Mills, of Westboro, were built in the year 1868 by S. J. Spees, Tunmous & Adams, at a cost of about $7,000. The building is ninety feet long by thirty feet wide. It covers a commodious cellar, 30x60 feet, under that portion of the building which was originally built for a railroad depot building. In April, 1874, the establishment was purchased of S. J. Spees by S. Wickersham & Son, who still operate it, employing, when running, eight hands; they do both merchant and custom work, and have aided in supplying the following-named towns and their respective neighborhoods with jeans, flannels and blankets; St. Martins, Fayetteville, Cynthiana, Newtonville, Edenton, Goshen, Blanchester, Wilmington, Cuba, Clarksville, Martinsville, New Vienna, Washington C. H. and Lynchburg.

NOTE.—We have been shown by T. S. Jackson the marriage certificates of his grandparents, Jacob Jackson and Ann (Beals) Jackson, who were united in

Surry County, N. C., by the ceremony prescribed by the Society of Friends, on the "tenth day of the eighth month" (August 10), 1774. Jacob Jackson was the son of Samuel and Catherine (Plankinhorn) Jackson, of the same county, and his wife was the daughter of Bowater and Sarah Beals, also of the same county. The ceremony occurred at New Garden, at the meeting-house at Tom's Creek. The form of certificate is the same as that given in Chapter V of this volume.—P. A. D.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION AND BUILDINGS.

The first church organization was that of the Friends, about the year 1825. They first held their meetings in a house built for a schoolhouse on the north side of the West Fork, near where John Holaday now lives, but after the division in the society, which took place in the year 1828, the Orthodox Friends built a log house on lands obtained of Daniel H. Moon, nearly opposite the mouth of Hale's Branch, at which place they located a burying-ground of about one acre. The society continued to occupy the house till the year 1853, when they built the commodious frame house now on the same lot. The society has increased in numbers fully equal to the comparative increase in the population of the county. The society's monthly meetings are held alternately here and at Newberry (Martinsville). This is known as West Fork Meeting.

About the year 1838, the United Brethren, sometimes known as the German Methodists, organized a society made up of the citizens of the Plum Run and Westboro neighborhood. Among the leading members were Henry Garrett (a minister), John Barr, James T. Smith and others, who were early settlers in the township.

The Episcopal Methodists, in the year 1854, built the brick church now situated in the village of Westboro, and have ever since maintained a large membership for a village of its size. Among the early active members of the society there were John Adams, John Garoutte, Daniel Bailey, John Girton and other prominent citizens of the neighborhood. The church is in the Clarksville Circuit.

About the year 1868, the Christian society (sometimes termed New Lights to distinguish them from the Christian Church, sometimes known as Disciples or Reformers) built a large house at Westboro, and the organization is still maintained.

The military history of Jefferson Township here given must necessarily be very inadequate, as it would require more space than can here be allowed to give even a synopsis of the many deeds of valor and heroism that were performed in the late civil war by her volunteers, in common with other men of the county and State, or to enumerate the sufferings that they endured. We can therefore do but little more than give the names of those we have been able to obtain from the sources at our command.

At the time of the commencement of the late civil war, there were living within the township some of the veterans of the war of 1812, among whom were John J. Fisher, John Garoutte, George Chopson and John Stewart, the former having served under Gen. Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

In accounting for the volunteers from Jefferson Township, it is difficult to give an entire list, as quite a number joined companies and regiments that were principally made up by men from other parts of the State, and if any names shall be omitted it will be on account of their names not being on the muster-rolls to which the writer has had access.

The first company that was officered exclusively from this township was Company E, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, viz., Allen S. Bundy, Captain, resigned; Andrew F. Deniston, First Lieutenant, promoted to Cap-

tain; Charles J. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant; Obed G. Sherwin, First Sergeant, promoted to First Lieutenant, and wounded by the ball that killed O. S. Knote; James Page, Jesse Joseph (killed in battle), Nathan Joseph, Henry Moon, Stephen Girton, Hezekiah Little (taken prisoner), James Clark, John Girton, Lewis A. Hammer, Charles Springer, Ambrose Nott, Thomas E. Graham (died), John D. Moon, D. C. Moon (wounded), W. H. Orr, Andrew M. Dungan (captured), Wyatt Murphy (died), —— Vanoy (died), Jesse Hockett, William J. Graham, William Garrett (wounded), Jesse Fletcher, Lewis Moon (died), Nelson V. W. Burns (wounded), David Johnson, William Hammer (died), Elisha Hammer, Clement Joseph, Oliver S. Knote (killed), Elbridge Sherwin (died), Samuel Gordon (died), G. R. Black, Moses Pierson, —— Vanoy (died), David Hockett, J. H. Holaday, Josiah D. Moon (captured), Daniel Hall, Hezekiah Black, William M. Dungan, Wesley Mays, Hiram Vanoy, William Girton, David B. Simpson.

In the summer of 1864, Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was organized by Capt. A. F. Deniston, and this township furnished officers and men as follows:

A. F. Deniston, Captain; Charles C. Cunningham, First Lieutenant; Thomas J. Moon, First Sergeant; George R. Jackson, Second Sergeant; William Harwood, Third Sergeant; Jury T. Jackson, Fourth Sergeant; Hodson Carey, First Corporal; Alfred T. Wood, Second Corporal; Daniel Bailey, Third Corporal; George Hudson, Sixth Corporal; Wilkerson T. Moon, Eighth Corporal; Henry Lee, Wagoner. Privates—George Biggs, James J. Clark, Benjamin Baker, William J. Durbin, Samuel Darby, William A. Darby, William B. Fisher, James Forker, William H. Hunt, William Hockett, Asa Hockett, Levi Hockett, M. M. Haines, Josiah L. Hunt, Garner Hinshaw, Peter Hammer, Charles Holaday, F. M. Johnson, William M. Jackson, Levi Kinney, Calvin Porter, Francis M. Phillips, George W. Shields, David Severs, William Trovillo, William H. Thornhill, John Vandervort, William T. Young, John W. Anderson, A. L. Beck, James Barnett, Robert M. Pobst, James Patton, James Shaw, Paul J. Trovillo, Job Moon.

Jacob Rhonemus, Joseph H. Moon, Alexander Hoggatt; organization not known to which these three men belonged.

C. E. Hixson served three years in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was the first volunteer from the township; was captured and confined in the rebel prison at Andersonville.

Isaac Hixson served three years in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; wounded and still carries the ball.

Samuel H. Holaday served in the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; wounded.

In Company C, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the officers and men were as follows:

B. Robinson, First Lieutenant; John Botts, Color-Bearer, killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., 20th of July, 1864. Privates—Samuel Goble, Joseph Hoggatt, John E. Andrew (wounded), Thomas Chopson, James Wolf, Isaac Schooley, A. C. Gorrell, John Stephens (wounded, lost leg), Robert Moon (wounded, lost arm), Jackson Littles, Henry Burns, William Black (died in the service). The company was engaged in thirteen battles.

The following served in Company —, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifty Ohio Volunteer Infantry:

A. A. Hammer, William P. Hammer, L. A. Hammer (re-enlisted), Amos G. Hammer, H. R. Hammer, W. E. Brown, Jesse H. Moon (re-enlisted), John R. Moon, David Thornhill, William P. Hockett, Daniel C. Bailey, Robert W. Anderson.

RAILROADS.

The Hillsboro & Cincinnati Railroad, the first that was built in the county, runs through this township. It was completed from Loveland to Hillsboro in the year 1852. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad also runs through this township. When these roads were first built, and for some years afterward, they made an extensive market for wood, which gave employment to numerous men.

THE VILLAGE OF WESTBORO.

The voting-place in the township, is situated on the Hillsboro Branch of the Marietta Railroad, four miles east of Blanchester; is a village of about 200 inhabitants; has two dry goods and grocery stores, one drug store, railroad, ticket and telegraph office, and is the most convenient station for St. Martin's and Fayetteville. It is an important shipping station for hogs, grain, wool and hay. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows own a nice building, with hall in second story, the lower story now being occupied by Villars & Thompson, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. The village contains a very good two-story brick school building, a Grange hall, two blacksmith shops, one wagon-maker shop and one shoe shop.

CLINTON VALLEY.

Clinton Valley is situated on the Marietta Railroad, at the crossing of Wilmington & Westboro Free Turnpike, twelve miles from Wilmington, and is noted for being a great coaling and water station for said road, which gives employment to a number of men. It contains about 100 inhabitants; has two good stores, which are patronized with a lively trade; one steam saw-mill; also a good brick schoolhouse.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The first school taught in the township was taught by Thomas Abbott in the year 1823, in a cabin on the west side of the West Fork, not far from where the village of Westboro now stands. Jesse Hockett was probably the next teacher in the township.

The first schoolhouse built in the township was on the north bank of West Fork, opposite the lands of John W. Jackson, which was also used for a meeting-house by the Society of Friends. After the organization of Jefferson Township, it was divided into four districts, viz.: The Bee Branch neighborhood, as a fractional district, to which was attached a fraction of Clark Township; the Hale's Branch District; the James Thornhill District, and the West Fork District. In the latter, a dissension arose about where the house should be located. There appeared to be three parties, and, as the house had to be built by voluntary contribution, each party built a house, and schools were taught from time to time in each house until the re-organization of the districts, about 1844, when another district was formed and a new frame house built at Westboro.

The township is now divided into six subdistricts and one special district, the latter including the village of Westboro and territory adjacent thereto. The house is a two-story brick building, with spacious grounds surrounding it, which are ornamented with numerous shade trees, transplanted from the native forest. With the care that the enterprising citizens will no doubt take of the building and its surroundings, it will be an ornament to the village and country. In connection with the schools, in December, 1881, the literary and social society of Westboro, through the instrumentality of N. B. Van Winkle, M. D., and John T. Bishop, Principal of the school, was organized, with John

T. Bishop, President; Miss Lettie F. Jackson, Secretary, and Miss Laura Jackson, Treasurer. The membership consisted of Misses Ada L. Sargent, Cora M. Aiken, Emma Hockett, Sallie Kumler, William Kumler and Benjamin E. Page. The object of the society is the cultivation and improvement of the social and literary tastes of the young people. The public schools of the township are generally in a prosperous condition. This township has been noted for the number of distinguished teachers and professional and business men it has furnished. The obvious reason of this is that it contained no wealthy families and that the young men had to rely upon their own exertions for success.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

BY HON. JESSE N. OREN.

LIBERTY Township is in the center of the northern tier of townships of Clinton County. Its entire northern line borders on Greene County. It lies immediately between Wilson Township on the east, and Chester, which is west of it. Its entire southern line borders on Union Township. It is three miles wide from north to south, and six miles long from east to west, and contains 15,460 acres of land. Anderson's Fork, a stream of considerable importance, flows through the entire length of the township from east to west, and discharges its water into Cæsar's Creek about one-half mile below New Burlington. Dutch Creek flows through a very small portion of the southern part. Buck Run drains the southwestern part, and flows into Cæsar's Creek outside the county. These streams, with their numerous tributaries, afford ample natural drainage, and serve as outlets for artificial drains.

Along Anderson's Fork, below Port William, the country is rolling, alternating with fine bottom lands. The waters of the creek are clear, and flow rapidly over a bed of stone and gravel. Above Port William, the country is level and the current sluggish. It is sufficiently rolling, however, to carry off the surface water. Geologists claim that this section has at one period been a shallow lake. It is now a deep, rich black loam.

The southern, central and southwestern portions are very much of the same nature—level, black land. In fact, almost the entire township, except along the streams, is level and, in a state of nature, was covered with water for more than six months of the year. The soil, being black and loose, and resting upon a clay subsoil, is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the cereals—corn, wheat, oats, etc.

Vegetables of all kinds grown in this latitude grow to perfection. The grasses commonly grown in this part of the State do well, especially clover and timothy, which grow luxuriantly. Good grass and numerous streams of water, with plenty of living wells, where the streams are not easy of access, make this a very paradise for cattle.

TIMBER.

This township was originally covered with a dense growth of timber of the following varieties, viz.: Burr oak, white oak, sugar tree, beech, black walnut, ash, elm, etc. Some of these varieties are becoming scarce—in fact, almost extinct, and all are unmistakably passing away. Each year adds to the acreage of cleared land, and the increased velocity of the wind observable reminds us more and more of a prairie country.

STONE AND GRAVEL.

Stone of a good quality (Clinton limestone) is found in abundance. There are three quarries that are extensively worked—one on the farm of W. F. Oglesbee, one on the farm of Franklin McKay, and one on Franklin Oglesbee's farm. The stone from these quarries is in great demand, and large quantities are shipped each year to neighboring counties. There is also plenty of gravel for the construction and improvement of roads. There was no listing of personal property by townships until 1826. At that time, the only personal property listed for taxation in this township was cattle and horses.

This township reported 143 horses, valued at $5,720, and 211 neat cattle, valued at $1,688, making a total of $7,408. Horses were valued at a uniform price of $40 a head, and cattle at $8 a head. The value of the real estate was $32,614, making a total of $40,022. In 1881, the value of all the property, real and personal, in the township, was $813,175. The population in 1880 was 1,382.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Liberty Township was organized July 15, 1817, but the history of this part of the county commences at a much earlier date. Stephen Mendenhall was the first white man who settled within the limits of what is now Liberty Township. He was born in 1780, in Tennessee. At the age of nine years, he moved with his father to Guilford County, N. C., where he remained until 1802, when he was married to Ann Bell, a native of that county. She was born in 1781. In 1802, they moved to Ohio, and stopped at Waynesville until the spring of 1803, when they moved onto a farm of about one hundred acres on Dutch Creek. The farm is now owned by John Antram. The first summer, their only neighbors were a few Indians. There were no white families living nearer than seven miles. They raised a family of seven children, who were all born on this farm, as follows: Mahala, Absalom, Joab, Susanna, Mary, James and Sarah. But two of these are now living—Absalom and Susanna. In the fall of 1803, there were several families settled in the northern part of what is now Union Township. Mahala, the oldest child, was born April 9, 1803, and hers was the first birth in what is now Liberty Township. She died in 1838. Absalom, the second child, was born October 25, 1805, and was perhaps the first male child born in what are now the limits of this township. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the farm, and lived upon the same until the year 1851, when he sold out to Samuel Miars and moved to Richmond, Ind., where he at present resides. At the time Mr. Mendenhall settled here, the country was indeed an unbroken wilderness. A few Indians yet remained, and game of all kinds, such as deer, bears, wolves, turkeys, etc., were plenty. But the sound of his ax was the signal for a new era, that was then but just dawning.

Stephen Mendenhall was a large-framed, rather raw-boned man, near six feet high, sandy complexioned and gray eyes, a hard-working, peaceable man, and one well calculated to help subdue the wilderness. He built the first frame barn that was built in the township. He died in 1840, and was buried in Centre Burying-Ground. He belonged to the religious denomination of Friends.

The second family to locate here was that of Samuel Miller, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1804, and settled on Anderson's Fork, on a tract of 600 acres. He located on that part of the tract where William Peacemaker now lives. Samuel Miller was born in Scotland in 1780; emigrated from there to Kentucky. He was married, in 1802, to Martha Scott. Three children were born to them—William, Polly and Abram. None of these are now living. He was married a second time, to Matilda Jenkins. Four children were the fruits of this union—Martha, Jane, Elizabeth and James. These are all living. He died April 13, 1843. Martha, his first wife, died August 4, 1823. They, with their children, are buried in Miller's Burying-Ground. Samuel Miller was for forty years a leading character in this section of country. From the time of his settlement here until his death, he did as much, perhaps, as any one man to promote the interests of his neighborhood and township. He furnished the hand-mill upon which the early settlers ground their corn. He was the first Justice of the Peace of this township—in fact, was chosen Justice in 1814, two years before the township was organized, and from that time until his death, a period of nearly thirty years, he held that position. He was

also one of the first Trustees of the township. In religion, he was a strict Presbyterian; in politics, a Whig. He was a large, muscular man, full six feet in height, and capable of great physical endurance. As a neighbor, he was kind and obliging. He was very positive in his convictions, and possessed great force of character. He built the second grist-mill that was built in the township, in 1833. This mill was burned down a few years ago, and was rebuilt by Amos C. Hiatt, who at present owns the same. During the thirty years that he served as Justice of the Peace, there was but one appeal taken from his decision, and that was not sustained. As illustrative of his character as an officer and a man, I will relate the following incident which was given by an eye-witness: A certain case was being tried before Squire Miller. One of the parties had employed a lawyer, Mr. Buck, of Wilmington. After the witnesses had been examined, Lawyer Buck arose and took off his overcoat preparatory to making an argument in the interest of his client. Squire Miller, pen in hand, looking up from his paper, said, "Mr. Buck, while you address the court, I will write out the judgment." It is said Mr. Buck did not make his speech.

In the fall of 1805, there was an addition of two or three families on Anderson's Fork. Abram Ellis and family, from Lancaster, Penn., settled just over the creek from where Squire Miller settled the year before, on what is now known as the Thomas Linkhart farm. Aaron Jenkins and family, from Virginia, settled on the farm afterward owned by his son Aaron; and Joseph Lucas settled where George Hiney now lives. Abram Ellis was born in Lancaster, Penn., in 1750. His father, Joel Ellis, came from Germany. The birth of Abram Ellis dates the farthest back of any pioneer in this township. He served for seven years in the Revolutionary war; participated in the battles of Brandywine, Long Island and many others; witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, and helped guard the prisoners there taken; was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware. At some time during the war, he received a severe bayonet wound. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and soon afterward married Catharine Joel, daughter of Henry and Nancy Joel, and grand-daughter of an Austrian Princess of the House of Hapsburg. There is a little bit of romance connected with the life of this Princess, that, for the benefit of the numerous descendants in Clinton County, we take the liberty of inserting here:

Becoming enamored with the son of her father's gardener, whose name was Notel, she eloped with him and came to America and settled in Philadelphia, choosing rather to endure the privations of the New World with her true love than to share the courts of royalty with another. In the course of time, poverty overtook them. Her husband (Mr. Notel) returned to Austria, with letters from his wife to her royal relatives, asking assistance. They sent her many valuable presents. He returned to New York, converted the presents into money, and spent the same in riotous living. For this ungrateful act, Mrs. Notel renounced her true love and refused to claim him as her husband. She had two daughters, Nancy and Rosanna. Both were well educated. Nancy, the elder, married Henry Joel, an Austrian nobleman. There being a legacy coming to Nancy from the estate of her mother's relatives in Austria, her husband, Henry Joel, was sent with proper authority to receive the same. He collected it, but, on the return voyage, he, with all his possessions, was lost by shipwreck, in sight of land. Catharine Joel, their daughter, became the wife of Abram Ellis, the subject of this sketch, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. In November, 1805, they emigrated to Ohio and settled on the farm above named. They raised a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. Henry, the oldest, was also one of the pioneers of this

township. He was born in 1781, and came here with his father; was married June 20, 1810, to Charity Harper, of Fayette County. He served in the war of 1812; was a surveyor, and helped to locate the Xenia & Wilmington road. Anna, his oldest daughter, married Jacob Strickle, who came to this State with his father-in-law, and settled on the farm where William Gannan afterward lived. Mr. Strickle moved to Wilmington at an early day, and was for many years a prominent citizen of that place. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*, and Mrs. Col. Corbin, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Ellis' daughters, Rosanna and Margaret, married James and John Carman. Eli and Isaac were also his sons.

William Ireland was next in the order of early settlers. He was born in Ireland in 1770, and emigrated to this country with his parents when he was but three years old. Catharine, his wife, was born in 1771. In 1806, they moved from Scott County, Ky., and settled in what is now Liberty Township, on 100 acres of land, which is still known as the Ireland farm.

Mr. Ireland's brother assisted them in crossing the Ohio River, and then the Ireland family took up their line of march alone through the wilderness for their new home. They had two wagons, drawn by two horses each, two cows, with their calves, and six sheep. For some miles, Mr. Ireland, with his older boys, went before with their axes and cut away the underbrush so the wagons could follow. In March of 1806, they arrived at what was to be their future home. A dense wilderness surrounded them. Squire Miller, Abram Ellis and the Lucas family were the only settlers near. The underbrush was cut away to make a place for the wagons to stand. Four forks were set in the ground, poles were laid across, and these were covered with bark and brush. The boys slept in one wagon, the girls in another; father and mother occupied the tent. Pens were built of poles in which to keep the cows and sheep to protect them from the wild beasts. Large fires were built at night to keep off the wolves, that were then plenty, and made night hideous with their howls. At times in the morning, the bed-quilts under which Mr. and Mrs. Ireland slept would be covered with snow. They raised a family of eleven children, as follows: John, William, Sally, James, Nellie, Margaret, Samuel, Jane, Catharine, Alexander and Nancy. But two of these are now living—Nellie Wilson, who is now in her eighty-third year, and lives in Wilmington; and Alexander, a few years younger, who lives in Indiana. Mr. Ireland was a tall, muscular man, fair complexion and blue eyes. He was a strict Presbyterian, and took a deep interest in religious matters. He taught the first Sunday school in the township. In 1819, he built the first brick house. He was a man well informed for that period, and, like those who had preceded him in helping to found a new State, peculiarly adapted to the work. He died January 15, 1850. Catharine, his wife, died March 22, 1839. They lie buried in the Miller Burying-Ground, near where they commenced life in the wilderness.

Christian Stephens emigrated with his family from Frederick County, Va., in 1806, and settled on Anderson's Fork, on the farm afterward owned by David Stephens (deceased). His father, Peter Stephens, from the same place, followed his son two years afterward (1808), and settled where his grandson, Henry Stephens, now lives.

John Johnson and Susanna, his wife, emigrated from Campbell County, Va., to Highland County, Ohio, in 1805. In 1806, he moved with his family to the farm now owned by Silas Mathis. He spent the first winter in a camp. Mr. Johnson was a noted hunter, and for years supplied his family with meat with his gun.

They raised a family of twelve children. Four of them are still living—Ann Scott, James, Polly Johnson (widow of J. M. Johnson) and Susan Bodkin. The first election in this township was held at Mr. Johnson's house.

John Unthank emigrated from Guilford County, N. C., in 1807, and settled on the banks of Anderson's Fork, where John Moorman lived and died. He was married, in his native State, to Mary Stanly. They raised a family of nine children. He was a half-brother to Hezekiah Hiatt, who came to this State with him. Mr. Unthank built a grist-mill where the present mill at Port William stands, in 1808. This was the first mill built in this section of country, and settlers for many miles came to "Unthank's Mill." The township elections were for several years held in this mill. It was also a great place of resort for the early settlers, who would congregate here on Saturday evenings and engage in sports common at that time, such as jumping, wrestling, foot-racing, etc. This mill was of such importance to early settlers that roads were opened to it. The road from Port William to Wilmington was opened at an early day, so the settlers could get to Unthank's mill. Mr. Unthank removed to Indiana with his family in 1833.

Christopher Ellis and Elizabeth, his wife, emigrated from Frederick County, Va., to Ohio in 1809. He bought 600 acres of land in what are now Greene and Clinton Counties. This tract of land included the farm now owned by William Donaldson. It was upon this part of the tract that Ellis settled. Christopher Ellis was a brother to Abram Ellis, who had emigrated here four years before, and was then living on the creek in a cabin. Even at this date, settlers were so scarce that Christopher Ellis had to go many miles to get enough hands to raise the log house.

In 1810, David Fairfield, an Irishman by birth, emigrated from Kentucky with his family and settled on the farm now owned by Robert Oglesbee. Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield raised a large family of children. They were hard-working, peaceable citizens, and performed well their part as early settlers, and are both sleeping side by side upon the farm they reclaimed from the wilderness, with not even a headstone to mark the spot.

About the same time (1810), Isaac Haines and wife, from New Jersey, settled where Joseph Whinery now lives. David Adkinson and family, from York County, Penn., settled where Nicholas Harlan lived and died. Henry Hester married a daughter of David Fairfield, and settled on the farm now owned by John Hempstead. Owing to defective titles, Isaac Haines, Joseph Adkinson, Henry Hester, David Fairfield and others, owning to the amount of 1,000 acres in W. Nelson's Survey, after they had paid for the same and were just beginning to be so situated as to enjoy life, lost all.

Josiah Borton, in 1812, moved from New Jersey with his family and settled on Anderson's Fork, near where William Allen Haines now lives. He bought a tract of 400 acres, which includes the ground on which Lumberton now stands. Mr. Borton was a model farmer of his day. His cleared land was fenced into fields of ten acres each. The fences were kept in good condition, and not a weed was allowed to grow. He was twice married, and raised a family of twelve children. He died in 1842, and was buried, as were both his wives, on the farm where he settled.

In the same year as above, John Strickle and Susanna, his wife, emigrated from near Winchester, Va., and settled near Chillicothe. Remaining there one year, in 1813 they moved into what is now Liberty Township, to the farm on which Jacob Strickle (brother of the above, and son-in-law of Abram Ellis) had settled in 1805.

John Strickle was a blacksmith—the first one, perhaps, that did work in this township. Mr. Strickle died in 1842. His wife died in 1854. They are both buried in the Miller Burying-Ground.

William Hoblet emigrated from Kentucky in 1806. In 1812, he moved with his family into what is now Liberty Township, upon the farm now owned

by his son Jesse. Mr. Hoblet was a prominent man of his day; was one of the first Trustees of this township, and was universally respected. He was a tanner, and carried on the business of tanning on his farm for a number of years.

Benjamin Bangham was born in England in 1774; was married to Lucy Moorman December 29, 1797. They raised a family of thirteen children. He emigrated from Virginia (where he had previously gone with his father while young) to Highland County, Ohio, in 1810; raised one crop on rented ground. The next summer, bought nearly two hundred acres of land where his son, Elwood B., now lives. He built a cabin and cleared a small patch of ground, and, on the 13th of March, 1812, he moved with his family upon the same. At that time, there were but few families besides his in that neighborhood. Game of all kinds was plentiful. The first summer, a wild turkey built her nest and raised her brood in a tree-top close by the house. At that time, there was but one established road in the township. Centre was the nearest meeting-house. Friends' Quarterly Meeting was held at Waynesville. Mr. and Mrs. Bangham, who were Friends, would take a child each before and behind them on horseback, and ride all the way through the woods to Waynesville, a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Bangham was a stone mason. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but procured a substitute. His son Elwood has the honor of killing the last deer that was killed in the township, which was in 1853. He also killed the last wild turkey, in 1861.

In the east end of the township, in the same year (1812), Isaac Jones and Phœbe, his wife, moved with their family, in a one-horse wagon, from Greene County, Tenn., and settled on 100 acres of land, which is now owned by Allen Whinery.

Phœbe, his wife, was a daughter of John Oren, who had settled two years before near Dover, in Union Township. They had but one child when they moved here. They raised a family of eight children that lived to be grown. Three only of these are now living—Ruth and John, who live in Indiana, and Hulda Thomas, who lives in Union Township.

The country here, like most of the township, is very level, and, before it was drained, it was for more than half the year covered with water. Wheat did but little good, and what little could be raised was "sick wheat." It took constant vigilance on the part of the farmer and his family to save what little corn could be raised in these swamps from the ravages of the squirrels. They swarmed around every clearing. Dead-falls were set, and the children were hustled out of bed at peep of day to guard the growing corn.

Solomon Stanbaugh* emigrated from Tennessee at an early day and settled in what is now Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. His three sons, James, Nehemiah and Evan, settled in what is now Liberty Township—James, where James Brann now lives; Nehemiah, where Eli A. McKee lives, in the year 1814; and Evan, on the farm now owned by Jesse N. Oren, in the year 1813. Evan built the second brick house in the township, in 1823. Charles Johnson was the principal mason. A part of this house is still standing, in good condition, and is occupied by Mr. Oren as a residence.

What is known as the Thornburg place, owned now by Jesse H. Kirk, was first settled by Jonathan Hoskins, from Guilford County, N. C., in 1814. Where the widow of Mahlon Kirk now lives, Hezekiah Betts, half-brother of Aaron Betts, first settled in 1814.

John Woolman and Polly, his wife, emigrated from New Jersey about 1810, and first settled on the farm now owned by Isaac Hyatt. He owned several hundred acres of land; was a surveyor, and dealt largely in real estate.

* Given generally Stanbrough.

He also made the first improvement on the farm where Franklin McKay now lives.

Samuel Wilson and Sarah, his wife (parents of Alexander Wilson, of Union Township), moved from Pennsylvania into Liberty Township about 1817. He bought a tract of 300 acres, all in the woods, of John Woolman. The land was afterward owned by Samuel Haines, and now belongs to his son William, and some of his grandchildren. Owing to a defective title, on failing to meet payments, Mr. Wilson lost all he had paid, and moved out of the township in 1821.

John Oglesbee and Sarah, his wife, emigrated from Frederick County, Va., in 1817, in the fall; settled on a farm of fifty acres near where Woodson Oglesbee now lives; remained there two years, and then moved onto Anderson's Fork, on the farm where his son William now lives. About the same time that Oglesbee settled here, Isaac Constant came, with his family, from Kentucky, and squatted on the creek below, on the land that now belongs to Franklin Oglesbee. He afterward took a lease of Joseph Watkins, the original owner, and remained there until 1828. They then bought land farther up the creek, that which is now owned by Franklin McKay and Samuel Haines, Isaac's three sons, Isaac, John and William, settling on the same, all in the woods. William Constant served in the war of 1812. Isaac Constant died in 1838, aged eighty-three. He was buried in Mt. Pleasant Burying-Ground.

Isaiah Oglesbee, father of John Oglesbee, emigrated from Frederick County, Va., with his family, in the fall of 1817, and settled on the farm where his grandson, Woodson Oglesbee, now lives.

On the creek, above Port William, Jacob Beal and wife, from Pennsylvania, settled where their son John now lives at an early day. About the same time, Isaac Beal, brother of John, settled on the farm now owned by Peter H. Stephens. Among the early settlers of the township were John Copeland and Judith, his wife, who settled where J. M. Stephens now lives. They both died in 1826, within a few hours of each other, and were buried in one coffin, in Port William Cemetery.

Daniel and Solomon Early, brothers, moved into Liberty Township in 1824. Solomon settled where he now resides. Daniel settled on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, John Carlisle. Among those who settled in the woods, though at a later day, are David Hoblet, who settled where William Barlow now lives, in 1827; Ashley Johnson, on the farm now owned by his son Henry, in 1825. Mr. Johnson came from North Carolina. Elizabeth, his wife, was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1790. She is still living on the old homestead with her son Henry, and is now ninety-two years of age. She is the oldest person living in the township, is entirely blind, and somewhat afflicted, but her mind is still clear, and she remembers events of the long ago well.

Samuel Mitchel and Charles B. Williams were among those who settled at a later date. Mr. Mitchel, from Tennessee, settled where A. M. Sanderson now lives, in 1825; Mr. Williams, in the northeastern part of the township, in 1823, on a farm that now belongs to Col. Carothers, of Wilmington, the largest landholder in this township.

John King, from Washington County, Tenn., settled on the farm that now belongs to his son, Judge King, in 1819. He was one of the early Justices of the Peace of this township. He served in the war of 1812, and his family, after his death, received two land warrants, of eighty acres each, from the Government, on account of his services. He volunteered at Jonesboro, East Tennessee, October 12, 1813.

David Shields, maternal grandfather of Judge King, emigrated from East

Tennessee to Clinton County in 1808. He at first settled with his family in Union Township. At a later date, he moved into Liberty Township, settling near Port William. Mr. Shields was a Revolutionary soldier, and served his country faithfully during her struggle for independence. He was honorably discharged, and drew a pension from the Government during his lifetime. Besides those who have already been mentioned, there is Henry Woolery, from Virginia, who settled in the township at an early day, on the farm now owned by his son Henry. Henry Welch settled on Anderson's Fork, below Miller's Mill. Zachariah Moorman, from Virginia, settled on the land now owned by Joshua Brown. Obed Waln, also from Virginia, came into the township in 1817. He was for four years a Justice of the Peace. James Burden, from New Jersey, was also one of the early settlers.

We have endeavored, as far as possible, to give the names of those who were pioneers of the township—those who settled in the woods and commenced life in the wilderness. It may be we have been somewhat tedious, but we regard this as the most important part of our history. The men who cleared away the heavy forests and let in the sunlight of heaven—the strong arms and brave hearts who prepared this country for the abode of civilized man, certainly ought to be remembered.

The name of each pioneer, if possible, should be preserved so that succeeding generations may know to whom they are most indebted for what they enjoy.

They are ancestors of whom we may well feel proud. They fought to some purpose the battle of life, and "have left behind them footprints on the sands of time." They aided in founding a new State. They came to the wilderness for the purpose of securing homes for themselves and children, realizing that it was "men, high-minded men, that constitute a State." The log church and the log schoolhouse were erected soon after the log dwelling.

CHURCHES.

For a number of years, religious services were held at the homes of the settlers. The first house built for a meeting-house was in 1818. It was an Episcopal Methodist, and was denominated "Salem." The first building was of logs, and was replaced by a frame structure some years afterward. This building is still standing, on the farm now owned by William Donaldson, and is used by him for a stable, the meeting having gone down many years ago. The Rev. Mr. Dobbins, Jacob Dolby and Rev. Mr. Smith were among the first ministers. Camp meeting was held here at an early day, and was the first meeting of the kind held in the township.

The Baptist Church was the first religious organization in the township, but they did not build a meeting-house until 1825. In that year, they built a log house on the farm of William Hoblet, who donated a lot for that purpose. This meeting was well attended, members of that denomination and others coming for many miles. Among the first ministers was Isaac Nichols, a colored man known as "Black Isaac." He had been a slave; was bought by the Baptist Church and given his freedom. He was an earnest and eloquent preacher, and, whenever it was announced that "Black Isaac" would be present, the house was sure to be crowded. The Rev. Freeman Smalley and the Rev. William Sutton were also among the first ministers. Meetings were held here until 1846, when the present frame structure in Port William was built. William Hoblet was the leading spirit of this church during his lifetime, and did more, perhaps, than any other one man to promote its interests and extend its influence for good.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Lumberton was first organized in 1840. Joshua C. James, Harvey Conklin, John Borton, Japheth L. Pricket and Jeremiah Rakestraw were the first Trustees. For two years, meetings were held in John Woolman's and Thomas Conklin's wagon shops. The Revs. J. J. Hill, Jeremiah B. Elsworth, W. B. Jackson and John W. Keels were among the first pastors. In 1842, a frame structure was built. This was used for religious purposes until 1873, when, during the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Stokes, the present church was built. Joshua C. James and Harvey Conkling were mainly instrumental in organizing the first church and building the first house.

Mr. James was an active, zealous churchman, and, during his residence of twenty-four years in this township, he was one of the main pillars of the church, and his house was the "Preachers' Home."

Mt. Pleasant Meeting-House was first built in 1832. It was Protestant Methodist in denomination. Samuel Haynes and William Ireland were the moving spirits. Mr. Haynes gave the ground upon which the church was built. He was one of the first Trustees; was a Deacon for many years, and, during his entire life, was a zealous, earnest worker for the cause of Christianity. For many years there was a great religious interest felt. The meetings were well attended. We remember very well attending this meeting thirty years ago, when Samuel Haynes, Obed Waln, Andrew Strickle and James Antram were the leading members. The first house was of logs. The present frame house was built in 1844. After Mr. Haynes' death, which occurred February 17, 1864, the interest in this meeting seemed to die out. Meetings were held rather irregularly, until, within the last few years, they were discontinued altogether.

About one year ago (1881), the Rev. Henry Smith, a German Reformed minister, from Xenia, Ohio, commenced holding meetings at this point once every two weeks. The religious interest, which had lain dormant for years, was revived. During the past winter, protracted meetings were held for a number of weeks, and upward of thirty confessed conversion and joined the church. On the 2d of April, 1882, the Rev. Mr. Smith instituted a German Reformed Church at this point, and regular services are now held every two weeks. Besides the churches above named, there were a great many who belonged to other denominations, who attended church outside the township. Among the early settlers there were many Friends who attended meeting at Centre. There were also a number of Presbyterians, who attended church at Xenia, Ohio

CEMETERIES AND GRAVEYARDS.

The history of the burying-grounds of this township as to time of dedication, with few exceptions, corresponds exactly with the time of the organization of the churches to which they belong. The meeting-house and the graveyard are found side by side. In close proximity to the log church, a small lot of ground was set apart as a resting-place for the dead.

Miller's Burying-Ground.—About one-half acre was deeded by Squire Miller for a graveyard. It is situated on the banks of the creek, a short distance below A. C. Hiatt's mill. It is a high, rolling piece of ground, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. This is one of the oldest burying-grounds in the township. Mary Scott, widow of William Scott, and Squire Miller's mother-in-law, who died in October, 1818, was the first ones buried in these grounds. The original lot is now well filled up, and the grounds have been enlarged. The graves are all marked with suitable inscriptions and inclosed with a good fence. Many of the early settlers of the township sleep here, and the manner in which the grounds are kept reflects credit on those having them in charge.

Salem Burying-Ground.—This was also one of the early resting-places for the dead. It is now very much neglected, and, so far as we know, no new interments are made here. We have not been able to find out much about its early history, but, from the best information we can get, it was established about the same time (1818) as the one already referred to. The ground was given by Aaron Jenkins, and it is near where Salem Meeting-House used to stand. The first person buried here was a child by the name of Chipman.

The Baptist Burying-Ground.—What is known as the Baptist Graveyard is situated on Anderson's Fork, a short distance above Port William. The ground was given by William Hoblet in 1825, and it has been used since that time for a burying-ground. It is only kept in tolerable repair.

Port William Cemetery is situated about one-half mile east of Port William, near where Concord Meeting-House formerly stood. This was established as a burying-ground in 1830. The first person buried here was Peter Ogen, who was buried in the year above named. This is the largest cemetery in the township.

Mt. Pleasant Burying-Ground was first used for that purpose in 1832. Samuel Haynes gave the ground, and a daughter of his was the first one to be buried in the same. These grounds are very much neglected—fences down and graves exposed to all kinds of stock, that run at large and pasture over the same. The bones of Samuel Haynes and his son Allen, with others who were first buried here, were taken up recently and removed to Wilmington Cemetery, where their friends can feel their graves will have the proper care.

In addition to the cemeteries named, there were several private graveyards on the farms of early settlers. The largest one of this character was on the farm of Josiah Borton. His first wife expressed a desire to be buried in a certain place on the farm. At her death, Mr. Borton complied with her request. This was the commencement of what proved to become something more than a private burying-ground. There are nearly one hundred graves here, not one of them marked with an inscription. No fence separates them from the rest of the farm. In a short time, the plow-share will level the little raised mounds of earth, and no traces will be left to tell of those whose bodies quietly sleep beneath.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The first schoolhouse built in the township was in 1812. It was built of round logs, fifteen by sixteen feet, clapboard roof and puncheon floor, with greased paper for windows. The first school was taught the same year. Henry Hester was the first teacher. John, William, Polly and Abram Miller, James, Nelly, Margaret and Samuel Ireland, Isaac and Eli Ellis, David, Lydia and Betsy Fairfield, John, Jabez and Massah Lucas, were among the first scholars. This house was used for schools until 1830, when a hewed-log house was put upon the site of the old one, but of larger dimensions. The house is still standing, on land that lately belonged to Samuel Garman, and is now occupied as a residence by his son-in-law, Ed Hendershot. The Rev. Griffield, a Presbyterian minister, of Wilmington, taught the first school in this house. This was used for school purposes until 1858, when the present district at Mt. Pleasant was established. This district was in existence for forty-six years, and during all that time it was known as the Ireland District.

The second school in the township was taught in what was known as Salem Schoolhouse, in 1816, Aaron Jenkins giving a piece of ground for that purpose, and a log house was erected on the same in the year above named. Samuel Hyde was the first teacher. George Welch, Alfred Jenkins, Eli, John and Lucinda Oglesbee, John, David and Allen Falkner, Alfred and Clifford

Smith (two colored boys), were some of the first scholars. This house was used for schools for a number of years.

The first schoolhouse in the east end of the township was built in 1827, on the land that now belongs to Judge King. Aquila Dorsey, who is still living, was the first teacher. He is now in his ninety-third year, and is in possession of all his faculties. This was the first school Judge King attended. A few years later, Hoblet's Schoolhouse was built. William Hoblet gave the ground. This was situated about one mile south of where Judge King now lives. Mahlon Haworth commenced the first school, was taken sick, and Elihu Oren was employed to complete the term. He afterward taught several terms in this district. Roger B. Morey was also one of the early teachers.

The first schoolhouse in Port William was built in 1837. It was of brick. Daniel Bailey, father of Barkley Bailey, was the mason. The present house was built by John Stephens and Riz McDorman, in 1854.

There was a schoolhouse at an early day on the farm now owned by Elwood Bangham. Judge King was one of the early teachers in this district. Thompson Douglass, of Richland Township, taught school in this house more than forty years ago. In 1833, there was a log schoolhouse built on the hill not far from Anderson's Fork, on the Constant land. The land now belongs to W. F. McKay. This was known as the Constant District. Jesse Waln was the first teacher. Griswell Haws, John Constant, William Johnson and A. S. Buck taught at a later day. About 1845, the old log house was replaced by a frame one. This continued to be used for schools until 1856, when the district was re-organized and the house was moved about one mile south, to a lot given by Mahlon Kirk for school purposes. This new district was known as Liberty School, and acquired quite a reputation, not only on account of the character of the schools taught, but also for the literary society that was kept up during the entire year for many years. The debates were marked features of the "Liberty League," and drew crowded houses. Joseph Doan, now of Richmond, Ind., and J. M. Kirk, of Wilmington, were among the first teachers. Elihu Oren taught the last school he ever taught, in 1862, in this district. This house is still standing, and has been used by Jesse H. Kirk for a tenant house since 1863. In that year, a new district was organized at Gurneyville, and the present schoolhouse there was built. There was a schoolhouse built near where Gurneyville now stands in 1822. Rebecca Stout was the first teacher. Edward Wickersham, Joseph Dillon and Ruth Oren were among the early teachers. Elihu Oren also taught here at an early day. Amos Hockett, of Wilmington, taught in this district more than thirty years ago.

Lumberton District was first organized in 1845. In that year, a brick house was built. Abram S. Deacon and William Constant were among the early teachers. There were two or three schools taught in Lumberton before this house was built. Mrs. Dr. Moss taught in the room over where Mr. Mullan now has his store. Andrew Haughey taught in the bar-room of the hotel, the house in which Dr. Crawford now lives. This schoolhouse was burned down in January, 1856. Alfred McKay was the teacher at the time. In the fall of the same year, the present frame house was built.

We have at this time six township districts and one special district. There are of school age 217 males and 204 females, making a total of 421. Of this number, thirteen males and nine females are colored. There was expended, during the year ending March 6, 1882, for tuition, $1,884.74; for contingent expenses, $544.85. The following are the names of the members of the Board of Education for this township: No. 1, Port William, special district; No. 2, John Early; No. 3, David Hunnicutt; No. 4, B. F. Wall; No. 5, James Mullen; No. 6, John Hempstead; Clerk, Joseph Noon.

TOWNS.

We have no large towns in this township—only three small villages and two railroad stations, with a post office at each.

Port William, the principal town, was first started on the west side of Todd's Fork, in 1816, by John Unthank. It was first called West Liberty. Only a few houses were built, however, and it was not until 1829 that the town proper was laid out. A log house, that is still standing, not far from the old factory, was built by Jesse Dillon, son-in-law of Unthank, many years before. Garland Johnson built a log house, the one now occupied by Abram Beal, among the first, in 1829. In the same year, he started the first store in the town, in the house now occupied by Benjamin Cooper. A few years later, he built an addition to his dwelling and moved the store into a room of the same. The first blacksmith shop was where John Page now lives. It was built in 1828. Among the early business men of the town were Addison Mills, grocer; Anson Massie, saddler; Marshall Jenkens, merchant; Samuel Johnson, tanner; James M. Hoblet was for a number of years a leading merchant.

In 1825, Steel Taylor built a fulling-mill below and on the opposite side of the creek from where the old woolen factory stands. This factory was built in the spring and summer of 1846, by Lewis Clark, who owned the same. It was owned more recently by Noon & Cropper, who did an extensive business in their line for a number of years. Jonathan Perkins started the first saloon in 1838. The building in which it was kept was where Hugh Johnson's beef shop now stands, and was burned down a few years since.

Port William is situated on the C., C. & H. V. R. R., and, since the opening of this road, in 1878, it has been a good market for all farm products. Since the opening of the railroad, in January, 1878, there have been shipped from this point 75,000 bushels of wheat and the same amount of corn; also, a great many hogs. The following is the

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PORT WILLIAM.

Vanpelt & Ellis, millers; James Hart & Son, dry goods and groceries; O. F. Peddicord, dry goods and groceries; A. N. Gurley, grocer; James Hart, undertaker; A. B. Johnson, grocer; J. T. Arnold, boot and shoe maker; James Cropper, dealer in country produce; A. Beal, blacksmith, livery and feed stable; Jane Hartsook, hotel; H. A. Johnson, livery and feed stable; Benjamin Cooper, saddle and harness maker; E. Y. Ewbank, M. D.; James F. Bowers, M. D.; A. Dowden, blacksmith; James Holland, painter; Z. M. Ellis, wagon and cabinet-maker; James Beers, house carpenter; Joseph Noon, dealer in grain, agricultural implements, hardware, paints and live stock; L. C. Dakin, druggist and grocer. Present population, 204.

LUMBERTON.

This village was called Lumberton for a town of that name in New Jersey. The first house built is the one in which William M. Waln now lives. It was built for a wagon shop, by Samuel Woolman, about 1820. About the same time, he built a log dwelling on the lot where Dr. Crawford now lives. Later, John Borton built a small frame house on the opposite corner, where I. N. Linkhart now lives. The first store was started by Joshua C. James, in 1839, in the house now occupied by William Waln. Tunis Conkling was the first blacksmith. The following is the Lumberton business directory:

Dr. Crawford, M. D.; James Mullain, groceries; William Waln, cooper; Oliver Hansel, blacksmith; Chase Waln, blacksmith; Thomas Conkling, wagon-maker; Thomas Martindale, stone mason.

GURNEYVILLE.

This small hamlet was named by David McMillan in honor of Joseph John Gurney, a noted member of the Society of Friends. Mr. McMillan sold the lots upon which the few houses now stand. The house in which B. F. James now lives, in one room of which he keeps his store and the post office, was built by Andrew Haughey in 1847. The first store was started in this building in 1848, by John Grant. The following is the business directory of Gurneyville:

B. F. James, Postmaster, and dealer in dry goods and groceries; Asbury Wooley, blacksmith; E. A. McKee, wagon-maker; William Couley, broom-maker.

Mr. McMillan's ambition was to build up a town, have a graded school, etc., but he never lived to realize his anticipations.

M'KAY'S STATION.

A thriving little place by this name has sprung up since the building of the C., C. & H. V. R. R. There is a grocery store and a blacksmith shop. J. H. Kirk ships large quantities of grain and large numbers of live stock each year. It is an excellent market for farmers. Since commencing business, in 1878, Mr. Kirk has shipped, from this point, of wheat, 200,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels. It is named in honor of Alfred McKay, who gave most of the lots to those who would put up good houses on the same.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Mt. Pleasant is a station on the C., C. & H. V. R. R. It consists of a country store, post office and steam saw-mill. The distinguishing feature of this point is that it is the voting precinct of the west end of the township. By a special act of the Legislature, in 1875, the Trustees of the township were authorized to divide the township into two voting precincts. Previous to this time, the township voted at Port William. The Trustees, under this authority, established a voting precinct at Mt. Pleasant.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The first laid-out road in what is now Liberty Township was the old State road. It was established by the first Legislature that convened in Ohio, in 1802, and was opened out soon after from Chillicothe to Old Town. Its track can plainly be traced in many places, especially in the woods. In the timber on A. S. Ballard's farm, it is marked by an open space sixty feet wide. This road enters the township about the center of its southern line, and, taking a northwesterly course, passes into Greene County near Lumberton.

The Xenia & Wilmington road was commenced December 18, 1812. The Viewers made their report to the County Commissioners September 23, 1812. John Woolman was the surveyor. The road commenced at Wilmington and entered the old State road at the Greene County line, near Lumberton.

The road from Wilmington to Unthank's Mill was surveyed by John Woolman. He made his report to the Commissioners in 1815. Thomas Babb and Stephen Mendenhall were the Viewers. They made a favorable report to the Commissioners June 6, 1815. The road was established June 24, 1815, and opened soon after.

The road from Unthank's Mill to Jenkins' Mill (New Burlington) was opened about 1816. The first free pike built in the township was Road Improvement No. 2 (Wilmington & Xenia road). It was commenced in 1867, A. C. Hiatt and R. W. Babb, contractors. The Port William & Wilmington

Free Pike was built in 1870–71, I. Hurley, contractor. The Chester & Lumberton Free Pike was built in 1874. Alfred McKay, W. F. Oglesbee and G. E. Stingley were the Commissioners. The Gurneyville & Mt. Pleasant Free Pike was built in 1875–76. Jesse H. Kirk, John Oglesbee and Samuel Haines were the Commissioners.

We have at this time in this township forty-seven miles of roads—twenty-seven miles of dirt roads and twenty miles of free pike. Many of the dirt roads are partly graveled, and they are rapidly being put in better condition.

There was expended in the township, during the year 1881, for the improvement of roads, besides the two-days' work, $820. The road from Port William to the Prairie road, up the creek, is being made into a free pike, and will soon be completed.

THE CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

This important improvement, which passes through the entire length of the township, was first conceived in December, 1875, when a meeting convened in Port William and the plan of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Waynesville, connecting there with the Miami Valley Railway, to Jeffersonville, and ultimately to Columbus, was presented by J. F. Ely, of Washington Court House.

A charter was immediately procured for the Waynesville, Port William & Jeffersonville Railroad. J. F. Ely, Ethan Allen, J. M. Hussey, James Ellis and Dr. Marshall were the incorporators.

A sufficient amount of stock having been raised, an organization was effected in March, 1876. J. F. Ely, Alfred McKay, John Merchant, Dr. Hussey, J. C. Ellis, Israel Wright and Daniel Early were chosen Directors, with J. F. Ely, President; Alfred McKay, Vice President; and J. C. Ellis, Secretary. Meetings were held along the line of the road, and stock raised to the amount of $65,000.

The contract for building the road was sold out at Washington Court House, in April, 1877. George Potts & Co. were the contractors. Work was commenced June 1, 1877, at Allentown, in Greene County. Cars were run to Bowersville in September, 1877; arrived at Port William a month later. About this time (October, 1877), the name of the road was changed to Columbus, Washington & Cincinnati Railway, and the terminus to Washington Court House. This proved to be almost a fatal mistake. The interest in the road abated. Those who had been anticipating a through road from Cincinnati to Columbus saw in this move the blighting of all their hopes.

Viewing this whole matter in the light of the past, we are of the opinion that, if the policy of building one road from Cincinnati via Waynesville, Port William and Jeffersonville to Columbus, had been pursued, we would to-day have the cars running to the points named.

In July, 1878, the cars ran through to the Miami road. In January, 1878, a new Board of Directors was elected at Washington Court House, as follows: J. F. Ely, President; Alfred McKay, Vice President; Jesse H. Kirk, W. F. McKay, Dr. Hussey and J. M. Merchant. In September, 1879, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, Mr. Gimperling, of Dayton. July 5, 1879, the road was sold, in Xenia, Ohio, to the highest bidder, and bought by the Board of Directors. They continued in possession of the road until March, 1881, when it was sold to E. L. Harper & Co. During the fall and winter of 1881, the road was changed into a standard gauge. The bridges were rebuilt and strengthened, new ties put in, the grade widened, and the road very much improved in every respect. It is now known as the Cincinnati, Columbus & Hocking Valley Railway. Cars are now running from Jeffersonville, where they

connect with the Springfield Southern (a branch of the I., B. & W.), to the Little Miami, where they connect with trains on that road.

The purpose is to extend east to Columbus and west to Cincinnati. Passing as this road does through a rich part of the country, and one destitute of railroad facilities, it cannot help but become one of the most important thoroughfares in the State. The men who have been mainly instrumental in carrying forward this great enterprise have conferred a lasting benefit upon the community.

OTHER MATTERS.

In 1827, Shadrach Thornburgh and William Stanley built a pottery-kiln on the land that now belongs to W. F. McKay. It was not far from the creek, and about one-fourth of a mile north of the railroad.

They burned sugar pots for the settlers. At that time, there was a sugar-camp on almost every farm west of Port William. The settlers would gather here at night from miles around and engage in debate. "Pursuit or Possession?" was a favorite question. About this time, there were a number of copper stills on Anderson's Fork. John Oglesbee, Robert Stanley, James Babb, Josiah Borton, Samuel Miller, William Ireland and Jacob Peterson each owned one. Whisky was 18 cents per gallon, and in general use. About 1828, Samuel Smith, of Wilmington, started a store in a log house on Anderson's Fork, near where W. F. McKay now lives. Jackson Walker had charge of the store. This was the first store of any importance there was in the township.

Aaron Weller manufactured the first drain tile in the township. They were made on the wheel, by hand, in 1856. Allen Hiatt put in the first tile ditch in the same year. In 1858, Mr. Weller put up his tile factory, and has been making tile ever since. There have been hundreds of miles put in for drains in the township, and yet the demand is as great as ever.

John Stephens is the oldest man living in the township, and was born in the township.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The history of this township would not be complete without a brief reference to this important road, that once had a track across this township, and which, during the time it was in operation, did a thriving business.

Elihu Oren's house was the principal station in the township, and this was often filled with dusky passengers, fresh from the blue grass regions of Kentucky, anxious to try the experiment of a climate nearer the North Star, and under a different form of Government. They usually took passage in Abram Allen's "Liberator" (a large curtained carriage made for the purpose), and were driven by the light of the stars toward the "land of promise." At Paintersville, there were two or three ready to take them in charge. Joseph Coat, Abel Beven and Dr. Watson knew just what disposition to make of them. There was one peculiarity of this road: Its trains seldom ran by daylight, and even at night a head light was not used.

The North Star was the guide, and toward this the passengers were driven, with all possible speed, until they were landed safely in Canada.

Samuel Haines was one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery cause. He cast the only vote that was given in this township for James G. Birney in 1840; but this was the last time he voted alone. The anti-slavery sentiment grew stronger each year. D. S. King, Andrew Strickle, W. M. Waln and others fell into line, until it became a power in the township.

TEMPERANCE.

Since the days of the copper stills, there has been a marked change in the sentiment of our people on this question. Even William Ireland lived to advocate total abstinence by public speeches.

With one single exception, there has been no place in the township where intoxicating liquors were sold since 1860. A few years ago, there was a saloon started in Lumberton, but it was short-lived. It was impossible for the saloon-keeper to live in the moral atmosphere that surrounded him. As a result, our people are industrious, peaceable, prosperous and happy.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP IN THE WAR.

The anti-slavery sentiment that had been created by the early agitation of that question had much to do in preparing this township for the part she took in the war for the Union. Liberty Township was loyal in the strictest sense of that term. She furnished her full quota of men in answer to every call of the Government. Party lines were in a manner swept away, and Democrats and Republicans, with very few exceptions, vied with each other in helping to sustain the honor of our flag. She furnished no officers of high rank, but she furnished men who helped to bear the brunt of battle, and many of them gave their lives for their country's cause; and some of them are sleeping in unknown graves beneath the soil they helped redeem with their blood. She sent to the front her best men, and she is proud to-day of the record they made and the part they bore in that grand struggle for liberty. She realizes fully that what we now enjoy is due, under God, to what they did and because they died. She can never be so ungrateful as to forget them and theirs, and her highest ambition will ever be to preserve untarnished their flag and our flag, and to see to it that our best efforts will ever be to perpetuate that principle of our Government which recognizes all as equal before the law.

We give the following as a small part of the unwritten history of the war: At the battle of Lookout Mountain, the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry captured two brass pieces of artillery. There was a dispute at the time between Gen. Whitaker, who commanded the brigade to which the Fortieth belonged, and another officer, as to whom should belong the honor of capturing the same. Gen. Whitaker pointed to a soldier lying prone upon the ground, stiff and stark, at the very mouth of the cannon, his arms extended. Upon his knapsack was written, "Company G, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry," saying, "There is my evidence." Then, turning to the commander of the Fortieth Regiment, he said, "Col. Taylor, detail a squad of men to take charge of these pieces." The Colonel ordered the writer to select a squad of men and take charge of the cannon. By the light of the moon, we hauled them down the mountain and turned them over to an ordnance officer in the valley below.

The following is a true copy of the receipt received for the same:

CAMP AT LOOKOUT CREEK, November 25, 1863.

Received of J. N. Oren, Sergeant Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, two pieces of artillery captured by the Fortieth Regiment, at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

B. F. CROXTON, *1st Lieut., and Ord. Officer 1st Div. 4th Art.*

In concluding our work, we desire to extend our thanks to the following-named persons, who have kindly assisted us by furnishing valuable information, without which we could not have furnished this history: D. S. King, William Waln, Allen Hiatt, Joseph Whinery, Sarah Whinery, Isaac Hiatt, Daniel Oglesbee, William Stanly, of Watseka, Ill.; Absalom Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind.; Andrew Strickle, Hulda Thomas, Dr. Jones, Nellie Wilson, Elwood Bangham, John Stephens, Isaac Ellis, Joseph Ellis, Alfred McKay, Jesse Hoblet, Joseph Noon, Alice Green and Lottie Lundy, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Peterson.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

BY J. W. RICE.

THIS township was formed by an act of the County Commissioners, August 5, 1830. It occupies the southwestern corner of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Vernon Township, on the east by Washington and Jefferson Townships, on the south by Brown County and on the west by Warren County.

The surface of the township is in most parts what is called undulating, while in some places it is comparatively level. The soil is variable, comprising in its variety the deep, black vegetable mold, the yellow clay land and the sandy soil, all of which are very productive. In some parts of the township, a stratum of fine gravel underlies the upper soil at a depth of from six to eighteen inches.

The principal streams are Second Creek, running from the northeastern part of the township to the west side near the center; Lick Creek, running west through the southern part of the township and out at the west side, near the southern corner, and Whitacre's Run, which flows from east to west, south of the center. These streams, with their tributaries, form a perfect natural drainage of the land, and also furnish channels by which the water from artificial drainage is carried away. A vast quantity of the land was formerly swampy and too wet for cultivation, but, by the use of the modern system of draining and ditching, these lands have been made the most productive of any in the township.

The first election in the township was held in the woods near the cabin of Tobias Barnett (sometimes called Bernard), on the 4th day of September, 1830, when the following officers were elected: John Mitchell, John Stephens and John Salisbury, Trustees; Hiram Anderson, Clerk, and Edward Crosson, Jr., Treasurer. The farm on which this election was held is on the Twin pike, leading from Blanchester to Wilmington, about one and a half miles northeast of the former place, and is now owned by Charles Penquite.

At the first election for Justice of the Peace, the following were the electors: Jonathan Baldwin, G. Morrison, Hiram Anderson, Recompense Stansbury, John Salisbury, Nicholas Burns, Thomas Elsey, Jonathan Kirk, William Brown, Irwine Garrison, Benjamin Garrison, James Bryant, William Clark, William Hudson, Salby Hudson, Jeremiah Rowan, John Caddle, Lewis Nebber, Reuben Gillis, John Smith, Azel Lyon, Elisha Whitacre, Edward Crossen, Israel Lidles, Isaac Coons, William Sharrow, John Trump, Benjamin Murphy, James Cochran, David Fisher, Isaac Martin. These old pioneers have, without exception, passed away, and we are enjoying the fruits of their labor. Whether we are as grateful to them as we should be is a question for each heart to answer.

The following is a complete list of the Justices of the Peace of the township, with the dates of their commissions as such and their terms of service:

John Cooper, from November, 1830, to November 13, 1836; Nathan Hoggett, April 16, 1826, 1839, 1842; Jeremiah Rowan, April 17, 1830 to 1833; David Murphy, 1839 to 1845; John Frazie, July 19, 1847; William H. Baldwin, August 12, 1841; Joseph Blancett, April, 1835, to 1841; Calvin P. Baldwin, July 13, 1837, 1860, 1863; Nathan Bales, September 2, 1831; John T. Carnahan, September 8, 1854 to 1857; William Crossen, July 1, 1860 to 1863; James Jerrells, April 9, 1869; J. B. Newberry, June 26, 1866; A. N. Williams,

June 26, 1866, April 9, 1869, April 3, 1872, April 9, 1875; Henry Brown, July 14, 1853, resigned August 16, 1854; Morris Rilea, April 3, 1872, April 9, 1875, April 6, 1878, April 9, 1881; B. D. Scott, April 6, 1878.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this township began long before its organization and soon after the organization of the county. Squatters may have occupied the land, or some parts of it, previous to the date of the first settlement, but, if such was the case, no record or tradition of them can be found and no traces of them were found by the first-comers to the territory. No signs of the foot of man ever having been in the township were found by the first settler, except blazed paths or tracks through the forest; of these there were several, probably made by the Government surveyors or by exploring parties.

It is well settled that Jonathan Baldwin was the first to settle within the present limits of the township. He was born at or near Morgantown, Monongalia Co., Va., November 30, 1786, and remained with his father until 1804, when they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Guernsey County. In two years after settlement, he removed to Warren County, near where the village of Morrow now stands, and engaged in working by the month, building flat-boats for William Whitacre, with whom he remained until 1811. In that year, he married Harriet Blancett, of Warren County, and in the same year, he removed to the "Old Sawyer farm," near Springboro, in the same county. In 1812, he enlisted in the army and served during the campaign of that year under Gen. Harrison. He then returned to his home, near Springboro, where he remained until 1814, when he came to Marion Township and settled on a tract of 130 acres on Second Creek, this land being the residue of 400 acres previously purchased of Gen. Lytle by him. This land is now a part of that owned by Jacob Shank. Immediately after his arrival in the township, Mr. Baldwin, with the assistance of his two brothers, Samuel and Benjamin, cut the logs, dressed them and erected the first dwelling in the township. Being men of great physical strength, they accomplished this work in a very short time, and with no other assistance. At the time of his settlement, Mr. Baldwin's nearest neighbor was four miles from him, with a dense forest all the way between them. After the building of this cabin, the brothers returned to their home, in Warren County, and left Jonathan to prepare it for occupancy, which he did during the same year. This was in February, 1814, and, by the spring of 1815, he had six acres of land cleared and ready to be planted with corn for that year's use. He died August 28, 1868, in the eighty-second year of his age, having been twice married. His first wife, Margaret, died October 27, 1834, and his second wife, Mary, July 25, 1856. They all, together with his son, Judge William H. Baldwin, now lie in an old family graveyard on the home place.

Judge William H. Baldwin died November 19, 1862, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was a man of some distinction, and filled many offices of honor and trust. He was Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, General of the county militia, State Senator from his Senatorial District and Judge of the Second Judicial District of Ohio. At the time of his death, he occupied the position of Chairman of the Universalist State Convention of Ohio. All of these offices he filled with marked ability and with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. A short time before his death, he told the writer of this sketch that if he was financially able he would discontinue the practice of law and enter the ministry. In the last few years of his life, he was obliged to keep his seat in the court-room, not being able to rise, even to address the jury. By his death, the people realized what a blow they had

received, and his worth was then appreciated if never before. His loss is deplored and lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Another early settler was Reuben Gillis, who was born on Elkhorn, eleven miles north of Lexington, now Scott County, near the residence of Jacob Eulass, Sr., August 8, 1789. His father brought him to Ohio in May, 1799. Their first residence was a small log cabin on the farm of Calvin Ball, Esq., of Warren County. After living there a short time, they moved into a schoolhouse on the lands of Furgus McLean, father of Judge John McLean. They next lived on the farm of Widow Bunnel, on Clear Creek, adjoining and above the father of Judge George Kesling. From this point, he removed to Clinton County, near where Blanchester now is, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1877. When he came to the Blanchester neighborhood, Jonathan Baldwin, Galvin Morrison, William Liston, Sr., George Crossen, Edward Crossen, grandfather of Edward Crossen, the Widow Katy Crossen, William Clark, —— Stanberry, Elisha Whitacre, Nicholas Burns and William Caudle were already living in Second Creek. Caudle was the father-in-law of the alleged murderer of Peter Peyton, the old colored man.

The first white child born in the township was Benjamin Baldwin, who was born October 15, 1815. He is still living in reasonably good health, and is able yet to do a good day's work at any kind of manual labor. He owns a well-improved farm of good land near the village of Blanchester. He has six brothers, three sisters and three half-sisters living, all in good health. They are all children of Jonathan Baldwin, who was twice married, having twelve children by his first wife and three by his last. His eldest two children were born near the village of Springboro, in Warren County, and the others in this township, where twelve of them yet survive. They are all freeholders and all live in sight of the place of their birth—indeed, so near are they together that the ringing of a common dinner bell could be heard by them all. Several of them live on the land purchased by their father from Gen. Lytle, who entered it from the Government. It is now within the corporation and a part of the village of Blanchester. At the time of their father's settlement here, their nearest neighbor was Joseph Sever, who lived in Warren County, four miles away. The next neighbor was near Collins' tavern, now called Villars' Chapel, a distance of seven miles, and the next was a family named Leonard, wher the village of Fayetteville now is.

Galvin Morrison emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815, and located in this township on land now owned by William Zimmer. His wife, Catharine Morrison, was the first person interred in the old graveyard, where the first schoolhouse stood.

Elisha Whitacre, of whose nativity we are not apprised, emigrated to Ohio soon after Zimmer, and settled on land now included in the town of Blanchester. He was a sturdy, energetic pioneer, and cleared a large amount of land in his lifetime. He brought his wife and family with him. Recompense Stansbury, from New Jersey, Hiram Anderson, William Liston and Edward Crossen were among the early settlers of the township.

Jeremiah Rowan was an old resident of the township. He was born in York County, Penn., on the 19th of June, 1784. In 1802, at the age of eighteen, he came with his father to Ohio and landed above Cincinnati at the present site of Columbia. He lived for nearly twenty years near the town of Montgomery, Hamilton County, from which place he moved to Marion Township, and for a number of years was Justice of the Peace in that township. John B. Gustin, from Pennsylvania, settled in this township in 1836.

John Cooper, another old pioneer, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in the year 1786, and, early in 1802, he emigrated to Highland County, Ohio.

In 1803, he was married to Rachel More, and, in 1827, he moved to Marion Township, one and a half miles east of Blanchester, where he remained until his death, in 1832. His wife, Rachel Cooper, survived him, and died in 1876, in the ninety-first year of her age, being at the time of her death the oldest person living in the township. John Cooper was a Justice of the Peace in this township for a number of years, and was familiarly known as Squire Cooper.

William Crossen, who was born June 9, 1800, emigrated from Westmoreland County, Penn., to Ohio in the year 1806, and landed at Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio; he remained in Hamilton and Warren Counties a few years, and then finally settled in Marion Township nearly sixty years ago. He is still living and a resident of this township.

Mrs. Henry Shank, widow of Henry Shank, deceased, emigrated to this township from Fauquier County, Va., over fifty years ago. She is now in the eighty-ninth year of her age, and is the oldest woman living in the township.

Dr. Wilfred Cusick was the pioneer physician of the township; he settled here early in the spring of 1840, and secured an extensive practice, to which he devoted his energies until the fall of 1862, when he died.

Hartwell Gilliam, though not a pioneer of the township, merits mention as being one of the oldest men therein; he was born in Sussex County, Va., on Independence Day (July 4), 1788. In 1813, he enlisted in the war, and served until peace was declared. He came to Ohio on Christmas Day, 1831, and a few years later entered Marion Township. He is still hale and hearty and occupies himself with the work of the farm.

Another old citizen is Reuben Murphy, who was born at Bedell's Station, Warren Co., Ohio, March 1, 1802; he came to Clinton County in 1838, and to Marion Township in 1860; he is strong and very robust for his years and accomplishes tasks that would be difficult for a much younger person.

Gertrude Newell was born in New Jersey November 12, 1800, and moved to Warren County when forty-one or forty-two years of age. She came to Marion Township a few years previous to 1860.

The early settlers were very much annoyed with wolves, and it required constant vigilance to protect their young stock, especially sheep, from the ravages of these beasts, great numbers of which infested the forest at an early day. Notwithstanding their vigilance, these troublesome pests would often play sad havoc with the flocks and herds of settlers, especially of those isolated from the more thickly settled region. Bears were also to be seen in the forests, and these, too, made frequent raids on the farmyard, but they were much less to be feared than other smaller and more numerous animals that then abounded. Game, such as deer, wild turkeys, raccoons and squirrels, was very plentiful and furnished the settlers with fresh meat at all seasons, and with sport for their few leisure hours. The squirrels and "coons" were very destructive to the corn crops, often destroying several rows next to the woods in a single night. To save the crops from these animals, parties were formed to scour the woods around the settlements and a premium was awarded to the hunter bringing in the most scalps at the end of a given time. The number sometimes killed by one of these parties seems fabulous to us now.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse built in the township was a log house erected on a half-acre of land donated for that purpose by Hiram Anderson. This land was part of the original 400 acres previously purchased by Baldwin. The first school taught in the house was by James Cochran, an ex-soldier of the Revolutionary war. The lot on which this house stood was afterward used as a bury-

ing-ground, and is now about full of graves. The remains of many of the old settlers have here found a last resting-place, after long lives of hardship and toil. The cemetery is adjoining the Odd Fellows' Cemetery on the north. This last has been a popular place of burial for the past ten years.

The next school taught in the township was by Benjamin Baldwin, another Revolutionary soldier, and the father of Jonathan Baldwin. The school was kept in a log house on the south bank of Second Creek, about twenty or thirty rods east of where the iron bridge now crosses the creek. The ground is part of an outlot now owned by Samuel Baldwin and a part of Baldwin's original purchase, but now within the corporation limits of Blanchester Village.

The next schoolhouse in the township was built on the farm of William Crossen, now owned by Rebecca Saxton and Mary Baldwin, sisters, and daughters of Jonathan Baldwin.

The schoolhouses of that day were all well supplied with fire-places requiring wood from four to six feet long, stoves being then but little known or used. The seats consisted of slabs from the saw-mill, if they could be procured, but if not to be had there, they were cut out of timber of sufficient size. They were from three to four inches thick, six to eight inches wide and from eight to twelve feet long, and hewed on the upper side. The seats were placed fifteen or twenty inches from the floor, thus preventing the smaller children's feet from touching the floor. The school was usually in session all day, neither the teachers nor parents thinking how they were punishing their children by giving them such long hours of study. The children never complained, being buoyed by the thought that they would soon grow so their feet could touch the floor, but this era in their lives was soon followed by being taken from school and put to work on the farm.

The writing-desks in the schoolhouses were made by fastening wide planks, with strips along their lower edges, to the wall, with supports braced under them, against the wall. The strips served to keep the copy-book and inkstand from slipping off. On these desks the scholars would strive to imitate the copies set for them by the teacher, who would take each copy-book in the morning and write the lesson to be practiced along the top.

These schools were all operated and maintained by subscription, each settler subscribing so many scholars at from $1.25 to $1.50 per scholar for a quarter of sixty-five days. Twenty scholars at the above rate were considered a good school, and with these the teacher would open his school and begin teaching the few branches then thought necessary. In beginning the school, the would-be teacher drew up articles of agreement, which he presented to each settler for his subscription. Some would pay in money and some in produce, but many paid in wood, as this could be cut near the schoolhouse with no other expense than the labor of cutting, which was in many cases performed by the scholar. The teacher boarded around among the families of his supporters, dividing his time among them; but often one, two or three families would take it upon themselves to board him all the time, and in this event he changed his boarding-house but a few times during the quarter. When a scholar had advanced to the single rule of three, with a slight knowledge of Peter Parley's Geography, he was considered as having a sufficient education, and would be taken from school and put to work in the clearing, unless he desired to qualify himself for a teacher. The girls were usually not as far advanced as the boys, as it was deemed more necessary to educate them in the kitchen and household duties, and as it was thought, too, that they did not possess the faculty for learning that the boys did.

There are now in the township five subdistricts, each district containing a comfortable school building. Four of these are brick and one is

frame. The town of Blanchester constitutes a special school district, in which five teachers are employed, one in each department. The enumeration of children of a school age in Blanchester District is 333; in the five subdistricts, 290; total number of children of school age in the township, 623. In the township there are ten teachers regularly employed. It is a heavy tax on the property holders to hire so many teachers, yet they consider the money as being well spent when properly used by those in authority. The success of our country lies in the fact that no money is begrudged by our liberal-hearted tax-payers, when it is used for the cultivation of the minds of the growing youth. The schools in this township are in a flourishing conditon, well attended and usually well taught. No youth in the township can in future years lay his want of education to the lack of educational advantages.

CHURCHES.

The first church built in the township was a brick building erected by the members of the Methodist Episcopal society on Lick Run. The ground on which the church was built was purchased by the society of John Salisbury in 1842. This denomination as an organization has become extinct in the township, outside of Blanchester, and the old brick church has been torn down, but the ground where it stood is still owned by the Methodist society. Several bodies were interred in the lot around the church, but as it is now in an open field, the graves are left uncared for, the friends and relatives of those buried there having died or removed to other States.

The next church was a frame building, built in 1845, by the Free-Will Baptists. It was on a lot in Blanchester, purchased of Christopher Lazenby. The first Trustees of the church were Levi Sever, Bonham Fox and Edward Crossen. The society now numbers about one hundred members. It is out of debt and in a flourishing condition.

The United Brethren Church was built in 1849. It is a one-story frame building, two miles northeast of Blanchester on the Wilmington Turnpike. The first Trustees were John Stevens, John Shields and James Cleland. The society is out of debt and now numbers ninety members.

The Universalist Church of Blanchester was built in 1852. It is a brick building, two stories high. The basement contains four rooms, formerly used for school, but now three are used by the Village Council for Council Chamber, engine-house and Mayor's office and one for an agricultural implement wareroom. The second story comprises the church auditorium. The first Trustees were William H. Baldwin, William McFerren, John T. Carnahan, Hudson Sever and Absalom C. Newkirk. The society is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, now numbering 134 members. They are out of debt and have a constant income from the rent of their rooms, which goes toward the support of the church.

The Roman Catholic Church of Blanchester was built in 1876. It is a neatly constructed brick edifice, one story high, and of sufficient size to accommodate the membership, which is not large.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Blanchester was built in 1880. It is a neat brick building, well finished inside and out. The first Trustees were D. H. Moon, John Johnson, P. A. Snyder, Owen West and E. M. Mulford. The society is in a good financial condition and now numbers about one hundred members.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Blanchester Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., was chartered by the State Grand Lodge, in session at Cincinnati, October 15, 1850. The lodge first met in Samuel Baldwin's old frame hall, which they occupied until the fall of 1864,

when they leased the hall, now known as the Ross Hall, of R. Goodwin. Here they remained until 1871, when they moved to their own hall, in Trickey's Block, on Broadway street, near the railroad. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a good hall nicely furnished and about forty members.

Fithian Lodge, No. 373, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio in June, 1866. There are now nearly sixty members in good standing in the lodge. This lodge has acted the part of the Good Samaritan since its organization by financially and otherwise aiding brothers, or the families of brothers, when in distress.

A building and loan association was organized in Blanchester in July, 1871, with a capital of $100,000. The association settled with and paid all the stockholders in May, 1880. The association proves a real benefit to the stockholders and the village by keeping a large amount of money in profitable circulation, and by placing within the reach of builders capital with which to carry on their designs. So well were the stockholders pleased with the result of their venture that a similar enterprise with the same amount of capital was organized in 1881. The stock of this association now sells readily at $5 premium.

CONCLUSION.

The township of Marion has made rapid progress in improvements within the last few years. Over fifty miles of free turnpike have been built, at a cost of over $50,000. Large amounts of drainage tile have been laid, whereby lands heretofore almost useless have been converted into productive and valuable fields. Two railroads have been built through the township, and a perfect network of mud or summer roads have been made, by which any part of the township is easily accessible. Much of the finest timber of the township is being felled and manufactured into lumber, building materials and other useful articles. This township was originally well stocked with trees of great variety, among them being the oak, elm, sugar, beech, hickory, sycamore, walnut, butternut, ash, haw, and, in the lowlands, maple, while along the streams a lower growth of sycamore, willow and prickly ash abounded. These trees grew at times to great height, such being the case with the sycamore, oak and elm in particular. The land once covered by these giants of the forest and enriched by their decayed branches and leaves, has since been, by the hand of man, converted into waving fields, productive orchards and verdant meadows.

There is now in the township, outside of the village of Blanchester, realty to the value of $324,514, and chattels to the value of $129,888; realty in Blanchester, $109,412; chattels in Blanchester, $94,324; special school districts, outside of corporation, in realty, $59,443; special school districts in chattels, $1,738; total valuation of property in the township, including special school districts, $734,962. Population of township in 1880, 1,957; number of acres of land in the township, 15,819. The largest vote ever polled in the township was on October 12, 1880, when the poll amounted to 500 votes.

BLANCHESTER.

This village was laid out by Joseph and John Blancett, and the plat recorded March 23, 1832. There were originally twenty-four lots, four poles by eight poles square, and one lot (No. 15) not quite so large. The lots were numbered consecutively from 1 to 24, lying on each side of two streets—Broadway running northwest and southeast, and Main street, running northeast and southwest. The courses of the lots were north 45½ degrees east by south, 44½ degrees east.

The following additions have since been made: John Baldwin's Addition, December 15, 1832; same, another addition, July 9, 1834. July 13, 1835,

a resurvey of the original plat was made at the instance of the original proprietors, John and Joseph Blancett. Christopher Lazenby made an addition September 3, 1851, containing the present railroad depot ground, Railroad street, Depot street, Lazenby street, Walnut street, Mill street, Church street, Fancy street, Pearl street, Bourbon street and several alleys. C. Lazenby made an addition of outlots September 19, 1851. Wilfred Cusick's Addition, containing Center street, was platted October 8, 1851. William H. Baldwin's Addition, containing Grove and Wright streets, was made November 16, 1855. March 6, 1865, the necessary proceedings were had and the town duly incorporated by the County Commissioners under the laws of the State. August 9, 1873, the corporation was extended to include contiguous territory, on a petition signed by property owners within the territory to be annexed, and recommended by the authorities of the town. Anshutz & Patterson's Addition, including the school lot and Clark, High and Columbus streets, was platted February 2, 1874. J. K. Trickey's Addition, with Central avenue and South Broadway street, was platted November 16, 1876. The County Commissioners, in behalf of the heirs of Jonathan Baldwin, deceased, made an addition to the town, containing Baldwin and Blancett streets, October 16, 1877.

The town is situated in the southwestern corner of Marion Township, at the junction of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad with the Hillsboro Branch of the same road. Wilson's Run and Second Creek surround the town on three sides and connect at the eastern edge of the corporation.

The first merchant of the town was Joseph Blancett, who occupied a hewed-log house on the present site of John Simonton & Son's harness shop. He kept a general line of groceries, notions and such other articles as would be found in a country store of that day. He was followed by Isaac Frazier and William H. Baldwin. The former occupied a room built of logs that stood on the site of Moon & Strawn's drug store; the latter had a stand at a point now outside of the corporation, north of town, on land now owned by George Snyder. William Bundy was the first blacksmith; he had a log shop on the lot now owned by James Gustin. Bryant Trickey, the first wagon-maker, had a log shop on the lot now occupied by John Simonton's livery stable. On the 24th of March, 1870, S. R. Nickerson began the publication of the Blanchester *Herald*, and continued eighteen months, when he sold to James S. Turk, who, in a short time, changed the name of the paper to the *Marion Independent*, the publication of which ceased about the 1st of October, 1872.

The following is a partial list of the various kinds of business now carried on in the town: Four agricultural warerooms, three blacksmith shops, two wagon and carriage maker's shops, six house and sign painters' shops, two chair factories, four boot and shoe shops, seven dry goods and grocery stores, three livery stables, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, three hotels, several millwright and mill furniture shops, three carpenter shops, two lumber yards, one furniture store, three butcher shops, three real estate agents, three Notaries Public, three drug stores, three grain warehouses, two bakeries, three confectionery stores, one bank, three millinery stores, a hame factory, where hames are made by the thousand ready for the collar, three hardware stores, one tin shop, three brick yards, five physicians, two dentists, one publishing house, one silversmith, two undertakers, two carpet weavers and a score of carpenters, brick masons and stone workers.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

BY THOMPSON DOUGLASS.

SITUATED in the extreme northeastern corner of the county and bounded on the north by Wilson Township and Fayette County, on the east by Fayette County, on the south by Wayne Township, and on the west by Wilson and Union Townships, we find the above named township. Whence the name was derived is not now definitely known, but the supposition is well warranted that it was so named on account of the rich soil of the territory originally comprised within its borders. It was one of the three original townships into which the county was divided by the Commissioners on the 6th of April, 1810, and was erected in words as follows, viz.: "Ordered, that all that part of Clinton County east of the old boundary line of Warren County shall be one township known by the name of Richland." The township was not surveyed nor its boundaries described until the 10th of August, 1813, at which time the original boundaries were fixed as follows: "Beginning at a large hickory at the corner of Greene Township in the line of Union Township, thence running with the line of Greene Township to the southerly corner of the county and at the corner of Fayette County, thence north with the county line to the northeast corner, thence west with the county line to the original line of Warren County, thence south with said original line to the line of Union Township, thence with the line of Union Township to the place of beginning." It will be seen from this description that the township originally comprised all of what is now Wilson, Wayne and Greene Townships, and parts of Liberty, Union and Clark. A part of the township was taken from the west side to form Union and Greene Townships, August 21, 1813, and on July 15, 1817, a part was taken from the same side to form Liberty; Wayne was formed from a part of Richland March 4, 1837, and Wilson in August, 1850. The township, as it now exists, is of an irregular shape, being in its longest part, east and west, about eight miles long, by about four miles wide in the widest part, and containing 21,210.72 acres of fine agricultural lands as can be found. It is plentifully drained by the waters of Lee's Creek in the south, Rattlesnake Creek in the northeast corner, Palmer's Branch, Wilson's Branch and Grassy Branch, tributaries of Rattlesnake, in the eastern part, and Anderson's Fork, and a branch of Todd's Fork in the western part. Extending through the township from north to south, and nearly on the line of the old Urbana road, is a water shed which has an elevation of about one hundred feet, and which divides the Scioto from the Miami waters, the streams on the east running into the Scioto River through the Rattlesnake Creek and its branches, while those on the west flow into the Miami. Anderson's Fork, running north-northwest, empties into Cæsar's Creek in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, at New Burlington, and a branch of Todd's Fork drains the western limit of the township.

The surface of the country is, generally speaking, level, there being no hills or breaks of any kind. The grade in the eastern part of the township is about six feet to the mile, ascending to the table-lands or water shed. The slope on the western side is very considerably less, and the land is a little more rolling between Anderson's Fork and the water shed, but resumes the level appearance from Anderson's Fork to the western side of the township. There is very little if any waste land in the township; no bogs, swamps or hills, no broken country, no stone lands, and, in fact, no untillable lands, even the beds of the streams being so narrow that they occupy but a very small space as compared with those in adjoining counties.

The soil is of a rich alluvial character based on a clayey subsoil which, in some places, has a stratum of stone underlying it at the depth of from four to six feet. The bed of Anderson's Fork is composed entirely of this stone, a stratum of which underlies the creek, extending about a mile from the stream on the west side, and about one hundred yards from it on the east side. The stone belongs to the class of limestone called the Clinton limestone, which is found throughout the county. From it a very good quality of lime can be produced, which, though not so white, is equally as good for building purposes as any other.

The land of the township is particularly well adapted to the raising of corn and grass, but it has not been as profitable for the cereals as it might have been; the improved system of drainage now in vogue is rapidly making it adapted for the raising of almost any crop.

The timber of the township was originally in great variety, and sometimes grew to a large size. In the low, swampy land the elm and maple trees grew in great abundance, clearly indicating the richness of the soil on which they stood. On the higher ground the burr oak grew in profusion, while vast quantities of sugar tree grew in all parts of the township. In addition to the above, trees of all other kinds peculiar to this locality could be found. Rails were split by the settlers from walnut, blue ash and other trees that are today of great value. Besides the heavy timber, the ground was covered with a thick growth of underbrush and vines through which a passage could only be cut with much difficulty.

The whole of the township is in what is known as the Virginia Military District, and is composed of surveys entered by holders of military warrants, which are fully explained in the general history of the county. The following is a list of the entries and surveys made in this township.

Entry No. 550, August 4, 1787. Richard C. Anderson and Mayo Carrington enter 4,000 acres of land on Military Warrant No. 856 beginning three miles southeast of Col. Logan's encampment in October, 1786, when a man deserted from him, running southwest 400 poles, and from the beginning northeast 400 poles, thence at right angles southeast from each end of this line for quantity. Surveyed March 3, 1794, by John Obannon, District Surveyor.

Entry No. 698, August 8, 1787. Jonathan Clark enters 1,000 acres of land part of Military Warrant No. 172, beginning at the northeast corner of Anderson and Carrington's entry, No. 550, running south 45° east with Anderson and Carrington's line 400 poles, thence north 45° east at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 4, 1794.

Entry No. 727, August 8, 1787. Clement Biddle, assignee, enters 1,000 acres on several Military Warrants, Nos. 1,756, 1,906, 187, 1,891, 1,789, beginning at the northern corner of Jonathan Clark's entry, No. 698, running 400 poles southeast with Clark's line, thence 400 poles northeast at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 7, 1794.

Entry No. 729, August 8, 1787. John Tench, assignee, enters 1,200 acres of land, a part of Military Warrant No. 2,377, beginning at the north corner of Biddle's entry, No. 727, running southeast with Biddle's line 400 poles, thence northeast at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 7, 1794.

Entry No. 730, August 8, 1787. Lieut. Nathaniel Anderson enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 2,235, beginning at the north corner of Jonathan Clark's entry, No. 698, running 400 poles southwest with Clark's line, thence north 45° west at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 4, 1794.

Entry No. 732, August 8, 1787. Capt. William Lindsay enters 1,000

acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 1,199, beginning at the north corner of Nathaniel Anderson's entry, No. 730, running southeast 400 poles with Anderson's line, thence northeast with Biddle's line at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 8, 1794.

Entry No. 758, August 8, 1787. Capt. Nathaniel Burwell enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 2,133, beginning at the north corner of John Tench's entry, No. 729, running south 45° east with Tench's line 400 poles, thence north 45° east 400 poles, thence at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 8, 1794.

Entry No. 763, August 8, 1787. Lieut. Col. Presley Neville enters 1,400 acres of land, a part of Military Warrant No. 18, beginning at the north corner of John Roberts' entry No. 699, running south 45° east 500 poles, passing Roberts' east corner at 400 poles, thence north 45° east at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 8, 1794.

Entry No. 766, August 8, 1787. Lieut. Col. Presley Neville enters 1,400 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 18, beginning at the north corner of entry 767, running south 45° east with his former line 500 poles, thence north 45° east at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 10, 1794.

Entry No. 837, August 9, 1787. Lieut. Col. Presley Neville entered 1,400 acres of land east of his entry, No. 766, but withdrew the entry, and on May 7, 1794, he entered 1,400 acres, part of Military Warrant No. 18, on the waters of Paint Creek, beginning at the east corner of his former survey, No. 766, running with his former line north 45° west 500 poles, thence north 45° east, and at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon June 15, 1794.

Entry No. 854, August 10, 1787. Lieut. Col. Thomas Posey enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 240, beginning at the north corner of Nathaniel Burwell's entry, No. 758, running north 45° east, with Patrick Carne's line 400 poles, thence at right angles south 45° east for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 22, 1794.

Entry No. 855, August 10, 1787. Capt. Thomas Pemberton enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 398, beginnng at the south corner of Thomas Posey's entry, No. 854, running north 45° east 400 poles with Posey's line, thence south 45° east at right angles for quantity. Four hundred acres of this was withdrawn and entered in Survey 274. Surveyed by John Obannon March 21, 1794.

Entry No. 895, August 10, 1787. Lieut. William Whitaker enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 2,121, beginning at the north corner of Thomas Pemberton's entry, No. 855, and the south corner of Joseph Scott's entry, No. 891, running north 45° east 400 poles with Scott's line, thence south 45° east, at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 19, 1794.

Entry No. 891, August 10, 1787. Capt. Joseph Scott, Jr., enters 1,000 acres, part of Military Survey No. 1,887, beginning at the north corner of Edward Douse's entry, No. 880, running north 45° east 400 poles with Douse's line, thence south 45° east at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 17, 1794.

Entry No. 900, August 10, 1787. Leut. Col. Edward Carrington enters 1,500 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 1,792, beginning at the north corner of P. Neville's entry, No. 837, running north 45° east with Thomas Pemberton's line to his east corner, thence south 45° east at right angles for quantity. Seven hundred and eighty acres of this was withdrawn. Surveyed by John Obannon April 5, 1794.

Entry No. 932, August 11, 1787. James Galt, heir, enters 1,000 acres of land on Military Warrant No. 194, beginning at the north corner of J. Scott's entry, No. 891, the south corner of Alexander Balmain's entry, No. 917, running north 45° east 400 poles with Balmain's line, thence south 45° east 400 poles at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 18, 1794.

Entry No. 1,061, August 13, 1787. Gen. Daniel Morgan enters 2,500 acres of land on Military Warrant No. 19, beginning at the east corner of P. Neville's entry, No. 837, running south 45° west 800 poles, thence south 45° east at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon April 1, 1794.

Entry No. 1,449, August 18, 1787. Col. Edward Carrington entered 1,500 acres, which was withdrawn, and on March 13, 1794, he entered 1,200 acres on Military Warrant No. 1,792, beginning at the east corner of Anderson and Carrington's entry, No. 550, on the waters of Cæsar's Creek, running with their line, north 45° west 400 poles, thence north 45° east and at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by John Obannon March 29, 1794.

Entry No. 6,298, July 17, 1809. Thomas Bagwell and Agnes Lingo, representatives of Thomas Lingo, deceased, enter 309 acres of land on two military warrants, Bagwell 200 acres on No. 5,579, and Mrs. Lingo 109 acres on part of 5,589, on the waters of Paint Creek, beginning at the east corner of Edward Dawes' entry, No. 811, running north 45° west 378 poles, thence north 45° east 88 poles, thence south 45° east 500 poles, thence south 45° west 136 poles, thence north 45° west 130 poles, thence north 45° east 48 poles to the place of beginning. Surveyed by John Galloway, Jr., July 20, 1809.

In addition to these surveys, there are, jutting into the township, small corners of T. Bland's entry, No. 885, Lieut. John Jameson's entry, No. 907, and Capt. William Lindsay's entry, No. 963.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace of the township since its erection, together with the dates of election and terms of service: Absalom Reed, June 30, 1810, 1813, 1816, 1819, 1824, 1825, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1837, 1840, 1843; Willam Venard, June 23, 1810, to October, 1813; Joseph Roberds, April 21, 1810, 1813, April 21, 1821, April 21, 1824, 1827; his last term of office as Justice of the Peace expired in 1850; John Allen, 1814 to 1817; Samuel Reed, 1815 to 1827; James Gollaher, April, 1816; Joseph Shepherd, May, 1818; John C. Spencer, April, 1825; Maurice Howard, May 7, 1830; William Antram, December 15, 1831, to December, 1834; Stephen Evans, April 17, 1833, 1838, 1839, 1842; Edward Adams, April 3, 1827, to 1833; Moses Rees, November 16, 1833, November 25, 1859; Edward Thorp, May 15, 1837, 1840, 1843, Benjamin Brown, May 15 to May 27, 1837; resigned; Alexander Roberts, September 23, 1837; Adam Miller, April 11, 1837; Harrison Jeffs, April 26, 1842, died; Charles P. Gallaher, March 31, 1843, June 29, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1864; Oliver H. P. Dakin, November 16, 1853; James B. Betser, December 3, 1856; Joseph T. States, November, 1856; John Kingery, October 27, 1844, 1867, 1876, 1879; John Sillik, January 26, 1861, resigned February 12, 1861; David Giffin, August 3, 1866, 1881; David Chance, October 28, 1861, 1864; John Jackson, October 20, 1870 to 1873; Joseph Roebuck, February 2, 1871 to 1877; James M. Morton, September 18, 1878 to 1881; William H. Dakin, October 13, 1881;* D. B. Matthews, July 13, 1881.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The early settlement of this township was greatly retarded by the imperfect titles to the lands derived by settlers. Many of them purchased tracts

* We are indebted to the late Judge R. B. Harlan for the above list.

of varying extent, and after clearing and improving the land, would find that the seller had no title, and they were obliged to pay for the land a second time, or engage in a useless law suit which usually resulted in little less than bankruptcy to the settler and a judgment in favor of the new claimant. On this account, people were afraid to buy, and preferred taking land direct from the Government in regularly surveyed townships. In addition to this, the nature of the ground was against early settlement, as our fathers preferred locating on more elevated lands, free from the water that covered the ground in the lowlands. Richland Township, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, was little better than a huge swamp or bog. The ground was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the leaves of which lay in half decayed matter of several inches in depth, the earth was wet and almost covered with pools of standing water, and a rank growth of grass and underbrush prevented the rays of the sun from ever reaching the sodden earth. But the clearing and draining of the land has made this one of the banner agricultural townships of the State. Its farms are rich, fertile and productive, its water supply good, and its drainage perfect. Farms that were originally purchased for $1.80 per acre are now valued at $100 per acre. As a single instance of this, the farm of William Knox, in what is known as the Holly purchase, is cited.

Who the first settler of the township was has long been a matter of doubt, the honor being due to one of two settlements that were made at about the same time. Careful investigation of all testimony likely to throw light on the subject now leads to the belief that the first settlement was made in what is now called the Reed settlement. The settlement of the county was made in three stages, the Reed settlement on the Wilmington & Washington pike being the first, the Upper Prairie settlement along Anderson's Fork being the second, and the Palmer settlement in the Tench Survey being the third.

The first settlers were Absalom and Samuel Reed, two brothers, who came from Bourbon County, Ky., in the year 1803, and settled on land in the Lindsay Survey. Both brought their families with them. Absalom's family consisted of his wife, Edith (Paris) Reed, and one son, Jehu, who was the only child they had. Samuel brought his wife, Sarah (Paris) and three children, viz., Elizabeth, Absalom and Abner. After his settlement here, he had born to him Josephus, Cyrus, John, William, Mary and Samuel P. The brothers bought all the Lindsay Survey, but afterward sold 100 acres to their brother, Cyrus, then a young man, who passed through the war of 1812, and in 1819, came to Ohio and settled on this land. Logan, the celebrated Indian chief, with his band, is said to have been on the land at the time of their settlement here.

The next settlements that were made were by Thomas Stett, David Reed and Samuel Reed, in 1804. Stett was of Irish descent, and brought his wife, Martha, a sister of the Reeds. He had six children, one boy and three girls being the present survivors of the family. He settled on 150 acres on Anderson's Fork, on the line of the Centerville road. In 1851, he moved to Iowa, where he died, his wife having died in Richland Township. His farm is now owned by William Reed, and is second to none for fertility in the township.

The Reeds, David and Samuel, were of Irish descent, and sons of James Reed. They came from Kentucky, and were both unmarried. David located on 100 acres of land, now in Wayne Township, and married Hannah Daugherty, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter, one son, William, being the only survivor. Samuel raised a family of eight or ten children.

Thomas Hardwick came from Tennessee to Kentucky, and thence, in 1805–06, to Richland Township, where he located on 150 acres of land in the Tench Survey. He brought two sons, Charles and William, and three married daugh-

ters, viz., Mrs. James Palmer, Mrs. John Palmer and Mrs. John Nelson. His family were all grown and married when he came, and all are now dead. Mr. Hardwick built the first horse-mill in the township. He was a respectable, honest, hard working frontier man. He sold his farm to Ezekiel Spurgeon in 1808, and returned to Kentucky. His son, William, settled another farm in the same survey, where he remained a short time with his brother-in-law, John Palmer, but afterward moved to Wayne Township. Mrs. John Palmer, with her husband and family, removed to Indiana prior to 1837. Mrs. James Palmer, husband and family moved to Missouri about 1837. None of the Palmers have left any descendants in the county. Mrs. John Nelson and family moved to the neighborhood of Antioch, in Greene Township.

Ezekiel Spurgeon emigrated from Kentucky to Adams County, Ohio, and in 1808, came to Richland Township, where he bought the Thomas Hardwick farm. He had the following children: William, Rebecca, Nancy, James, John, Samuel and Jesse, all now dead but Rebecca and possibly William. They all married and had children, and all of the family have now left the county except James, the son of John, Thomas, the son of James, and Cyrus, the son of Jesse.

Levi Arnold came into the township shortly after the year 1807, from Kentucky. He was a smart man, much respected, and was subjected to a severe accident by being run over and almost split asunder by a wagon. He located on a farm in the Posey Survey, part of his land lying on either side of the creek in that survey. He was married and became the father of a large family. He moved from Clinton County to Illinois, where he died.

William Cue came to Richland Township from Warren County, Ohio, in 1810, and settled in the Tench Survey, buying 100 acres of land from James Gallaher, in payment for which he was to clear land for Gallaher. His farm included what is now known as the "Ulysses Morgan" property, and the recent site of the "burnt tavern." The latter part he afterward sold to James Gillispie, who built the "burnt tavern," and the fall and winter of 1813–14, sunk a tan yard. Gillispie died on the place, and about the year 1832 his family left the county. The Morgan property was sold by Cue to Joseph Hathaway, who left the county in 1817 or 1818. Cue, after selling out, bought another farm in the same survey, part of what is now known as the "old Bosworth" farm. He remained here until 1830, when he left the county.

William Burris emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky, and in 1809 located in Fayette County, Ohio. Previous to 1812, he came to Richland Township with his wife, Celia (Bellar), and nine children. He was born January 3, 1764, and his wife April 12, 1771. Both died in Richland Township. Of the children, the only three survivors are living in Clinton County, but none are in this township.

James Gallaher, who owned land in Richland Township, came to the township in 1810, and sold some of his land to William Cue. In February, 1814, he moved his family onto the premises where he died in 1825, aged sixty-one years. He was born in New Jersey, in 1764, and in 1796 emigrated to Warren County, Ohio. While there, he assisted in building the first brick house in Lebanon. In 1796, he married Leah Porter, who died in 1831. They had eight children, two boys and six girls, of whom Charles P., now living near Sabina, is the only survivor. The land on which they located is still known as the "old Gallaher place."

David Osborn, Richard Thornburg, Richard Mills, Michael Myers and Henry Myers, all settled on Rattlesnake Branch and Wilson Branch, north of Sabina, prior to 1813. Osborn came from North Carolina when quite old, bringing with him his wife, one son and several daughters, some of his family

being left at home. He afterward moved to Indiana. Thornburg moved from Carolina to Tennessee, and thence to this township. He had two sons and four daughters. Mills was also a Carolinian; he settled on the land now owned by Smith & McClintock, but, after remaining but a short time, he moved to Indiana. Myers was a recent emigrant from Germany, and Henry was his married son. Very little can now be learned of them.

Joshua White was one of the soldiers from New Jersey who went into Pennsylvania to suppress the insurrection. After his discharge he remained in Pennsylvania, and there married Betsey Canno, of near Pittsburgh. He emigrated to Adams County, Ohio, and some time previous to 1814, located in Richland Township, in what is now Wayne Township. In 1829, he came into Richland Township as it now exists, where some of his descendants still reside.

Joseph Roberds, a Pennsylvanian, emigrated from South Carolina to Clinton County, in 1805, and in 1818 moved into Richland Township, locating in the Posey Survey, about a quarter of a mile east of the Hogue Schoolhouse, where he bought land of one Batton, who had bought out Levi Arnold. Mr. Roberds married Anna Randall, and had a family of fifteen children, fourteen of whom reached their majority. Most of them are now dead, and only one, Elias, is now living in the county. He claims to be the oldest man now living in the county that was born in the county and that has spent his whole life there. He was born in 1807, and now owns 350 acres of land in the Posey Survey. His father, Joseph, moved to Indiana in 1832–33, and died there in 1854.

Mrs. Catharine Jacks came into the township in 1818. She was born in Woodford County, Ky., March 15, 1795, and died in Richland Township June 25, 1880. She was the daughter of Timothy and Betsey (Hoblit) Bennett, who moved to Warren County in 1800, and to Clinton County in 1801, where they located on a farm east of Wilmington. Catharine married Joseph Doan in September, 1813, and moved with him to Indiana, where they remained until 1818, when they came to Richland Township, settling on the McClintock farm where Mr. Doan died September 2, 1825, leaving seven children. On the 7th of May, 1826, Mrs. Doan married Elkanah Jacks, by whom she had five children. Her first husband came to Richland Towsnhip from North Carolina in 1810.

John Jacks came into the township in 1818. He was born in Lawrence County, N. C., in 1777, and moved from there into South Carolina. His father was killed in the war of the Revolution. In 1802, he married Phœbe Roberds, a daughter of Freeman Roberds, of South Carolina, and in 1808 came to Ohio, landing at Cincinnati in October of that year, with his wife and two children. He afterward moved to Warren County and settled near the town of Waynesville, where he remained until 1809, when he moved to Clinton County and located near Burtonville. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and at its close returned to the farm. He was dispossessed of his farm through a defective title, and in February, 1819, located on land in the Posey Survey, in Richland Township, where he in 1825 built a horse-mill. In 1837, he sold his farm and removed to Indiana, where he died in February, 1869. He was the father of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of whom reached their majority. Three boys and three girls now survive, only one being a resident of Clinton County.

Francis Wining, a Jerseyman, came into the township in 1815, and after remaining several years, moved West. He settled in the Posey Survey. He was an industrious, hard working man, much esteemed by the settlers of the vicinity.

Edward Crabb or "Ned" Crabb, as he was more familiarly known, was

in the township as early as 1812; but of the date or place of his birth or the date of his settlement, nothing can now be learned. He, however, merits a place among the old settlers, as those who came as early as 1812 found him located in the neighborhood of the Posey settlement.

There may have been others who settled in the township at or prior to the dates of some of those in the foregoing list. If such there were, all traces of them have become lost, and after the lapse of over half a century, it is impossible to even learn their names. The readers will therefore be charitable in passing their judgment, remembering that any omission is not made through carelessness, but through ignorance. Our list closes at a time when the township was becoming pretty generally settled, and when the settlement was attended with less difficulty and labor, on account of the drier condition of the ground and the conveniences furnished by civilization.

ROADS.

The first road of any kind in the township was a trail called the "Miami" or "Chillicothe Trace," from Chillicothe through to Sabina and down Anderson's Fork to Oldtown, three miles beyond Xenia, in Greene County. It was a mere path cleared through the forest, and was supposed to have been opened by the Indians, as the first settlers reported it as existing when they came. On this road, Wilson, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, first settled.

The "Kenton Trace" which is fully spoken of in the general county history, was laid out by Gen. Simon Kenton in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and extended from the Ohio River opposite Maysville, Ky., to Urbana, Ohio, passing through Richland Township from Reesville to Morgantown.

The first regularly established road was the Urbana road, running from Hillsboro to Urbana, along the line of the Kenton Trace, through the township from north to south, near the center, and built prior to the erection of the county. It was resurveyed October 7, 1820, on "account of the true course having become lost." It was not piked until 1873, but has always been one of the leading and most important roads in the township.

The road from Wilmington to Washington was also established prior to the county's organization. It runs through the full length of the township from east to west, and was piked in 1869.

A road from the Urbana road through Sabina to Leesburg, in Fayette County, was built in 1830, but was not piked until the winter of 1869–70.

The township is now crossed in every direction with good macadamized roads, many of them traversing the lines of the surveys. The pikes lead from all parts of the township to all the important places in the county, and are, many of them, connected with each other by summer or mud roads.

SCHOOLS.

Schools began to be taught in the township as soon as the settlements were in sufficient numbers to justify it. Each neighborhood would erect a log schoolhouse in which school would be taught as long and at as frequent periods as a teacher could be had. The schools were kept up entirely by private subscription, each settler agreeing to send a certain number of scholars for whose instruction he would give a specified amount of wheat, corn or other produce, but very rarely money.

The first of these schools in the township of which we have any account, was taught in the house of James Palmer, near the present site of Reesville, in 1814, by James Ferguson, an itinerant schoolmaster. The number of scholars in this school, or the length of time it was taught, cannot now be ascertained; neither can we learn what became of Ferguson. Another early

school, and perhaps the second one taught in the township, was by James Bloomingdale Daugherty, in 1815. The schoolhouse was in the Biddle Survey, and about half a mile west of the Burnt Tavern. An early school was taught by a man named Pellum, in 1820–21. It was held in a log house built for the purpose, which stood near where the schoolhouse now stands, on the McClintock and Smith farm. Previous to this time, and about 1817–18, a subscription school was taught in the eastern part of the township, in a house built for a dwelling, on the Posey Survey, about a quarter of a mile west of the present schoolhouse in the survey. It was first taught by Thomas Powell, on the Tyson lands. The school was started principally to give Powell an opportunity of gaining a livelihood, and was only in existence a short time.

Schools continued to be started in different parts of the township for longer or shorter periods until as late as 1830, but no regular course of teaching was had. In the summer and fall of 1828, a schoolhouse was built on the Gallaher farm, in the Tench Survey, in which Thompson Douglass taught the first school. There were then but few schools in the township. Soon after this, however, schools sprang up in various parts of the township, and continued so to do until the present district school system was inaugurated. There are now seven school districts in the township, in addition to the Sabina and Reesville special districts. In the districts, exclusive of the latter two, there are 303 children of school age, for the education of whom a tax of $1,147 was levied at the last annual levy, in 1881.

INDUSTRIES.

Among the early settlers of the township, industries, other than those incident to the clearing and cultivating the farm, were not to be thought of, and not the least of the many inconveniences with which the pioneer had to contend, was the absence of mills in the neighborhood. Families were frequently obliged to go for weeks without meal on account of the great distance to the mill and the impassable condition of the trails. In the absence of meal they lived on hominy, which was made by crushing corn between two stones. A great drawback to the building of mills was the absence of any adequate water supply, the creeks in the township being small and not rapid.

The first mill in the township, and the first industry of any kind, was a horse-mill built by Thomas Hardwick, about the year 1807, on Wilson's Branch of Rattlesnake Creek, in the Tench Survey. This mill was operated very successfully for a number of years by Ezekiel Spurgeon, and supplied a long-felt want to the neighborhood.

In the same survey a tan yard was sunk by James Gillispie in the winter of 1813–14, on the ground where the Burnt Tavern was afterward built by the same man.

In 1822, a distillery was built by William Spurgeon, in the Tench Survey, on the land that James Gallaher sold to William Cue. The distillery was run by Spurgeon for about five years, and was the cause of several bitter suits at law. It was afterward moved to the old "Cherry lot," opposite the horse-mill, and there again operated by Spurgeon, but under his brother's name. After about one year at this place, the stills were removed and the distillery disappeared.

The first brick-yard in the township was on ground now within the corporation of Sabina. It was opened in 1827, by William Lomax, who furnished the brick for many of the first brick houses in the township. The clay for the brick was tramped out by oxen, and all the molding was done by hand. A part of the residence of Jacob Theobold, in Sabina, was built of brick from this yard. There are now two brick-yards in the township, owned respectively

by J. P. and A. J. Darbyshire. Both yards are north of Sabina, on the Plymouth road. About three kilns of from 150,000 to 250,000 brick each are burned annually. The gentlemen controlling these yards have been in this business in various parts of the township for many years. They are contractors for brick work, and consume in their business most of the brick they manufacture.

There are also two tile factories in the township, one at Reesville, operated by Walker & Fristo, and the other by A. J. Darbyshire, in connection with his brick-yard. The former has a capacity for manufacturing forty kilns of 350 rods each per season. They grind their material by steam, and are supplied with all the modern appliances for perfecting their work. They have been in their present locality since 1879. The Darbyshire factory is also run by steam. They have two kilns, one of which is a recent invention, in which the fire may be started on either or all of the four sides or under the center. They have a capacity for making and burning one kiln of 1,400 rods each week during the season. They also have shed room for ten kilns, the sheds being one 200x24 feet, and the other 100x23 feet.

The first stationary saw-mill was built near Sabina, on Wilson's Branch of Rattlesnake Creek. It was built by James Spurgeon in 1836, and stood for a short time. The first steam saw-mill was built near the same place by A. C. Mills, in 1851. It was burned down in 1857, and not rebuilt. Another was started in the town of Sabina some years later, by James Achor. It was burned down in 1875, and rebuilt by R. J. Darbyshire and A. Sellars in 1876. The saw-mill at Reesville was built by William Wilson in 1861, and soon thereafter purchased by A. Sellars, who still owns it.

The first steam grist or flouring-mill was built by Benjamin and James Jarolds, in Reesville, in 1861. It was afterward sold to Cyrus Henry and A. Bloom, the latter being now the sole proprietor. The next flour-mill was built in Sabina, in 1876, by G. B. Ely. It was sold to R. K. Greely, who enlarged it and added to it many of the modern improvements, among them being a machine for grinding and one for shelling corn, a dumping scale for ear corn, and a railroad side track to car scales of 6,000 pounds capacity. They work three runs of stone.

CHURCHES.

Most of the churches in the township are included in the towns of Sabina and Reesville, and as these are closely connected with those in the surrounding country, it is deemed advisable to mention them all in the township history under one head. Previous to any regular church organization, the settlers had services whenever an opportunity offered, or whenever a traveling preacher stopped in the neighborhood. These services were held sometimes in the cabins of the pioneers, or oftener in the woods adjoining a settlement. People came for miles around to attend these occasional preachings.

The first regular preaching in the eastern part of the township was in the house of Joseph Doan, some time previous to 1824 The preacher was Rev. Robert Dobbins, or "old Father Dobbins," as he was called He was an itinerant Methodist preacher, who traveled a circuit of many miles, preaching at the various settlements at stated times.

The Protestant Methodists commenced holding services in the house of John Harper, in the Posey Survey, in 1830. They continued meeting there for about two years, and then changed their place of meeting to the house of E. Roberds, where they continued to meet until 1841, when the Bethel Church was built, on the Roberds farm. This church was burned down a few years afterward, but it was rebuilt, and continued to be the place of worship for people of that denomination until 1860, when the Sabina Church was built in its stead. Among the earlier preachers of this denomination were Jonathan

Flood, Adzed McGuire, Benjamin Ryan, Joel Dalbey, A. H. Trumbo, William Evans and A. H. Bassett. In 1860, the Protestants purchased a lot on Washington street, near the center of the village of Sabina, of David Persinger, for $300, and in the same year erected their church, which cost about $3,000. The church is a one-story frame building, with a seating capacity of about three hundred and fifty. The members of Bethel Church assisted in the building of the church, and adopted it as their place of worship. The society now numbers about eighty members. The following is a list of the pastors of Bethel and Sabina Churches: R. Rose, R. T. Boyd, J. M. Young, J. H. Webster, R. Dobbins, A. Channell, J. J. White, S. H. Evans, J. W. Kidd, W. B. Evans, E. P. Winans, G. W. Fowler, J. R. Thompson, A. V. Shepherd, C. C. Caddy, W. E. Stubbs, J. M. Littler, M. V. B. Evans, G. W. Leadom, T. D. Howe, W. B. Warrington, Z. D. Hickman, P. F. Johnson, P. B. Chaney, O. P. Stevens, W. Ravencraft, J. Hastings, A. N. Barlow, J. W. Spring, A. S. Kingsley, J. Shepherd.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Sabina was organized in the schoolhouse in Sabina, by Rev. William Smith, in 1850, with thirty members. For five years previous to this time, they had held services in the schoolhouse, but no church organization had been effected. Revs. George Brown, J. H. Middleton and D. H. Sargent figured as pastors in the early history of the church. In 1860, the society purchased a lot formerly occupied by a still-house, of John Luddom, for $275, and in 1862, built a one-story frame church at a cost of about $3,000.* The society now numbers about seventy-five members and is presided over by C. J. Wells, the present incumbent of the pastorate.

The Christian Church of Sabina was organized in 1843, by the Rev. John Ross, who was the first resident pastor of the church. In 1845, the society purchased a lot on Howard street, on which they built a frame church, where they worshiped until their present church edifice was erected. For some reason it became necessary to re-organize the church society, which was done by Rev. L. Southmaid, November 2, 1858. In 1879, a lot was purchased by the society on the corner of Washington and College streets, and a new, one-story brick church erected at a cost of $2,800. The new church was dedicated by Elder L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind., on the 18th of January, 1880. In 1882, the old frame church of the society was sold to the congregation of the Colored Baptist Church.

The Friends' Church of Sabina was organized in the Methodist Protestant Church, in the winter of 1878, by Mr. and Mrs. Frame, with about one hundred members. In 1880, they purchased a lot on Elm street of Mrs. E. A. Newman, for which they paid $400. On this they erected a handsome little one-story brick church, with Sunday school room and vestibule, for $3,500. The church proper will seat about four hundred people. The total cost of building and fitting the church will amount to over $4,000.

Richland Church was organized in 1864, by Rev. P. F. Johnson. They had very little preaching until a year afterward, when the church building was erected. The society numbers about eighty members, and is in Sabina Circuit, which is composed of this church and the church at Sabina. They are under the pastoral care of the Rev. Josiah Shepherd. In the summer of 1881, the old church at Richland was torn down, and a new brick building erected at a cost of $2,500. The present church is a neat and pretty structure, and will comfortably seat about two hundred and fifty people.

The Reesville Methodist Church was organized in 1872, by Rev. J. J. Taggart, with about twenty members. It was organized in a schoolhouse,

* The church has a capacity for seating about two hundred and twenty-five people. Among the more recen pastors have been A. Rolley, J. I. Taggart, A. M. Griffith and N. W. Darlington.

which they afterward purchased and converted into a church. The church is a part of Bowersville Circuit, and numbers between sixty-five and seventy members.

The Colored Baptists of Sabina have a church organization, which was effected in 1881. They worshiped in the Colored Schoolhouse until 1882, when they purchased the old frame building erected by the congregation of the Christian Church. The society is still in its incipiency, and numbers but a few members.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

Many of the settlers had family burying-grounds on their own lands, and this custom is still adhered to by some of the farmers in the township. The oldest of these family graveyards have disappeared, while the others are too numerous and too obscure to be noticed in this sketch.

The first graveyard in the township was the Spurgeon Graveyard, in the Tench Survey, which was opened soon after the time of the first settlements, in 1805. It was a small and strictly neighborhood burying-ground, but has since ceased to be used as such.

The next regular graveyard was known as the Doan Graveyard, in the Posey Survey, on the McClintock & Smith farm. The land was purchased by Elisha Doan, who donated about one acre for burial purposes. The first persons buried were Daniel Hillman and Effie (Higgins) Hillman, his wife, both about 1822. Mrs. Hillman was buried there first, and after her death her husband went to Kentucky, and in the same year returned to his old home, where he died, and became the second person interred in the Doan Yard. From the number of bones found in this burying-ground, it was supposed that it had been a place of burial for the Indians. The ground is still used as a place of interment, being now incorporated as such.

The old Sabina Graveyard, which occupied about half an acre of ground on the south side of the town and in the present corporation, began to be used before the town was laid out, and about the time the settlement of the country around the town was commenced. After the town was laid out, and for some years after it became a town of some size, the place was extensively used for burials. It is no longer used as such, however, and most of the bodies have been taken up and re-interred in the new cemetery.

The Sabina Cemetery is owned by a joint-stock company, with a capital stock of $1,500. The company was organized April 6, 1872, with the following Board of Directors: D. C. Harrison, President; H. H. Thorp, Secretary; W. H. Ferrill, Treasurer; A. C. Mills, E. Roberds and H. H. Johnson. Fifteen acres of land were purchased of William Custis, at $100 per acre, and improvements costing about $1,500 made. The grounds are beautifully located on a hillside, with sufficient elevation to be nicely drained by natural means. They are laid off in sections and lots, of which over one hundred and thirty lots have already been sold. Many beautiful monuments deck the grounds in different places as mementoes of respect paid by the citizens of the township to their departed friends. It is the intention of the company to make this the most beautiful cemetery in the county, and, with the natural advantages of their grounds, this will not be a difficult task. The present Directors are: Jacob Theobold, President; H. H. Thorp, Secretary; A. Custis, Treasurer; B. J. Darbyshire, Henry T. Burnett and Samuel Love.

SABINA.

The town of Sabina was laid out by Warren Sabin, after whom it was named, in 1830, on land originally entered by P. Neville. The original plat of the town was recorded on the 6th of December, 1830, and contained thirty-

seven lots, numbered consecutively from one to thirty-seven—one street, Howard, and one cross-street, Washington. There were twenty lots on the north side of Washington street, and ten on the south side. The streets were five poles wide, and the alleys, of which there were four, were one pole wide. The lots fronting on Washington street were five poles wide in front and ten and a half poles wide in the rear. Those fronting on Howard street were five and three-quarters poles front and ten poles in the rear. In addition to these, there were three odd lots—one containing forty-five and a half poles, one forty-one and fourteen-hundredths poles, and one twenty and three-fourths poles. Additions have been made to the original plat as follows: Thomas Hollman's Addition, January 11, 1856; John S. Drake's Addition, January 9, 1873; R. Curtis' Addition, July 6, 1874; D. Giffin's Addition, December 15, 1875; J. Theobold's Addition, September 11, 1876; J. Roberds' Addition, December 4, 1876; J. W. Curtis' Addition, June 19, 1879; J. W. Curtis, another addition, December 30, 1879.

The corporation of the town was extended to include additional territory August 9, 1873. In 1859, the town was incorporated, and M. Morris appointed Mayor. He served but a short time, not to exceed a month, when he resigned the office, and Jacob Theobold was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following is a partial list of the Mayors of the village since then, it being impossible to give a full list, with dates of service, on account of the books of the corporation being lost: John Bridwell, Jacob Leir, C. P. Gallaher, David Giffin, W. H. Dakin and J. L. Johnson.

The first building built upon the land where the town stands was a log structure, little better than a pen, built by Elisha Evans long before the town was contemplated. It stood near where Andrew Glassglow's residence now is. The first house in the town after it was platted was a pole log house, built by Elijah Sabin, near the present site of Jacob Theobold's residence. Andrew Love was the first settler, first Postmaster and first tavern-keeper in the town. He located here soon after the town was laid out. William McMillen and Warren Sabin were the first store-keepers of the place. They opened a general store as soon after the town was laid out as they could get a building erected. McMillen's store was where Jacob Theobold now lives. Jacob Theobold was the next merchant to commence business in the town. He opened a store about the year 1841. An early blacksmith, and by some said to be the first, was Isaac Haines. Floyd Farris opened the first shoe shop in a building near the site of Flower & Tobin's bakery. The town has continued to grow from the time of the first settler until the present. Physicians came into the town, stores were opened and various kinds of business commenced as soon as the rapid growth of the place demanded. There are now in the village three dry goods stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, three clothing stores, nine groceries, one furniture-dealer and undertaker, one bank, two saddler shops, two grain-dealers, two butchers, one bakery and confectionery, two tailor shops, one silversmith, one carriage shop, three blacksmith shops, one wagon-maker, three shoe shops, two tin shops, four doctors, three lawyers, two ministers, two hotels, one printing office, three saloons, a flour-mill, a post office, a telegraph office, an express office, two milliners, two mantua makers, eleven carpenters, two lumber dealers, three plasterers, two painters, three brick makers, five brick masons, a livery stable, two stock dealers, a coal merchant, a barber shop, a tile mill, a real estate agent, two insurance agents, and a brass band of fifteen pieces.

The township and town, in conjunction, recently built a large two-story brick building, with a town hall in the second story, and offices for the town and township officials and a town prison on the first floor. In addition to

this, there are two other halls, an Odd Fellow and Masonic, which will be spoken of in their proper places.

The Sabina Bank commenced doing business February 17, 1875, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the following board of officers: E. A. Lewis, President; D. Edwards, Cashier; I. Lewis, E. A. Lewis and William T. Haydock, Directors and stockholders. It is a private bank, operated under the banking laws of the State of Ohio. In 1880, the board built the handsome building in which their offices are now located. The capital stock of the bank has been increased to $80,000. The present board of officers is as follows: Isaac Lewis, President; E. A. Lewis, Cashier; William T. Haydock, C. E. Lewis, I. Lewis, E. A. Lewis, Seth W. Smith, Directors.

Sabina Lodge, No. 324, F. & A. M., was organized in the Rapp House, Sabina, August 4, 1860, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were: R. Newman, W. M.; D. Giffin, S. W.; J. D. Achor, J. W.; Joseph Rapp, Treasurer; S. A. Christy, Secretary; Jacob Theobold, S. D.; R. Custis, J. D.; D. Chance, Tiler. The lodge now numbers eighty members, and meets in a room twenty by seventy feet, which they added to a two-story brick building, corner of Howard and Sycamore streets, in 1871, at a cost of $1,600. The present officers are: S. B. Lightner, W. M.; Elihu Hiatt, S. W.; J. M. Woodmansee, J. W.; R. Custis, Treasurer; A. Arnold, Secretary; J. J. Stover, S. D.; S. E. Curtis, J. D.; W. G. Hutchings, Tiler.

Sabina Lodge, No. 501, I. O. O. F., was organized September 5, 1871, with eight charter members, and instituted by Grand Master Ira Baird. The first officers were: James Van Pelt, N. G.; H. H. Thorp, V. G.; D. C. Harrison, Secretary; John Gilliland, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers sixty-five members, and meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Howard and Washington streets. The hall consists of a third story, which was put on a two-story brick building by the lodge in 1874, at a cost of $1,200. The present officers are: James A. Hughey, N. G.; A. J. Gaskin, V. G.; Elijah Sebers, R. S.; John Britton, P. S.; H. H. Thorp, Treasurer. In connection with the lodge, a successful encampment of Odd Fellows is conducted. The latter is Sabina Encampment, No. 182.

The post office of the village was established there almost as soon as the town was named. The following is as full and accurate a list of the Postmasters as can now be obtained: Andrew Love, John L. Perkins, Harrison Jeffs, Jacob Theobold, Fairfax McFadden, Banner Burtley, Jacob Theobold, Evan Campbell, William H. Farrill, C. B. Hill. These gentleman served in the order named, with may be one exception—that of Harrison Jeffs, who may not have immediately succeeded Perkins.

The school of Sabina is in what is known as a special district. It is a graded school of five departments, presided over by a Principal and four teachers. The house, a two-story brick, was erected in 1871, at a cost of from $5,000 to $6,000. It was built on a lot of an acre and a half of ground, purchased for $100 per acre. The building consisted originally of four rooms, but in 1879, four rooms were added, at a cost of $3,000. The estimated cost of the building and improvements is over $10,000. For this district, a tax of $2,746.42 was levied at the last annual levy. There is also in the town a school for the exclusive use of colored pupils. It was opened to them during the year 1879, and is still in successful operation.

THE SABINA UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1874, a general meeting of the citizens of Clinton and surrounding counties was called to be held at Sabina to consider the advisability, and, if thought advisable, the means best adapted to the formation of an agricultural

or fair association. At this meeting, it was decided to undertake the formation of such an organization, and committees were accordingly appointed to solicit subscriptions in furtherance of the object. After these committees had obtained $5,000 in subscriptions to the stock, another meeting was held, at which the following board of officers was elected: E. B. Martin, President; J. R. Amos, Vice President; D. C. Harrison, Secretary; H. H. Thorp, Treasurer; and S. B. Lightner, B. J. Darbyshire, John Kirk, John Borum, U. M. Morgan, H. B. Reed, C. M. Luttrell and J. W. Carter, Directors. Thirty-five acres of ground on the Washington pike, and adjoining Sabina on the east, were then rented of A. C. Mills, a lease for ten years being taken by the society. Work was at once commenced on the ground, and, during the first year, $7,000 was expended in improvements to the grounds. The first fair, held in the fall of 1874, was a great success, financially and otherwise, and since then the society has continued to reap annually the reward they so well merit for their enterprise in the undertaking. Improvements are being made upon the grounds from year to year, the books of the society showing that fully $1,000 are expended annually for that purpose. In 1881, the grounds were enlarged to forty acres. A half-mile track, sixty feet wide, has been made, and shed room for fully two hundred horses erected. In addition to this, the society has built commodious cattle pens, a floral hall, agricultural hall, dining hall, music hall, band stands, judges' stands, etc. The M. V. R. R. Company built a very fancy little stand for the use of their officials while attending the fair. It is just opposite the judges' stand, and contains telegraph instruments by means of which the officials can attend to the business of the road while attending the races. Seating room for fully five thousand people has been erected in amphitheater form around one side of the ring. The fairs of this society are growing yearly in the popular favor. Large sums of money are annually paid in premiums, and lawful competition is always encouraged by the society. The different railroads approaching the grounds run excursion trains to and from the grounds each day during the fair. The present officers of the association are: A. Sellars, President; H. A. Haynes, Vice President; R. Curtis, Treasurer; I. Roberds, Secretary; S. B. Lightner, C. B. Vaniman, A. J. Gaskins, H. B. Reed, A. J. Wilson, C. E. Custis, B. J. Darbyshire, C. Rhonemus, Directors.

REESVILLE.

The town of the above name was originally called the Cross Roads. It was laid out by Moses Reese in 1857, the plat being recorded on the 11th of July of that year. The town plat originally consisted of twenty acres and seventeen and seventy-five hundredths poles of land, divided into twenty-five lots, lying along the Muskingum Valley Railroad, with the Urbana road running through it as a cross-street. It lies in the western part of the township, about two and a half miles west of Sabina. An addition was made to the town December 9, 1868, by David Puckett, and another, January 17, 1874, by C. Rhonemus. A post office was established in the town soon after the railroad was completed, and J. E. Barr installed as first Postmaster. The first merchants in the place were Jonathan and Henry Ruckers, who kept a general notion store previous to the platting of the town. Their store was afterward successively owned by Samuel Reed, Baron Douglass, William Wilson and William Lyons. Christian Rhonemus came to the town in 1858 and engaged in mercantile business. Since then, he and his family have been prominently identified with the business interests of the town. Robert McClellan, who came to the town in 1858, was the first and only tailor ever carrying on business in its limits. There are now in the town four dry goods stores, a drug store,

two saloons, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, a post office, a railroad depot, a church and a schoolhouse, and a population of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, with taxable property valued at over $14,000. The town constitutes a special school district, for which a tax of over $1,000 was levied in 1881.

CONCLUSION.

The settlement and progress of this township is greatly retarded by the scarcity of farm lands, and the inability of those desiring to become citizens of the township to purchase them. Large tracts of land are held by non-residents, who have purchased them as a means of speculation. These lands are either farmed for them by hired labor, or are rented out to tenants, who are rarely citizens, and who care little for the welfare of the township. The owners of the land are opposed to all public improvements, as they increase the taxes without making the returns from their speculation any larger. To show the real extent of the injury thus endured by the township, we call the reader's attention to the fact that one-fourth of the township, or a total of over five thousand acres of the very best land, is owned by six non-resident proprietors. One of these large tracts is the farm of McClintock & Smith, attorneys, of Chillicothe, which comprises 1,118 acres, purchased during the war. This land contains nine tenant houses, and is farmed entirely by tenants. Frederick Overly, Esq., manages the immense farm for the proprietors, and cultivates a part of the ground as a tenant. Other instances of a like character could be cited, but our space forbids us to dwell on this subject. Suffice it to say that a large part of the township is held by speculators, in tracts of from 150 to 1,100 acres, and, as they prove safe and paying investments to the owners, of course they will not part with the land unless paid a price far exceeding the prices of land elsewhere, and thus those who would enter the township as citizens and take an interest in its welfare are crowded out. These farms are rarely worth more than from $50 to $60 per acre, while other farms in the same locality, properly improved, are worth $100 an acre.

There being no stagnant water nor pools of any size in the township, and on account of the high elevation of the table-lands and the general cultivation of the country, together with the habits of life, diet and equable temper of the citizens, they have been blessed with comparatively long lives. As indicative of this, we mention Thomas N. Adams, who died in 1880, aged one hundred and three years; James Wherry, who died in 1876, aged ninety-three years; Samuel Allen, who died in 1881, aged eighty-six years; Catharine Adams, who died in 1879, aged eighty-seven years; Anna Wallace, who died in 1879, aged eighty-five years; Catharine Jacks, who died in 1880, aged eighty-six years; Benjamin Wilson, who died in 1879, aged eighty-five; and Lawrence Melvy, still living, aged ninety-two; Melinda English, still living, aged ninety-two; Mrs. Lydia Reese, still living, aged eighty-five; and others of like age, who are still bearing the burdens of life's cares, or have gone to that better land "where the weary are at rest."

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

BY C. L. SEWELL.

VERNON Township is one of the original three of which Clinton County was composed at the time of its organization. It then included Marion and parts of Adams, Washington, Clark and Jefferson Townships. Vernon Township is situated in the western part of the county, bordering on Warren County, and as it exists now is bounded: North, Adams; east, Washington; south, Marion, and west, Warren County. Todd's Fork, a tributary of the Little Miami River, Cowan's Creek, East Fork of Todd's Fork and Sewell's Run, tributaries of Todd's Fork, flow through the township, coming together, or nearly so, in the western part, near the village of Clarksville, making the scenery in that locality picturesque and delightful.

There is great diversity of soil; the land in the vicinity of the streams is broken and hilly; the southwestern portion is flat, with a light-colored subsoil; in the eastern part, on the head-waters of Sewell's Run, it is a black swamp, deep and rich. There is but little waste land. The soil for the most part is good and generally adapted to cultivation. The land was originally covered with timber—oak, hickory, black and white walnut, hard and soft maple, poplar, beech, elm, ash, sycamore, gum, mulberry, box-elder, buckeye, linden, wild cherry, sassafras, willow, dogwood, ironwood, hornbeam, honey locust, black locust, red bud, black haw, cottonwood, papaw and various bushes, spices, hazel, etc. Sycamores, found only on the margins of the streams, were sometimes of immense size; some of the old barns have yet granaries made from sections of the hollow trunks, eight or nine feet across. Poplar is found only on the north side of Cowan's Creek; soft maple grows on the white swamp land; beech and hard maple, or sugar tree, are found in nearly all parts of the township; buckeye is not so common as formerly, the farmers having destroyed them while laboring under the impression that cattle ate the first fruit and were poisoned. Black walnut trees, of which there were vast numbers in this township, have been cut and shipped off within a few years.

The land is well watered with springs and streams; where no springs exist, water is easily found by digging wells. There are some of the works of the ancient Mound-Builders in this township. On the lands of J. A. Losh are the remains of a circular fort, and some mounds on lands of George Villars and others.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler of Vernon Township was David Sewell. Early in the year 1798, he became the owner of one of Archibald Campbell's surveys, No. 2,250, on the East Fork of Todd's Fork, in what is now Clinton County (when the Sewells came it was called Hamilton County, Territory Northwest of the Ohio River), and made arrangements to move to it with his sons, John and Aaron, and his son-in-law and daughter, Peter and Hannah Burr. In 1798, the Sewell family, in company with Isaac Tullis, Mary Hendricks and some of the Cowans, came to Pittsburgh in wagons, and there embarked in a flat-bottomed boat and proceeded down the Ohio River to the present site of Columbia. From that point they went to Bedell's Station, in what is now Warren County, one mile south of where Union Village now is. The precise time the Sewells remained at Bedell's Station is left in some obscurity. We quote from the writings of Judge Harlan on this subject: "On the one side it is insisted that the stay was short, about such as would be sufficient for travelers

and their beasts to rest and recruit a little, and that the party at the end of their temporary halt went immediately to and settled on their lands. On the other hand, it is insisted that on their arrival at the station, they could not find their land nor any one who could find it, in consequence of which they remained at the station until some time in 1801 or later."

It is more than probable that the Sewells came in 1798, as the following proof seems to indicate. At the southwest corner of Survey No. 2,250, the Sewell Survey, is an oak tree, marked in the outer bark and still plainly visible, with the initials "D. S., 1799." The initials are for David Sewell, and it shows that their land was found in 1799 and the corners established by a surveyor. And it is not reasonable to suppose that they would remain as far away from their land as Bedell's Station, twenty miles, in order to improve it. The deeds to Aaron and John Sewell of part of the land, dated in 1801, show that it had not only been found, but had been divided into three parts. We have taken pains to get the opinion of David A. Sewell, the oldest living inhabitant born in Vernon Township, on this subject. He says his father frequently told him when they came, and in their trips together to Cincinnati has showed him the route or trail from Columbia to this place. They only made a short halt at Bedell's house and came immediately to their lands; they experienced some difficulty in finding the boundaries of their land and had to employ a surveyor to fix the corners. They built their first cabins, three joined together, where Patrick Ford now lives, in which they lived until the year 1801, when the land was divided into three parts and each built on his own land—David, still living where he first built; John, where the heirs of Ira Taylor now live, and Aaron, on land now owned by C. L. Sewell.

The Sewells came in wagons, cutting their road through the unbroken forest, and the route they came is still known as the "Sewell Trace," crossing Todd's Fork near the town of Rochester, and passing near where Nauvoo Schoolhouse used to stand. At the time of the Sewell settlement, there was no person living nearer than Lebanon, distant fourteen miles. There was no mill on the Little Miami. They went to Chillicothe to mill, taking four horses with pack-saddles; were two days on the road going, and two coming back. The ground was covered with pea-vines, which made excellent feed for their horses.

About the year 1803, James McGee, in company with his brother-in-law, John McGregor, came from Loudoun County, Va., and settled where his daughter, Miriam Marshall, now lives, McGregor building his cabin on what is known as the Caleb Smith farm.

Jonathan Lawrence settled where Sarah Sever now lives, in the year 1806. Thomas Austin came from North Carolina in 1809, and settled on the farm lately owned by Evan Hadley. James Harris emigrated from Loudoun County, Va., in 1809, and settled near the village of Clarksville. William Hadley came from North Carolina in 1810, and settled on the farm now owned by M. P. Marshall. William Austin came in 1811, and settled on Cowan's Creek, near where Mt. Pleasant Church now stands. James Villars settled in Vernon Township in 1813. Josiah Biggs, Lemuel, John and Parson Garrison and David Ferris were early settlers of this township. After this the township filled up rapidly.

The lands of the township are what is known as military lands, and were mostly owned in large tracts by persons living in older States. It was heavily timbered, not a stick amiss, as the saying is. A settler having purchased his land at a very low figure, and having selected a location near some spring, he went to work to erect his mansion. Out of the abundance of materials all around him, this was no great task, and in a few days he had his house completed.

Small trees of the forest, unhewn, made the sides; long shingles, split out of logs, laid on the top and held down by long poles laid on them, formed the roof; mud and sticks stopped the cracks between the logs; sticks laid up outside the house and plastered with mud formed the chimney; windows without glass, floors without boards. This mansion was without beauty, but possessed the merit of meeting his necessities, protecting his family and making him comfortable. Having completed his house, he proceeds to cut down and burn the timber near his cabin for his "truck patch," subsisting in the meantime mostly on game. The ground was new and rich, and Indian corn would almost grow in the woods. Having grown a patch of corn or wheat, he was a long way from a mill, through an almost pathless forest, no roads, no bridges; he would have to take his grist on a horse or on his back. Relying entirely upon himself, sturdy, self-reliant, he overcame all obstacles, cleared out the forest and assured the future comfort of himself and his family.

The first intimation sometimes that a settler would have of the coming of another would be the clear ringing of his ax as he felled trees to build his cabin. As the country filled up, the settlers rendered one another material aid, and the previous settlers would welcome a new-comer by meeting, on a named day, cutting down timber and building, or assisting him to build, his house, and in a day or two at farthest, the new-comer would be safely housed and prepared to live.

The wants of the early settlers were few. In summer, the whole family would turn out to help pick brush, burn the logs and cultivate the "patches." In winter, around the huge fire-place, they formed the family home circle, all living, cooking, eating and sleeping in the same room. Here their children were born without the usual manipulations of the "doctor," and, when one of the family died, he was laid tenderly and tearfully away beneath some large tree where the family could visit the grave.

Old persons never tire of telling of the good old times, and contrast the simplicity of manners, their strict honesty in all their dealings, their freedom from strife, bickerings and law suits, their perfect equality socially, etc., with the jealousies, strife, peculation, lack of political and moral honesty, thieving, pauperism, etc., of the present day, and we are inclined to favor their view of the matter. But we know human nature is such that we are apt to look over the evils of men's lives after they are gone, and remember only the good, and so, perhaps, they forget the evils and bad features of early life and remember only what is pleasant.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF EARLY SETTLERS.

David Sewell was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1746. In the year 1768, he was married to Mary Tullis; he raised a family of three children—Hannah, John and Aaron. Hannah, the oldest child, was married to Judge Peter Burr, for several years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Clinton County, July 10, 1790.

Aaron Sewell, better known to many of our people as Judge Sewell, and an emigrant to that part of the Northwest Territory known as the State of Ohio, was born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 27th day of August, 1774. His father was David Sewell, and his mother's name Mary, maiden name, Mary Tullis. He had one brother and one sister older than he was. John Sewell, the brother, died a resident of Clinton County in 1822; his sister, Hannah Burr, wife of Judge Peter Burr, for several years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Clinton County, also died in Clinton County, in 1816. David Sewell, father of Judge Sewell, early in 1798, became the owner of one of Archibald Campbell's survey, No. 2,250, on the Little East Fork, in what is now Clinton County, containing 1,200 acres, more or less, and made arrangements

to move to it with his sons and son-in-law and daughter, the sons to go at once and the son-in-law and daughter to follow at an early day afterward. Up to this time, Aaron had remained a single man. In view of the long journey before the family, he deemed it best to take a wife to himself. Accordingly, on the 5th day of April, 1798, in Frederick County, Va., where the family was then living, he was married to Mary Hendricks, a sister to the wife of his brother John.

As a history or account of the journey of the Sewells from there to Ohio is given in the early settlements, it is not necessary to repeat it here. The three families lived near to one another, where Pat Ford now lives, until the year 1801, when Judge Sewell's father deeded him about 334 acres of land on the southeast side of the survey, where he built his cabin close to where C. L. Sewell now lives. He soon afterward built a large hewed-log house, which is still standing and is occupied as a dwelling.

The first born of Aaron Sewell and wife was their daughter Elizabeth. The family record shows that she was born in Hamilton County, Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, July 24, 1799. She was married to Aaron Oxley, a soldier of the war of 1812, October 30, 1817. They raised a large family, who are all deceased, except Fannie Oxley, the youngest child, who lives in New Vienna, in Clinton County. Mrs. Oxley died about the year 1859. Her husband died in 1879, at the age of ninety-six years. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell was Ezra Sewell, born in Hamilton County, Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, March 14, 1801. Ezra married Sarah Baily; they raised a large family. Four, John, Mary Harden, Aaron and Rebecca Cast are yet living on the lands formerly owned by their father.

Ezra Sewell was a large man, slow and deliberate in his motions, rather cynical and severe, but just and honorable to a high degree in all his dealings. He was a farmer; would have no office. Thrifty, industrious, economical, he prospered and acquired considerable property. Though I have lived in the family for years at a time, I do not recollect of ever hearing him utter a cross word, or one word of complaint of his good wife. He died in the year 1872, at the age of seventy-one years.

Their next child was John Sewell, born in Warren County, State of Ohio, in 1803, he died in 1823. Then came David A. Sewell, born in 1807; Aaron R. Sewell, born in 1811, and Mary, now Mary Fordyce, born in 1813. The last three are still living, vigorous for their ages, which gives hope of many years of usefulness.

In the year 1814, Mr. Sewell was elected a Justice of the Peace for Vernon Township. The office was one of great dignity at that time, and was generally bestowed on the most substantial citizens. Since then, there has been some change in the bestowal of this really important office. Now a commission as Justice of the Peace is not a patent for exalted worth. In the year 1817, Mr. Sewell was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio one of the Associate Judges of Clinton County, to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the expiration of the term of Judge Thomas Hinkson. He was re-elected in 1824 and again in 1831; whole term twenty-one years.

In or about the year 1823, Judge Sewell erected a grist-mill and saw-mill on the Little East Fork, about two miles above Clarksville, where David Pond now lives. The improvement was one of great utility to the neighborhood. The stream which was depended on to furnish the power was small, but at that time, when the head-waters in the vicinity of Morrisville were in a forest and the flow of water was obstructed by logs and brush, when the meanderings of the main stream were such that it almost cut off sections of its own course at places, it furnished power nearly all the year; but after the streams were

cleaned out, and the land ditched, and the main channel straightened, the water passed off so rapidly that in the dry season it would not run the mill. Steam mills in time came into use, and water-mills on the small streams went out of use. The Sewell mills shared the common fate—decay seized upon the buildings, a freshet swept away the dam, the wash from the hillsides filled the race, and now there is scarcely a mark to show where these once flourishing mills stood.

Judge Sewell was not a distinguished hunter, but out of two who are known to have killed an elk each, he was one. This feat was performed in early times not far from the mouth of Wilson's Branch. In person, Judge Sewell was tall, straight and spare. In general conversation, he was not a man of many words, but he expressed his ideas clearly, sensibly and candidly. His integrity was beyond question and his moral character unblemished. He died about the year 1842, at the age of sixty-nine years.

About the year 1803, James McGee came from Loudoun County, Va., in company with his brother-in-law, John McGregor, and settled in Vernon Township. Mr. McGee was a farmer and a hard-working man. He died about the year 1811, leaving a widow and a large family. His widow, familiarly known as Granny McGee, survived her husband fifty years, raising a large family. Jane, the eldest, married Reed Garrison, and some time afterward moved to Indiana. Elizabeth married John Villars, a brother of James Villars, of this township, and moved to Illinois. —— married James Mitchell. Rebecca married Macajah Moore, father of F. M. Moore, President of the Clinton County National Bank, and raised a large and useful family, near Cuba, in Clinton County. And Miriam, the only one living, married George Marshall, in the year 1829, and has lived all her life on the farm where her father settled. She is now seventy-six years old and lives with her son, George Marshall, Jr.

John McGregor moved from Vernon Township to Wilmington.

Jonathan Lawrence, an early settler of Vernon Township, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., August 30, 1774; his wife was Elizabeth Mulford, who was born in the same county June 25, 1779. While they were young, they were taken to the State of New York. They were married, in 1799, and, in the year 1802 came to Clermont County, Ohio, with Samuel Perrin. They spent some time in that neighborhood; then came to Vernon Township, in 1806, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Sarah Sever. Here Mr. Lawrence shared all the privations and hardships of the early settlers' life, cleared his land, etc.; he was a prominent and useful man in the affairs of the township; was Trustee for many years and was in all respects a good citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence raised a family of four children. Nancy, the eldest, married Thomas Wilkerson, August 20, 1829; Tamsen, the second child, married Aaron Sewell, called Blacksmith Aaron to distinguish him from other Aaron Sewells, November 7, 1833; Jonathan, the third child, married Mary A. Marshall, December 20, 1840, and Nathan, the youngest, married Eliza J. Marshall, February 17, 1848.

Nancy Wilkerson and Tamsen Sewell moved to Indiana with their husbands. Nathan also went to Indiana, and all three are deceased. Jonathan still lives in Vernon Township, and we will write more of his life anon. Jonathan Lawrence, Sr., died in 1834, and his wife in 1839. At the time Mr. Lawrence settled in Vernon Township, there were no settlements on the south of him; the territory of what is now Marion Township was an unbroken wilderness. Every settler had to cut his own road from the older settlements to his own land. One of the roads used was known as the Sewell Trace. The nearest mill was at Deerfield, on the Little Miami River. When Mr. Lawrence raised a barn, in 1816, he went to Lebanon to get some coffee for the oc-

casion, and paid 75 cents per pound for it. The prices of all goods and groceries were in the same proportion.

The first settlers southwest of Lawrence's, in Vernon, were Ethan Griffith, Thomas Parks, J. R. Smith, Joseph Henry and Thomas Fugate. The heirs of J. R. Smith and Joseph Henry still own the land.

William Austin, one of the early settlers of Vernon Township, was a native of Maryland. He was born in Prince George's County, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Calvert County; they were raised principally in Albemarle County, Va. Mr. Austin's ancestors came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century; they were married, in 1798, and went to Surry County, N. C., early in 1799, bought a farm and lived there a little more than twelve years. In the fall of 1810, he came on horseback to look at Ohio and Indiana, and, being satisfied as to the location, he moved his family, arriving at his brother's, Thomas Austin's, on Todd's Fork, one and one-half miles above where Clarksville now is, on the 23d of October, 1811, the family consisting of William Austin and wife with their six children, Mr. Austin's father, Samuel Austin, and a young woman by the name of Nancy Clark. The family remained on Todd's Fork for two years; but, in the meantime, Mr. Austin purchased 323 acres of land in William Barlow's survey, No. 3,643. He built his cabin on the banks of Cowan's Creek, in January, 1814, and moved into it, but in 1821 he built a frame house on another part of the farm where he lived until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin had nine children. One died in infancy; Thomas, the oldest, died in his eighteenth year; Samuel S., the second son, married and settled in Clarksville, and engaged in the tanning business; he also ran a shoe shop and did a great deal at butchering; he was Justice of the Peace for many years; was a very enthusiastic and devout Methodist, was Leader, Steward, exhorter and local preacher in the M. E. Church; after a laborious life, he died, on the 17th day of September, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; Mary, the only daughter, married Jonathan Tribbey and died in her fifty-sixth year; James B. entered the ministry in the M. E. Church in the twentieth year of his age, and, after traveling in various parts of Ohio for nearly thirty years, he died, in the fifty-second year of his age; William R. settled on part of the old place and followed farming, and he was sixty-seven years old when he died; Benjamin N. settled on part of the old farm, and followed farming; he was twice married, and had fourteen children; the writer of this article was better acquainted with Benjamin than with any other member of this remarkable family; have been connected with him in a business way, have been to his house, eaten at his table, and, though I have met many men, I do not think I ever found a man so thoroughly careful to deal fairly and honestly with his fellow-men, so religious without making a display of his religion—in fact, so nearly perfect in our estimation as Benjamin N. Austin; but this is a digression. Henry R. was a farmer and lived near Mor[illegible]ville awhile, but finally settled in Chester Township, where he died in the fifty-seventh year of his age; David S., the youngest son, is still living on the old farm; William was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly fifty years; was the first Methodist who preached in Wilmington, and he and Ambrose Jones organized the first Methodist society in that place; he labored extensively on the Sabbath in this county, and often went into Warren, Clermont and Brown Counties to hold meetings; his cabin was a preaching place for a number of years, and, in the spring of 1817, he and James Villars, Sr., donated a little more than two acres of ground to the church, on which they built a log house for a church and called it Mt. Pleasant, which was used in summer to hold meetings in, but not being finished for several years, they held service in winter in the cabins;

in 1849, there was a neat frame house erected, 30x40 feet, which superseded the old house.

William Austin's family are all dead but David S., and all lie buried in the graveyard at Mt. Pleasant. They were all for many years members of the M. E. Church, and nearly all raised large families. William Austin died January 15, 1860, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, his wife having died April 27, 1848, in the seventy-third year of her age.

An early settler of Vernon Township, and one of its solid, reliable men, was Samuel Stabler; he was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1799, and was the son of John Stabler, who came from Germany about the time of the Revolutionary war, and served as a soldier in the army. He leased a tract of land in Loudoun County, Va., afterward paying the required sum and receiving a title for it.

Samuel, the subject of this sketch, came to Vernon Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1820, in company with Dr. Asahel Tribbey and William Cook, his brother-in-law, who lived where James Floyd now lives. Mr. Stabler bought a part of Survey No. 793, and, young and strong, he went to work to clear out a farm where there was not a stick amiss. He erected his cabin near where his son Isaiah now lives. August 14, 1823, he was married to Mary Harris, daughter of James Harris, Esq., and they lived happily together until Mr. Stabler's death, in 1868, a period of forty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Stabler raised a family of nine children, five sons—John, James, Isaiah, Samuel and George—and four daughters—Priscilla, Martha, Elizabeth and Catharine, all of whom arrived at the age of manhood and womanhood, and all reside in the neighborhood where raised, except James, who lives in McDonough County, Ill. Priscilla married James Hall; Martha married William M. Reeder; Elizabeth married Thomas Zillefrow, and Catharine married Aaron Biggs. The sons are among the solid and reliable men of this township; all own good farms, are steady, careful, honest—their word as good as their bond.

Mr. Stabler was a member of the M. E. Church from 1824 to his death; was an active and zealous member. He was a farmer by occupation, always diligent in business and prosperous in his undertakings. He cleared out his land and made solid and permanent improvements, adding to his original purchase so much that at his death each of his children inherited a good farm, on which they now reside, living in well-to-do style. Mr. Stabler was tall, well formed, with fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of good, sound constitution and generally enjoyed good health; he was even-tempered, of a retired disposition, with correct business habits; was fair, honorable and upright in his dealings. He held no office for the pay or honor of the office, but was ready to serve when called on as Supervisor of Roads or School Director. He took great interest in the improvement of roads, schools, etc. He was public-spirited in regard to all improvements calculated to develop the resources of the county and add to the comforts of the community. To such men as Samuel Stabler we are indebted to a great extent for the comforts we now enjoy. His widow, an estimable lady, lives with her son George at the old homestead. She is of a bright and lively disposition, and enjoys good health. She delights to talk of early times, and kindly furnished the material for this brief sketch of her husband and family.

Ephraim Smith, an early settler of Vernon Township, and one who was closely identified with the affairs of the township, was born April 7, 1778, in Hunterdon County, N. J.; was married to Sarah Higgins in 1804. Mr. Smith emigrated to Ohio in 1815, and settled on the farm on which Villars' Chapel stands. He bought the farm of Oliver Whitaker, Sr. He was a wagon-maker by trade and kept a tavern for many years; he had twelve children by his first

wife, who died in 1825. In the year 1826, he married Rebecca Dalby; by this wife he had six children, one of whom died in childhood. Mr. Smith died in 1838, leaving a large family, all of whom married and nearly all raised large families. The only members of this extensive family now remaining in Vernon Township are Lois, wife of David S. Austin, and Jane, wife of James A. Losh.

Mr. Smith's second wife was the daughter of Abel Dalby, who emigrated from Bucks County, Penn., to this State in 1818, and settled on the farm afterward owned by Ezra Sewell. Mrs. Rebecca Smith died December 18, 1874, in the eighty-first year of her age. Mrs. Smith was a remarkable woman. Left a widow with a large family of her own, and step-mother to a still larger family, she did her whole duty in this trying situation, and has been pointed out as a model step-mother. My pen fails to give an adequate description of her many virtues.

James Marshall came to Vernon and first lived on the Sewell land near where Samuel Kizer now lives; he came from Ireland. Two of the older sons, Thomas and William, were with Gen. St. Clair and Gen. Wayne. Thomas never returned, but William came back safely. He afterward fought a duel in Kentucky, killing his man. Anna, one of the daughters, married Eber Homan and lived nearly all her life in Vernon Township. They raised a large family. The boys were gamey, active fellows, ever ready for a fight or a frolic. Only one, the youngest son, John, lives in Vernon Township; he lives on the farm adjoining that where his father lived. George, the youngest son of James Marshall, married Miriam McGee, and lived in Vernon Township until his death, in 1881.

Ezekiel Cast, one of the early settlers of Vernon, lived on a farm now owned by E. H. Villars. We have failed to get data for a sketch of this old pioneer, but will give his family as nearly as we can: Mr. Cast raised a large family, several of his descendants still living in Vernon Township. The boys were Horatio, Aquilla and Isaac. Of the girls, one married Caleb Smith, one Abner Smith, one John Berkley and one Firman Casto. All of these men have been prominent and well-known men in Vernon Township. Caleb Smith lived for many years on a farm near Clarksville, now owned by William Scofield; he raised a large family, moved to Clarksville after his family had all left him. Abner Smith lived for many years near Morrisville, in this county. He was a son of Ephraim Smith, one of the early settlers. John Barkley lived for many years and died on a farm in Warren County, near Spring Hill. Firman Casto lived for many years on the farm where C. P. Richardson now lives; he moved to McDonough County, Ill., and is still living; he had a large family, several of whom died of cholera in the year 1852.

Thomas Harden, an early settler of Vernon Township, some of whose descendants still live in Vernon, settled near where the brick-kiln is, in Villars' field; he was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. While in the war, he was made prisoner and was confined in an upper story of a building in Philadelphia, from which he made his escape by sliding down a rope, holding the rope in his hands, the friction burning and searing his hands so that he carried the marks to his grave. His sons were John, Samuel and Thompson. Samuel married a daughter of Judge Peter Burr. The issue of this marriage was one son, Peter, an eccentric character.

Rev. David S. Austin is a son of William and Elizabeth Austin, and was born on the farm where he now lives June 3, 1816; he was the youngest of seven brothers. There on the old farm, with its hills, bottom land and Cowan's Creek flowing through it, his early boyhood days were spent; in fact, all his days were spent there, never having been absent more than a month at a

time during his whole life. In the winter of 1822, when Mr. Austin was six years old, he was sent to school for the first time, to John Villars, in a log schoolhouse near where Mt. Pleasant now stands. The schoolhouse had a fireplace in each end large enough to take in wood eight feet long. A log was cut out of each side and greased paper put over the aperture for windows. He next attended school at Hopewell Schoolhouse, or "the frame," as it was called. The house stood on the opposite side of the road from where the present building stands, on the lands of M. E. Harden. Caleb Smith was the teacher. In the summer of 1825, a schoolhouse was built on lands of O. Whitaker, now owned by Abigail Kibbey. Caleb Smith taught in this house four terms, and Mr. Austin attended. The only books he had to use were the old elementary spelling-book, the Old and New Testaments and Pike's Arithmetic. Mr. Austin worked on a farm, going to school about two and a half months in the year, until he was sixteen years old. The last school was on Wilson's Branch, where he had to go three miles, and he says he was often there by sunrise. His school days then closed, and in that time he had learned to read, write, spell and cipher through Pike's Arithmetic. After this, Mr. Austin bought a geography and Kirkham's Grammar, and studied when he had spare time; instead of attending places of amusement, he spent his leisure time in reading good books, and especially the Bible. On his father's farm he learned to work, and the kind of work necessary at that day embraced a great many kinds not required now—dressing flax, etc.; he had reaped with a sickle as many as eighteen days in one harvest, made rails and learned to take care of all kinds of stock. In 1838, he married Sarah R. Woodmansee, who died in 1848, leaving four children—(one died in infancy) John Wesley, Samuel Milton and Sarah R. In 1850, he was married to Lois Smith; by his last marriage, he has eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. Austin has been a farmer all his life. In 1843, his father deeded him about 200 acres of land, nearly half of it being swamp; he gave his note for half of it, payable at his father's death, but he paid the interest annually. Since his father's death, he has paid more than $12,000 for land, besides his first purchase. Mr. Austin owes his success as a farmer to the observance of the following rules, which he kindly gave me, viz., close attention to business; seeing that work was done at the proper time and in good order; fences kept up and all kinds of farming implements kept dry when not in use; by perseverance in business, not changing from one thing to another; by using economy, not going in debt beyond his ability to pay; not buying anything he did not need because it was cheap, and not going beyond his means in buying to keep up with the fashions or be like other people; by always buying the most substantial things and keeping the best of help on the farm.

Mr. Austin has spared no pains in the education of his sons and daughters; he was taught in early life to love and serve God, and, in September, 1826, in company with Mrs. James Villars, then unmarried, Maria Elzey and Susan Lewis, he joined the M. E. Church at Mt. Pleasant, where he has held his membership ever since. We quote from his letter: "I did not enter into the full enjoyment of religion until my nineteenth year. At a camp-meeting on the Jenks farm, I was brought fully into the liberty of God's children." At that meeting, he offered his first public prayer. The next year, he was leader of the society then meeting at Cuba. From that time until 1843, he labored as an exhorter. At that time, he received license to preach. He has labored diligently in the southern part of Clinton County and has often preached at Spring Hill, Rochester and other places until his health failed. The whole time which he has been officially connected with the church is fifty-six years. Mr. Austin never was an office-seeker in church or public affairs; he was ready

to serve the public when elected to office, as a duty. In this sketch we present a life worthy of imitation, diligent and prosperous in business, adding to his property by economy and honest and manly labor, tilling the soil, getting nothing by speculation or by any illegitimate means, wronging no man out of a dollar; he did his whole duty as he understood his duty to be, to his county, his township, his neighbors and his God; economical and careful without being penurious; diligent in his business without being a slave to business; his religious life has been such that no scoffer can point to him and say religion is a failure. After a busy and useful life, he has settled down to enjoy life's sunset in peace and quiet, surrounded by his family.

Aaron R. Sewell was born in Vernon Township, near where C. L. Sewell now lives, in 1811; he is the youngest son of Judge Sewell, one of the first three settlers of Vernon Township. Aaron R. had three brothers older than himself—Ezra, David A. and John, and is of an entirely different disposition from his brothers; he did not take very kindly to hard work while young, but had a taste for books and public business; he attended school while very young at an old log cabin on the farm now belonging to Mary Fordyce, used as a schoolhouse, and when a young man taught school at various places in the township. There are several men of over fifty years of age living in this township who were his pupils at an early day. When quite a young man, he was elected Justice of the Peace. The office was at that time of great importance, and was generally bestowed upon elderly men and the most substantial citizens. As early as 1835, he was Township Clerk, and the books he kept would do no discredit to any of the Clerks of the present day; he served three years as County Commissioner, being elected in 1862; in 1853, he was Real Estate Assessor in a district composed of Vernon, Adams, Washington and Marion, making the first plats of the farms by surveys found in the Auditor's office. Mr. Sewell has little taste for financial matters, and cared little for the accumulation of property, though he has been able to add to the original amount of land given him to the extent of about 200 acres. He has been twice married; his first wife was Lydia J. Stansbury, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are still living; his present wife was Mary M. Lazenby, by whom he has six children, four still living. Mr. Sewell has always lived on a farm, though he has little love for the occupation; he would have made an excellent lawyer or a good public officer in almost any capacity where honesty and ability are required; he is not a member of any church; his integrity is unquestioned; his moral character pure and unblemished; he lives near Clarksville, in this township; is at present Justice of the Peace; he has always been a strong, rugged man, and has generally enjoyed good health; he is now seventy-one years old, but gives promise of being spared to many years of usefulness yet to come.

ORGANIZATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first boundaries of Vernon Township included all the territory south of Lytle's Creek and south of a line from the mouth of Lytle's Creek to the Warren County line, and extending east to the old line of Warren in the line of Richland Township. The township was organized in 1810. The records of the township from its organization to 1826 are lost, and all we can get relating to its early officers during that time has been gathered by fragments from other sources.

David Sewell was the first Justice of the Peace. The first order allowed by the County Commissioners was Order No. 7, to Elisha Cast, July 18, 1810; amount, $14.50, "for sitting as Judge of Election, delivering poll books and for assessing the township and making returns of the assessment." An order

was allowed William Jones, amount $1, for return of poll book of an election held April 21, 1810. October 17, 1810, Daniel Bails received an order for $3.75 for five wolf scalps six months old. An order for $1 was allowed John Sewell for Judge of Election in October, 1810. Also, Benjamin Smalley received $1 as Judge of Election in April, 1810. We judge from these orders that Elisha Cast, John Sewell and Benjamin Smalley were the first Trustees of Vernon Township, and that Aaron Sewell was the first Township Clerk. Peter Burr and Isaac Rea, or Reed, also received orders as Clerks of Elections held in Vernon Township in 1810. June 10, 1811, John Berkley was paid $11.25 for listing the township of Vernon and making return of the duplicate. In 1811, John Sewell, Benjamin Smalley and James McManis were Judges, and Aaron Sewell and John Mitchell were Clerks. In December, 1811, "Benjamin Smalley was Viewer of a road beginning at John Berkley's, running past Smalley's mill and intersecting the State road at Oliver Whitaker's, where said road crosses the old road leading to the Wilson settlement." In 1811, John Berkley was Lister of Vernon Township, and was allowed $7. At this time, Daniel and Jacob Bails were doing quite a business in wolf scalps, receiving $1 each for wolves over six months old and some less where six months or less. David Ferris was appraiser of houses in Vernon Township in 1811. In 1812, John Mitchell, Benjamin Smalley and John Sewell were Trustees, and Aaron Sewell, Clerk Jonathan Lawrence, Samuel Cox and Thomas Austin were Judges of the Election in 1812. In 1813, William Biggs, John Sewell and Benjamin Smalley were Trustees; Aaron Sewell, Clerk, and Josiah Biggs, Lister. In 1814, Thomas Austin, William Johns and Ezekiel Cast, Judges or Trustees, and Aaron Sewell and Oliver Whitaker, Clerks; Josiah Biggs, Lister. In 1813, the townships of Union and Greene were laid off, and the boundaries of Vernon were changed. It embraced all the territory on the north side of the State road from Wilmington to Lebanon, following said road to the Union Township line; thence with the Union Township line eight miles to the corner of Union; thence east three and a half miles to Enos Clevenger's lane, in the old Warren County line.

From the year 1826, the records of Vernon Township as regards township officers and receipts and expenditures have been well preserved. The first election we have a full record of was held April 3, 1826, at the house of Josiah Biggs (the Morgan House, Villars' Chapel), and the following officers were elected: Trustees, Jonathan Tribbey, Josiah Biggs and John Saulsbury; Clerk, Uriah Biggs; Treasurer, Horatio Cast; Constables, Jacob Garrison, Joseph Blancett; Overseers of the Poor, Horatio Cast, Jacob Garrison; Fence Viewers, John Morrison, William Crosson. Horatio Cast and Jacob Garrison refusing to serve as Overseers of the Poor, William Austin and Ezekiel Cast were appointed. The Supervisors elected were John Hadley, George Liston, John Smalley, Ephraim Smith, John Doughty, James Harris, Leaven Elzey, David Wright, John Stevens and Benjamin Daniels. Uriah Biggs was qualified by Asahel Tribbey, Esq. At a meeting of the Trustees in August, 1826, they proceeded to lay off the township into school districts agreeably to the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools," passed February 5, 1825. The districts as laid off were of immense size. The country was sparsely settled and every one could not have a schoolhouse at his own door. For example, what is now No. 4—Hopewell: The Sewell Schoolhouse extended from Jonathan Lawrence's (Sever's) to William Austin's (Mt. Pleasant), and from Ditto's (Batten's) to Nicholas Burns' (Second Creek, we believe). For the purpose of comparison and to show how we have improved in the art of spending money, the Clerk's statement for 1825 is given in full:

Statement of receipts and expenditures of Vernon Township from the 9th day of March, 1826, to the 8th day of March, 1827, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Received of J. Biggs as security for T. Foreman	$ 3 55
Received of J. Harris, Esq., fines by him collected	16 97½
Received of A. Tribbey, Esq., the amount of a note on J. Cox	7 68¾
Received of same on judgment on S. Brown	18 46
Received of same on judgment on R. Stansbury	20 87½
Total	$67 54¾

EXPENDITURES.

John Villars, Supervisor, for services	$ 2 81¼
W. Austin and E. Cast, Overseers of the Poor	1 50
D. Wright, Supervisor, for his services	1 12½
J. Baldwin, Supervisor, for his services	3 00
W. Elzey, Supervisor, for his services	2 62½
J. H. Marshall, Constable, for serving pauper's warrant	55
J. Lawrence, for services as Trustee and Supervisor	3 00
J. Tribbey, for services as Trustee and Supervisor	3 75
U. Biggs, Clerk, for services	6 96½
Same for blank book for Clerk's office	1 50
L. Elzey, Supervisor, for his services	2 25
J. Dalby and J. Conklin, late Overseers of the Poor	2 00
J. Garrison, late Constable, for summoning township officers	3 50
J. Biggs, for a room to hold township meetings in	2 00
John Lytle, late Trustee, for services	75
Total	$37 32¾

At this time, Vernon Township included part of Adams, Clark (or the greater part of what is now Clark), Jefferson and Marion Townships, also part of Washington, and enumerated 283 householders for school purposes.

The spring election of 1827 resulted in the election of the following officers: Clerk, Nugent Ward; Treasurer, Ephraim Smith; Trustees, Jonathan Tribbey, Melzar Stearns, Jonathan Lawrence; Constables, Jacob Garrison, John Stewart; Overseers of the Poor, Aaron Sewell, William Hadley; Fence Viewers, Joseph Hale, Reuben Gillis.

Jeremiah Rowan was elected Justice of the Peace April 2, 1827. The three Justices at that time were James Harris, Asahel Tribbey and Jeremiah Rowan. May 28, 1827, the Trustees levied a tax of three-eighths of a mill on the dollar, for township purposes, and one-fourth of a mill for the support of the poor, and issued an order to the County Auditor to cause the same to be assessed. In settlement with the Treasurer, there was a balance in the treasury of township fund, 15 cents; poor fund, $14.37.

In 1828, same officers elected except Thomas Woodmansee, Trustee in place of Melzar Stearns; Jonathan Baldwin and Nathan Beals, Fence Viewers; and Firman Casto, Treasurer. The election was held at the house of William Cook (now J. H. Floyd).

In 1828, we find the following pauper warrant, viz.:

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
CLINTON COUNTY, VERNON TOWNSHIP, } ss.

TO JACOB GARRISON, CONSTABLE OF SAID TOWNSHIP, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to warn Eleanor Wiley to depart and leave the township, and of this writ make legal service and due return as the law directs. Given under our hands and seals this 11th day of April, 1828.

AARON SEWELL,
WILLIAM HADLEY,
Overseers of the Poor.

This looks to us as a pretty severe way to deal with paupers, but it may prove more effective than the plan adopted by some of the Trustees of the present day—a plan which encourages paupers to locate in a township where they will be well fed, well "doctored," and have plenty of whisky and tobacco as luxuries.

The receipts for the year ending March 2, 1829, were $50.71. Of this, $36.21 was received of Daniel Radcliffe, County Treasurer. The expenditures for the same year were $49.93.

In 1829, Eli Helmick, John Villars and David Fisher were Trustees; Nugent Ward, Clerk; Firman Casto, Treasurer; Isaac Tyson and John Stewart, Constables; James Morrow and David Hadley, Overseers of the Poor; Benjamin Ross and Joseph Burnett, Fence Viewers. This election was held at the house of Lemuel Garrison. In the year 1829, David A. Sewell gave bond unto William Cook, Ephraim Smith and James Dalby, Directors of School District No. 2, as Treasurer of said district. During that year, the districts were again changed, and the enumeration of householders was 284. In March, 1830, three paupers were warned by the Constable to depart the township, by order of James Morrow and David Hadley, Overseers of the Poor. In 1830, Nugent Ward, still Clerk; Trustees, Eli Helmick, James Villars, John Mitchell; Treasurer, Firman Casto, Constables, William Thompson and John Stewart; Fence Viewers, Amos T. Davis and Moses Tullis.

Statement for the year ending March 1, 1831: Receipts, $36.57; expenditures, $33.61.

Statement for the year 1833: Receipts, $90.921; expenditures, $35.37.

Statement for year 1834: Receipts, $90.873; expenditures, $47.13.

In 1835—Allowed Alexander S. Black $9 for supporting a pauper; and Dr. John Gardner, $3 for professional attendance upon a pauper—which is the first bill paid a doctor for attendance on a pauper. How this method of spending public money has grown, and what immense proportions it has assumed at the present time, will be seen by the Clerk's statement for the year 1880.

We find recorded, in 1835, an article of agreement between William Austin and Joseph Miller, whereby Alexander S. Austin was apprenticed to Joseph H. Miller to learn "the art or business of salesman or clerk in a store."

In 1836, the election was held at the house of Michel Pepper, and the following officers were elected:

Clerk, A. R. Sewell; Trustees, Samuel S. Austin, William West and David A. Sewell; Treasurer, Ephraim Smith, Jr.; Constables, James Marshall and Alfred Cast; Overseers of the Poor, Aaron Sewell and Eli Hale; Fence Viewers, James A. Cook, Samuel T. Louden and John Thomas.

The receipts for the year 1836 were $122.879; expenditures, $98.064.

The cause of this great increase of expenditures is the fund raised and expended by the Supervisors on the roads, the Trustees receiving $3, $2.25 and $2.25 respectively; Clerk, $7; Constable, $3.87½; Treasurer, $1.12½.

From the year 1836 to 1862, the records are lost. We find in the year 1862 that William Carson, J. W. Warner and W. B. Smith were Trustees; W. H. Gardner, Clerk; J. W. Compton, Assessor; Albert Parker, Treasurer; and John Dempsy, Constable.

Statement for 1862: Township funds, receipts, $161.40; expenditures, $93.55; road funds remaining in Treasurer's hands, $37.352; poor funds, receipts, $44.94; expenditures, $60.94.

By this statement, the affairs of the township financially have not yet assumed that financial importance which characterizes it at present.

In 1863, same township officers elected. At a special election in 1863, Jonathan Lawrence was elected Justice of the Peace of Vernon Township.

July 9, 1864, an election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of J. W. Compton, Justice of the Peace. W. H. Gardner was elected. Mr. Gardner refused to serve, and another election was held in October, 1864, to fill the vacancy. The vote on this occasion shows that

this election to fill this very important office was little more than a burlesque. The vote is as follows: James H. Bird, seventy-four votes; D. P. McKinsey, one vote; Dr. Conkey, one; blank, one; T. S. Garland, one; J. W. Warner, one.

In 1865, J. W. Warner, W. B. Smith, Joseph McCray, were Trustees; W. M. Reeder, Clerk; J. W. Compton, Assessor; Milton Smith, Constable; James Linton, Treasurer.

In 1866, W. B. Smith, James E. Muroch, S. S. Austin, Trustees; W. M. Reeder, Clerk; J. Lawrence, Assessor; James Linton, Treasurer; John Dempsy, Constable. April 7, 1866, A. R. Sewell was elected Justice of the Peace.

In 1869—Trustees, W. B. Smith, John Sewell, C. C. Miller; Clerk, E. B. Howland; Constable, A. D. Williams; Assessor, J. W. Compton; Treasurer, James Linton. I. M. Stabler was elected Justice of the Peace.

In 1870—Trustees, W. B. Smith, John Sewell, J. L. Humphreys; Assessor, A. D. Williams; Treasurer, T. J. Garland; Constable, John Dempsy; Clerk, E. B. Howland.

In 1872, the expenditures of the township began to assume something near their present proportions.

On April 1, 1872, on hand—Cemetery funds, $84.81; abandoned graveyard funds, $107.97; poor funds, $426.27; township funds, $324.94; road fund, $186.83; total, $1,130.82. Whole number of votes polled at the election April 1, 1872, 286.

At the annual election held April 5, 1875, the question was submitted to the voters of the township whether a special tax be levied for township house, and resulted as follows: Township house—Yes, 162 votes; no, 111 votes. A special tax of $2,000 was levied, and a neat, substantial building was erected for township purposes.

The following report was made to the County Auditor September 6, 1880, of the disposition of the poor funds for the year ending September 6 1880: Aggregate paid physicians, $440.50; for food, etc., $3.01; to Trustees, administration of poor funds, $37.50; total, $481.01.

In the year 1882, the following officers were elected: Trustees, W. B. Smith, John Sewell, I. M. Statler; Clerk, E. B. Howland; Treasurer, W. H. Gardner; Assessor, J. W. Compton; Constable, Clark Hadley.

THE WAR.

The history of Vernon Township does not differ from that of other townships in war times. Vernon was ever ready, and promptly furnished her quota of men at every call. The stay-at-home patriots made louder professions of loyalty than the brave boys who were risking their lives far from home. The first man who volunteered in Vernon was John Dakin. The first soldier boy killed from Vernon was Isaac Sewell, of the Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the lonely chapparal of West Virginia, the bullet of the bushwhacker pierced his breast. Without a moment's warning, with no farewell to his comrades or his friends at home, he met his fate like a brave man, and his bones lie near where he fell.

ROADS.

There is nothing, probably, that presents a greater contrast than the roads of early times and those of the present, and the vehicles used. In the very early times, there were no public roads, and each settler was obliged to cut his road from the older settlements to his dwelling. As was the case with a good many of the early settlers, they did not need much of a road—sometimes just

a path in which a horse could travel and footmen would not miss their way. We find by the early records that about the same system of keeping the roads in repair (?) was in vogue in early times as at present, viz., the division of the township into road districts, and the election of a Supervisor for each road district by the qualified voters of the district. In early times, when labor on the highways was a public necessity, and when the people had to depend on their own individual labor to make the roads barely passable, the system was good; but now, when all our principal roads are free pikes, and the people are taxed by county and township to repair roads, it is time the old system was abolished. In early times, with such men as John Hadley, Joshua Lazenby, Ephraim Smith, and men of that kind, as Supervisors, it was considered a disgrace to evade or try to shirk road work; but now there are many who are never ready to work or pay, and, if they pretend to work, it is more of a holiday affair than a public benefit.

The corduroy road, or causeway of logs, was the first method of road work after cutting down and clearing timber from the road-bed. The log or causeway system of road-making, in regions where the soil is wet and timber abundant on the spot, and only costing the cutting, in places where drainage among the green roots was too expensive, was a very effective way of fixing bad places. Passing over some of these causeways is at times more serious than amusing; where the logs are of unequal sizes, and one of six inches in diameter is placed beside one of twenty-four inches, the transit from one to the other in a vehicle without springs is by no means agreeable. The first road laid out in Vernon Township is what is known as the College Township road, and two important points in said road in Clinton County were the Sewell settlement and Morgan Van Meter's house, at what is now Snow Hill. It has been so changed by use, trying to avoid the bad places, as to be scarcely recognizable from the original field notes. The most of the old roads are unrecognizable now from early notes by any except the oldest inhabitants. For instance, in 1811, a road was laid out "beginning at John Berkley's, past Smalley's mill, and intersecting the State road at O. Whitaker's, where said road crosses the old road leading to the Wilson settlement." The Columbus & Cincinnati State road, crossing the township from it east to southwest, was laid out in ——. The road past Villars' Chapel, thence on to Blanchester, is known as the road from Jonathan Baldwin's to Wilmington, and was laid out in ——. The road from Lawrence's (Sever's) to Clarksville was laid out in 1836. There have been numerous changes and road alterations, and new county and township roads from time to time, but it is presumed that a description of each will not be of enough importance or interest to be entitled to space in this article.

The first pike passing through this township was the Goshen & Wilmington Turnpike. It was built by a company, about the year 1840, of broken stone principally, and was kept up as a toll-pike until 1880, when the Commissioners of Clinton County bought the road and proceeded to improve it under the road improvement law. In the years 1869 and 1870, the College Township road, from Clarksville to Cuba, was piked under an act passed in 1867, entitled, "An Act to authorize County Commissioners to construct roads on petitions," etc. P. Clevenger was the appointed engineer, John C. Batten, contractor; but the work on that portion in Vernon Township was superintended by C. L. Sewell, assistant engineer. The road-bed was made twenty feet on top, thirty-four feet at base, and two feet high from bottom of side drains; whole width from outside drains, about forty feet. The road-bed was covered with gravel twelve feet wide and sixteen and one-fourth inches deep.

In the years 1875 and 1876, the road from Villars' Chapel through Blan-

chester to the Brown County line was piked under the same law; C. L. Sewell, engineer. The road-bed was twenty-two feet on top, thirty-two feet at base, and forty feet from out to out. This was graveled on the end next to Villars' Chapel, twelve feet wide and twelve inches deep. In 1880, the Goshen & Wilmington toll pike was purchased by the County Commissioners and improved, making it a free pike. In the same year (1880), the road leading from the Goshen & Wilmington pike, near Clarksville, past the mill to the Warren County line, in the direction of Harveysburg, was piked; John Harvey, engineer. This road crosses the fine bottom lands of M. P. Marshall, of Kentucky. During freshets, the waters of Todd's Fork have always crossed these bottoms at two or three points near the mill. Harvey endeavored to hold this surplus water and keep it from crossing the bottom by throwing up a high grade at these points, and therby making a level grade from the bridge to the mill. The earth, sand and gravel of which the grade was made was nearly all taken from the lower side, scooping out holes in some places ten or twelve feet deep. Twenty-inch tile was put in at three places in the grade to carry off surplus water. This fancy road did well until the floods came in the spring of 1882. The grade held the water until the large bottom field was one sheet of water, forcing a greater amount of water through the bridge, and nearly drowning out the inhabitants of Bucktown, a suburb of Clarksville, when it broke over, sweeping the sand composing the grade off clean, scooping out deep holes on the lower side and utterly ruining the road at several places.

In early times, there were no pleasure wagons and carriages used. When the family went visiting, it was either on foot, horseback, or, at best, in a big wagon. The sounds of the old wagon bumping over the causeways, and the yells of the driver as he urged his horses forward, are no longer heard.

SCHOOLS.

In early times, there were no public schools, but the people kept up, as well as the sparsely populated country could afford, private or subscription.

The first school taught in Vernon Township was in a log cabin, on lands now owned by Mary Fordyce, in 1811 or 1812; Levi Garretson, teacher. The first division of the township into school districts was in August, 1826, by the Trustees of the township, agreeably to the fourth section of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools."

The districts were of immense size. For example, what is now No. 4, or Hopewell, extended from Jonathan Lawrence's (Sever's) to William Austin's (Mt. Pleasant), and from Ditto's (Batten's) to Nicholas Burns' (Second Creek). The schools were taught altogether by subscription. The early schoolhouses were rude affairs, built of round logs, with a fire-place at each end, puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and a log cut out of one side and the aperture covered with greased paper for light. There were one or two long benches for children. They were usually too high, and the little fellows would have to sit all day, perhaps, with backs bowed and feet dangling a long way from the floor. Then there were puncheons, or boards, placed slantingly against the wall, which formed a kind of writing-desk for the larger ones. No blackboards, no maps nor apparatus, and very few books. The teacher spent a good share of his time in making and sharpening pens and using the rod. Contrast this with the schoolhouses and fixtures of the present day, and then wonder no more why our forefathers were not so well educated as their descendants.

Some of the early teachers were Robert Eachus, Nugent Ward and Caleb Smith. A. R. Sewell, George Athey, Noah Newland and others may be called more modern teachers.

In the year 1829, the districts were changed somewhat, but very little difference was made in the respective sizes of the districts.

Report of the Board of Education of Vernon Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, for the school year ending August 31, 1881:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 1, 1880	$2244 78
State Tax	300 75
Irreducible School Fund	42 60
Township Tax	1740 33
Total	$4328 47

EXPENDITURES.

Whole amount paid teachers	$2341 51
Amount paid for fuel and other contingent expenses, etc	780 83
Total	$3122 34

Number of subdistricts, 7; houses, 7; rooms, 7; total value of schoolhouses, $5,500; teachers employed, male, 7; females, 3, total, 10; average wages, male, $36; female, $30 per month; average number of weeks schools were in session, 35; pupils enrolled, boys, 153; girls, 142; total, 295. Number of pupils in each branch of study—Alphabet, 29; reading, 244; spelling, 241; writing, 196; arithmetic, 191; geography, 127; English grammar, 67; United States history, 4; physical geography, 6; algebra, 16.

This report of course does not include the special school district of Clarksville.

CHURCHES.

The early settlers, as well as the people of the present, differed on religious matters. At a very early day, we find organizations of Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, while a large portion of the early settlers did not belong to any church. The members of certain families take as kindly to religious doctrines and church organizations as ducks do to water. "Have Methodist heads." This homely expression is not my own, but is credited Mr. S. S. Cast, of Washington Township, and it is used here not as a slur, but to illustrate the idea that some have certain organs largely developed, and it comes natural, almost, to be religious, while the members of other families care very little for religious forms and ceremonies, and do not relish, perhaps, the discipline of church organizations.

The first church organization in Vernon Township was that of the Presbyterians, at the house of David Sewell, about the year 1812. For some time after this, there were no churches, and religious services were held in the cabins of the early settlers. The house of Judge Sewell, whose wife was a Presbyterian, was the place where the Presbyterians frequently had preaching. The Baptists held their meetings at E. Kibbey's, Philip Titus', and other places, while the Methodists met at William Austin's or James Villars', Sr.

In the spring of 1817, William Austin and James Villars, Sr., donated two acres of land and built a log church and called it Mt. Pleasant. It was used in which to hold meetings until 1849, when the society erected a neat frame house, 30x40 feet, the present Mt. Pleasant Church.

In the year 1823, a church was built by the Baptists in the village of Clarksville. This denomination also built a church called "The Union," on the College Township road, one and one-fourth miles above Clarksville. The Baptists in this township seemed unable to recruit from the younger people, and we only recollect the members as being very old persons. When they died, there was no organization.

The Methodists have shown a good deal of vitality in this township There is an M. E. Church at Clarksville, one at Mt. Pleasant and one at Kansas, and the P. M. or M. Church have two—one at Clarksville and Villars' Chapel. This church was built in 1868, on the Clarksville and Cuba pike at his individual expense, by Rev. James Villars. The church is of brick, large and commodious, with a basement for Sabbath school purposes and the upper story for church purposes. The building is "free to all Christian denominations," and cost, when completed, about $10,000.

The Presbyterians never built a church. The Friends, or Quakers, form a large and influential portion of the inhabitants of Vernon. They have a church at Clarksville. The Mormons, previous to their going to Nauvoo, Ill., had frequent meetings at Nauvoo Schoolhouse, and several persons joined them and went away with them, among whom were John and Harrison Fugate, —— Griffith and others.

POLITICAL.

We can get no correct statement of the political complexion of Vernon Township previous to 1862; but we believe, from talking with older persons, that there always has been a majority against the Democrats. The first figures we can present are of the election (Presidential) of 1860, when Lincoln, Republican, had about fifty majority over Douglas, Democrat.

1862—F. F. Bachus, Republican, 139 votes; R. P. Ranney, Democrat, 92 votes.

1863—John Brough, Union, 199 votes; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 40 votes.

1864—William Henry Smith, Republican, 161 votes; William Armstrong, Democrat, 48 votes; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 176 votes; G. B. McClelland, Democrat, 57 votes.

1865—J. D. Cox, Republican, 155 votes; G. W. Morgan, Democrat, 69 votes.

1866—William H. Smith, Republican, 201 votes; Benjamin Lefevre, Democrat, 99 votes.

1867—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 179 votes; Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, 121 votes.

1868—Isaac B. Sherwood, Republican, 210 votes; Thomas Hubbard, Democrat, 118 votes; U. S. Grant, 207 votes; Horatio Seymour, 113 votes.

1869—R. B. Hayes, 173 votes; G. H. Pendleton, 108 votes.

OLD-TIME POLITICS IN VERNON.

Vernon Township is no exception to the general rule of division into political parties. We can find no record of the political complexion of the township at an early date, but from tradition and anecdotes handed down, we learn that at an early day, as well as of late years, Vernon Township approached the stage of being "red hot" occasionally. Numbers of the early settlers were Virginia Whigs. Among them were the Sewells, Austins, Harrises, Stablers, Tribbeys and others; while the Democrats were represented by such zealous men as Wysong, Branstrator, Thomas and Villars. During the year 1840, the excitement was intense. The Whigs, in their enthusiasm for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," were ably led by James Harris, Samuel Louden, S. S. Austin and John Hadley, while some of the active Democrats of that day were A. R. Sewell, Joseph Wysong, A. Branstrater and Dan Hutchinson. Buckeye cabins, barrels of hard cider, coon skins, canoes, etc., were the order of the day. Barbecues, a species of entertainment almost unknown in the present day, were common. Sheep, hogs and oxen were roasted whole. Whisky flowed freely as water, and the people would seem to give themselves up to the frenzy of ex

citement. A barbecue was had in Clarksville. The tables were set in a yard near where M. C. Wysong's house now stands. A buckeye cabin was built on the lot where Jack Thomas' house now stands, while a buckeye tree five or six inches in diameter was planted in front; a live coon, chained, was permitted to climb the tree. To the surprise of all, the tree lived and thrived, and was cut down by Mr. Thomas when he built his house. Even the old and dignified Judge Sewell was carried along with the excitement and he with his neighbor, William Cook, dug out a canoe from an immense buckeye. The Democrats found themselves unable to stem the tide, so they very wisely let it spend its force. A rather peculiar character made his appearance in Clarksville in the year 1843 or 1844. His name was Pierpont Edwards. Born in New Hampshire, he served seven years' apprenticeship as a harness-maker then went into the United States Navy. After serving three years in the navy, and four years on board a merchantman, and visiting nearly all parts of the world, he was put off at New Orleans Hospital, as he says, to die, for it was thought that he had consumption. After recruiting up a little, he started north up the river, and he could not tell why he came, but he landed at Clarksville and secured work as journeyman harness-maker with A. W. Kibby. He was tall, angular, very dark, with large, staring blue eyes, bushy eyebrows, and a heavy, full beard and mustache, both very long and black as a coal. I will here remark that at that time and up to the gold fever of 1848, it was the custom, and was followed as a religious duty almost, to keep the face shaved clean every week. Any one letting the beard grow was looked upon with suspicion as a brigand, highwayman or gambler, at least; but this is a digression. Edwards walked with a loose, shambling gait, like a sailor on land, was very reticent, telling his business to no one. He was looked upon oddly and suspiciously by the men, and was an object of great curiosity to the boys, who would go to the shop to get a peep at "Kibby's wild man," as they called him. Edwards worked at his trade, saying nothing to any one as to what his business was, or where he came from. In the canvass of 1844, the Democrats had recovered from the effects of their defeat four years before, and were ready to meet their opponents at all points. The Whigs had raised a very high pole, close to where Matt Wysong's house now stands, and the Democrats resolved to beat them. They first raised the lower part of their pole, near where John Snook's house now stands, with a kind of platform or mast-head on top, and prepared to hoist the top part by the aid of rope and tackle. In order to fasten the top part on, it was necessary to have a man on top of the first part raised. Ed Brewer was their best climber, and he started up the pole; but the height was too great, his head grew dizzy, his hands lost their grip, and he was obliged to slide down to the ground. No persuasion or reward could induce him to try it again. The Whigs were jubilant, the Democrats almost in despair, when Edwards, who had been an apparently unconcerned spectator, volunteered to go up the pole. With collar open, and cat-like agility, while cheer after cheer rent the air, he went up the pole. On the top he made his bow to the crowd below, and they began to hoist the pole. In their excitement and eagerness to raise it, when they got it nearly up, one of the ropes broke, and it fell to the ground. The impetus of the fall, and its striking some of the stay ropes, gave a fearful motion to the part on which Edwards was, it swayed from side to side, and the crowd below expected to see him dashed to the ground every moment; but the pole was hickory, and Edwards appeared less concerned than the crowd below. More careful work, and the pole was fixed firmly in its place, and for years the feat of Edwards' climbing the hickory pole was one of the pleasant reminiscences of old-time politics. Edwards married a Miss Richards, and settled down in Clarksville

He acquired some property, carrying on his trade, and remained until the year 1865, when, with a large family, he moved to Missouri.

CLARKSVILLE.

This village is situated in the western part of Vernon Township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. It was laid out April 5, 1839, by William Hadley, the survey being made by Peyton West. The town, as originally laid out, consisted of forty-four lots of the usual size, four poles front and eight poles back. In the year ———, there was an addition to the town, called Morrow's Addition. In the year 1858, the boundaries were extended, taking in a quantity of the adjoining land; the survey was made by James Linton. The land taken in was divided into lots and numbered as outlots, a plat was made with streets, etc., of the whole, but the work was irregularly done, and the territory thus added cannot be considered as an addition to the town.

The lots composing the original town were dry, with a gravel deposit beneath, making excellent natural drainage for cellars, but the land adjoining, almost up to the original town, was not a very inviting locality for settlers at that time; Todd's Fork on one side, winding around through the bottom lands, and the waters crossing the bottoms during freshets, making and leaving pools or bayous, which did not give promise of ever being fit for cultivation. Then all these bottoms were covered with timber, with a heavy undergrowth of bushes and vines. The East Fork, on the other side, is a more rapid stream, and was confined to its channel until after it passed the town. The town was incorporated in 18—. Samuel T. Louden built the first cabin and opened a hotel or tavern. Keeping tavern in early times was hardly the thing it is the present day. It consisted in furnishing the traveler with the rough and substantial fare common to all the settlers—a bed in a loft or in an addition in which to sleep, and last, but not least, with plenty of whisky to keep up his spirits and to act as an antidote or preventive of malarial poison so common in new countries. Mr. Louden sold his hotel to Joseph Wysong. He lived on the farm now occupied by S. T. Whitaker for many years, and afterward traded this farm to A. W. Kibby, moved back to Clarksville, and died there. John Oxley built the second house in the village in the year 1815. We can learn nothing of the history of this early settler. In the year 1817, Ephraim Kibby moved to Clarksville. He was a tanner by trade, and was the first to engage in that occupation in the village. His tan-yard was on the lot now owned by J. A. Howland. He bought out the stock of William Smalley, who had a small tannery west of Clarksville. He was a member of the Baptist Church, was thrifty and prosperous in his business, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1876, he was well known in Clinton County. John Keenan and Joseph Thompson were among the first settlers of Clarksville, but we do not know what business they were engaged in.

The first saddler and harness-maker was John Hadley. He used to make his saddle-trees out of dogwood forks. He, with Eli Hale, opened the second store in the village. Afterward he engaged in the pork trade and dealt largely in cattle. His personal efforts and the general business planned and carried on by him formed a very important part in making the town the prosperous business place it was in early times. Elisha Kirk was the first hatter. Eli Helmich and Abram Nicholson were among the first blacksmiths. Jacob Longstreth opened the first store in the place. Among the first carpenters were Samuel T. Louden, James Abbott and William Michel, afterward Judge Michel, of Lebanon.

The first shoemaker was Joseph Wysong. Samuel Hyde was the first

cabinet-maker; his shop was an old building on the lot now owned by N. K. Snook; the building was afterward used as a schoolhouse. William Slater carried on the business of cabinet-making where J. Whitaker's shop now is. The business was afterward carried on by J. Thomas, E. Titus and Alfred Cast. John McCarty was the first cooper. The immense pork trade of Clarksville made coopering a very important business in the place, and there were several large cooper shops running at the same time. James Coyle's cooper shop stood where A. A. Linton's new store is. William Dogget carried on a cooper shop where John Starry now lives, corner of Main and Second streets. Isaiah Wilkerson, at a later date, ran a shop near where the Baptist Church now stands.

John Kelley, father of S. C. Kelley, was probably the first tailor; his shop was on the lot now owned by William M. Reeder. This was an important business in early times, and tailor shops have been carried on by Harrison Compton, S. H. Wilson, K. S. Kearns and others. A business, which has disappeared from the smaller towns, was making hats. This business was carried on in Clarksville in early times, first by Dick Lackey, afterward by one Black. John Dempsy was a hatter. He served in the Mexican war; was Constable of Vernon Township for many years. He was crippled by palsy. His was a peculiar character; his gestures were odd, his body and arms writhed and twitched in a wild gesticulating manner, sometimes almost laughable, when he talked, but he was possessed of a good deal of hard sense, and, in a passage of words, few could get ahead of him. He died in Clarksville.

The first wagon-maker was George Harris. Samuel French was an early stone-mason. James Morrow was the first and only distiller. Joseph Wysong was the first Postmaster of the town.

Jacob Longstreth was the first physician. Summing up, we find that soon after its establishment or laying out, Clarksville was well represented in the trades. Merchants, tanners, tailors, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, hatters, harness-makers, coopers were making the town lively and business-like. But at a later day, about the year 1840 or 1844, the town assumed its utmost importance. The pork trade at that time was immense. Hale & Cook's pork house was near where J. A. Kelley now lives. They slaughtered on the East Fork, just above the bridge, on the Goshen pike. John Hadley's pork house stood near where A. A. Linton's house stands. Jim Lindsay slaughtered near where John Kelley's stable now stands. Hogs were driven from all parts of Clinton County, as well as from Highland and Ross Counties, to Clarksville. The hogs slaughtered in those days were not of the improved breeds we have now. Now it is with difficulty we can drive one mile or two to market. In early times they were partly fattened on mast, and they were wild, raw-boned, with snouts so long sometimes, that the expression used by an old settler in describing them that "they could root nine feet into the ground after a poke root, and still see a man over the top," does not seem much of an exaggeration. We do know they were driven ten or twenty miles sometimes, and then had to be caught with dogs or shot at the slaughter pens. The lard from the slaughtered porkers was put in kegs, and together with the meat just from the salt, was hauled to Cincinnati in wagons. The time taken by a teamster in making a trip was about six days. Regarding the number slaughtered, one old resident told me he thought as high as 40,000 or 50,000 hogs would be slaughtered and packed in Clarksville in one season. This brought an immense trade to the town, and stores, hotels and all the trades flourished; there was an army of shoemakers, tailors, coopers, etc.

Some of the heavy teamsters of that day were William Morrow, William McCray, Charles Urton, and later, Armstrong McCray, Milt Watson, James

Villars. These teamsters would take their provisions, horse feed and bedding along, and sleep on the floor of some tavern. It was a rough life, but was relished by the men. The independence of the wild, rough life was by no means unpleasant.

The first school was taught in a house on the lot owned by N. K. Snook; as to who taught the first school, the information I get conflicts somewhat. Among the early teachers were Nancy Tufts, David Eachus and Carter B. Harlan, brother of the late Judge R. B. Harlan. Until the year 1868, when Clarksville was made a special district, there were two schoolhouses for the youth of the town and vicinity. Schoolhouse No. 1 is now used by M. C. Wysong for a wagon shop; No. 2 School, near the mouth of Sewell's Run. For a number of years the Friends or Quakers maintained a separate school in a building of their own; the building still stands, and is used as a dwelling. This school was called the High School; the higher branches were taught, and it was patronized by others besides Friends.

About the year 1823, the Baptists built a brick church in Clarksville. The church is still standing, but the society has gone down. About the year 1875, Rev. James Villars bought the church property, and at his individual expense refitted the old building, making a fine, commodious church, which is now controlled by the Protestant Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church organization is the leading one in the town. The first church built by this society stood on the lot now owned by J. Norton's heirs. About the year 1856, they built a large frame church—the present Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Odd Fellows have a lodge in the town, No. 323. The Masons also have a lodge.

Clarksville is at present, and we believe has always been, well supplied with physicians. The first who put out his sign was Jacob Longstreth. Then came Dr. Hampton, Dr. Crawford, Dr. A. T. Davis, Dr. Tribbey. Though in early times disease was more prevalent, such diseases as were caused by malarial poison—fevers, ague, etc.—it seems the physicians did not prosper and grow fat and independent as they are at the present day; and we rarely find a physician in the small towns in early times depending solely on his profession for a livelihood. Dr. Longstreth kept a store; Dr. Tribbey was a farmer as well as physician; Dr. A. T. Davis represented the county in the Legislature. In early times their duties were laborious and their pay scanty and uncertain; but, during the last thirty or forty years, they have made such rapid strides in magnifying their bills and multiplying their charges that, if it continue to increase in the same ratio for the next thirty years, it will compel the man of moderate means to accept one of three things: First, not to employ a physician; second, to let the township pay his bills as a pauper; or, third, not to pay his bills at all. The only physician who died in Clarksville was Dr. John Gardner. He read medicine under Dr. A. T. Davis; afterward had a good practice. He was agreeable and gentlemanly in his manners, of a fine scholarly appearance, and enjoyed the confidence of the community for his honesty and integrity. He died about the year 1874.

Dr. H. W. Baugh came to Clarksville in 1850, from the town of New Burlington, Clinton County. He was born in Tennessee in 1817. He has a good practice at the present time. He is a man of powerful build, with a firm, smoothly shaven face; is inclined to be abrupt in his manners. He is positive and decided in his opinions; his integrity is unquestioned, and his moral character above reproach.

Dr. T. S. Garland came to Clarksville in the same year (1850). He was a school-teacher, and a poor man when he came, and started in the practice of

medicine. Dr. Garland has steadily followed his profession; has always enjoyed the confidence of the community; still has a large practice, and has amassed considerable property. He seems to be devoted entirely to his profession, takes very little interest in public affairs; is not so decided and positive in his opinions as Dr. Baugh.

Dr. Z. T. Garland, a very popular physician, is a son of Dr. T. S. Garland. He was raised in Clarksville, studied medicine with his father, and has been practicing about twelve years; is of fine appearance, and is probably the best dressed man in the village. He is even-tempered and agreeable in his manners, and has a large practice.

Dr. E. S. Stevens is a late arrival. He is a young man of boyish appearance. He came in 1880, and boldly put out his shingle in the face of three old and popular physicians. He shows a good deal of vim and energy. His father is Dr. Stevens, of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio.

Levi Collins came to Clarksville or vicinity in 1814, when he was five months old, and has done more to populate the town than any other individual, being the father of twenty-one children, nearly all of them living. He is a cooper by trade; has lived in Clarksville nearly all his life; has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Brannan, by whom he had twelve children. In 1860, he was married to Elizabeth Rife, by whom he has nine children.

John Thomas, familiarly known as Jack Thomas, and long a resident of Clarksville, was born in Harrison County, Va., in 1812. He came to Clarksville about the year 1824; learned cabinet-making with his brother-in-law, William Slater, and carried on the business in Clarksville for a number of years. He was an employe of the C., W. & Z. Railroad, in the capacity of Superintendent of Bridges, and other structures, for fifteen years; is at present keeping a restaurant in the town.

The first silversmith of Clarksville was James H. Starry. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., and came to Vernon Township in 1840. He married Nancy Kelley; has raised a family of six children, all boys. Mr. Starry and wife live at present on a farm about one and a half miles from Clarksville.

S. C. Kelley is probably as closely identified with Clarksville as any other man. Mr. Kelley is a son of John Kelley, who came to Clarksville in 1833, and carried on a tailor shop in the village. Samuel C. was born in Hamilton County in 1829. His father died when he was quite young, and he was thrown on his own resources. At a very early age, he developed business tact and management. When quite young, he was employed by the pork-packing establishments in responsible positions. At the age of fifteen, in the year 1844, he commenced business for himself in a small building 10x20 feet, on the lot now owned by Jack Thomas. Mrs. Wysong and Daniel Norton each loaned him $50, and with this $100 capital, all borrowed, he commenced the business of dealing in groceries, which he has followed nearly all the time since. At the time Mr. Kelley commenced business, George Morrow and Dr. Gardner kept general merchandise where G. M. Morrow now lives. Lindsay kept store where Wilson now has a store. Pyle & Austin also kept store. Amos Everett carried on the hatting business. Hale & Cook, John Hadley, and probably other firms were engaged in the pork business. Mr. Kelley soon moved to a larger building, and went into partnership with George Dunn, near where J. D. Starry's harness shop now is. He bought the corner where he now keeps, in 1854. In March, 1854, he was burned out, losing everything, but built again on the same spot in May of the same year, and carried on the business at the same place to the year 1857, when, being tired of business, and fancying he was an excellent farmer, he sold out to Daniel Hutchinton, bought a

farm of L. B. Oxley and Pyle, the same now owned by Hildebrecht, of 305 acres, and went to farming. In 1859, Mr. Kelley was elected Sheriff, as an independent candidate, by the Democrats of Clinton County. He moved to Wilmington, filled the office of Sheriff creditably, and moved back to his farm. He remained on the farm about six months longer, when he sold out. After this he spent one year in the Clarksville Mills, then owned by Smith & Knowlton, then moved to Marshall County, Iowa. It seems that the climate, or some thing of Iowa, did not suit Mr. Kelley; so, after remaining there about six months, he moved back to Clarksville, in reduced circumstances. The people of Clarksville and vicinity still had great confidence in Mr. Kelley as a business man, and he was soon installed in his old business again in a building now occupied by J. D. Starry. His business prospered, and, in 1869 or 1870, he built his present storeroom, and has continued to increase his business to the present, which is carried on now under the firm name of S. C. Kelley & Son.

Mr. Kelley is a small man, quick and active in temperament, every look and motion shows the business man. He is a man of much general information, is agreeable in his manners, a good conversationalist; has a way of appearing interested and sympathizing in the cares and business of others He makes a customer feel that it is a pleasure to wait on him or to do him a favor in any way. Mr. Kelley has raised a large family, and has acquired considerable property; is public spirited, and has done his full share toward improving the town.

James Linton was for many years a prominent business man of Clarksville. He married Maria, daughter of John Hadley, of Clarksville, and began to keep house in Adams Township. He soon afterward moved to Clarksville, to assist his father-in-law in the pork trade. Subsequently, he moved to what is known as the Yeazel farm, two miles east of Clarksville. on the Goshen pike. On this he built a large brick house, and erected a saw-mill. From the Yeazel farm he moved to Clarksville again, where he died.

"James Linton, though humble and modest, was no ordinary man, and the multitude of business he carried on and superintended was no ordinary business. During all his married life he carried on farming on a large scale for this country, and many seasons he engaged in the wool and pork trade, and for years owned and managed a dry goods and grocery store. All who knew him regarded him as a man of few words and of sound judgment. He was scholarly enough to lay off a bridge, engineer a pike or build a mill. Practical and unostentatious, he possessed an integrity which, among his neighbors, was above suspicion." He was a member of the Society of Friends, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Joseph Wysong was an early settler of Clarksville. He was a shoemaker by trade; was the first Postmaster of the town, an office which he held for a great number of years. He kept a hotel up to the time of his death, and in early times his hotel was a popular stopping-place for teamsters and travelers. He was a peculiar man, gruff and almost severe in his manners, yet there was an undercurrent of humor and kindly good nature in his character. Numerous anecdotes could be told of him, of the rich jokes and passages of wit and sarcasm he indulged in with the teamsters, who enjoyed the old man's gruff ways. Three of his sons still live in Clarksville.

S. F. Wescoat, W. H. Gardner, A. A. Linton, J. D. Starry, are prominent business men of the town at the present time.

CONCLUSION.

Perhaps I owe this explanation to the people of Vernon Township, that is, that the selection of myself for writing up Vernon was not the first selection.

It was late in the spring before I undertook the work, and it has carried me into the busy season of corn tending and harvest; and my readers will not be astonished at the incompleteness of my work when they know that I was obliged to send in my manuscript leaving parts of the subject untouched. There are many families who deserve honorable mention in any history of Clinton County, that I failed to get data for personal sketches—the Villars, Hadleys, Lintons, and many other families I have failed to represent, not through prejudice, but from lack of time. With this I submit the work, and it can be taken for what it is worth.

C. L. SEWELL.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY PETER CLEVENGER, ESQ.

THE township bearing the above name was organized by order of the Commissioners of Clinton County, at their regular session, in June, 1835, on a petition containing the following description:

"Beginning in the line of Union Township, one mile west of the northwest line of Clark Township; thence southward to Marion Township, where the township line crosses the road leading from David Wright's to Blanchester, and continuing same course one mile into Marion Township; thence eastward to intersect the line one mile south of the northeast corner of said township; thence across Clark Township so as to include Samuel Batson; thence to the road leading from Cuba to Martinsville, eighty poles to the north of Robert Green's house; thence to where the Wilmington & Hillsboro road crosses the College Township road; thence with the south side of said College Township road to the northeast corner of Clark Township; thence westward with the line of Union and Clark Townships to the beginning, containing twenty-four and one-third square miles of land."

The geographical location of this township is very nearly central, being the only township except Union that does not border on the county line. The land is generally level, being slightly hilly along the streams in the west and southwest, the soil generally fertile and very well drained naturally. The artificial drainage, however, of the last twenty years, has worked a vast and beneficial change in the face of the country, as well as in the crops. The swampy and unproductive lands have been transformed, by the laying of tile, into the most fertile lands in the township, good crops being now raised without any failure. The prevailing timber is beech, sugar maple, ash, hickory, walnut and the different varieties of oak, linn, hackberry, buckeye—in fact, almost all varieties found in the Miami Valley. The finest trees have disappeared from our forest, however, having yielded to the blasts of many winters, the necessities of the settler, or the temptations offered by the timber speculator, until now there can scarcely be found the old sturdy black walnut of thirty years ago. The township is well watered, the streams running in a general westerly course through it. The following are the names of the principal streams: Cowan's Creek, Silver Creek, and the East Fork of Todd's Fork; the latter stream flows from east to west through the south part of the township, while Cowan's and Silver Creeks and their tributaries drain the northern and central parts. East of Cuba for several miles, the country presents a plain of gently undulating land. The capacity of the soil in this plain in productiveness is equal to that of any land in the country; in fact, in all the products from soil culture, Washington Township will compare favorably with any portion of the county.

The settlements on these rich alluvial lands commenced about the year 1805. The Legislature of Ohio, at its session of 1802–3, provided for the location of a road, leading from Chillicothe, by way of Morgantown, to the College Township, in Butler County; and this, passing directly through Washington Township, and being opened immediately, formed a great thoroughfare for emigration, assumed the name of the College Township road, and was the first road opened in Southern Ohio.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first emigrant to the present limits of Washington Township, as far as the writer hereof has been able to find out from the meager information to be obtained at this day and date, was Isaac Wilson, perhaps the first settler, who came from Virginia, who settled in Col. Carrington's Survey about the year 1803, on the land now owned by George Brown. Next came Jonas Seaman and a Mr. Armstrong, both settling upon the present site of Cuba, the latter opening the first house for the entertainment of the public in the year 1805.

Thomas Thatcher, one of the early pioneers to the Miami Valley, was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1769, and emigrated to the present limits of Washington Township in the year 1805, and purchased a large tract of land in Capt. John Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, where he settled on Silver Creek. Coming with a four-horse team and the typical old Virginia wagon, by the usual route through Pennsylvania, on his way he encountered the common delays, annoyances and vexations of the early emigrant. After a weary journey, he arrived at Wheeling, W. Va., situate on the south side of the Ohio River. The only means of conveyance over the river was the old-fashioned flat-boat, with oars worked by men. This means of crossing lay on the opposite side of the river. To the eye of Thatcher, the river did not look very wide or deep. He inquired of some boys near by if he could ford, and they carelessly said, "Yes." Mounting his saddle, with his wife and one child in the wagon, and the bound boy, David Fisher, on the off horse, he boldly drove into the stream. He had passed but a short distance from the bank into the stream before his horses were swimming and his wagon floating. As the water came up around young Fisher, he cried out in a fearful tone. Mr. Thatcher said, in an encouraging tone, "Hold fast to the hames, David," and some men on the Ohio side, seeing him at this time, beckoned to him, and, under their guidance and his own cool judgment, he swam his team across the river without accident or injury to his inestimable load. This was Mr. Thatcher's introduction into the new State of Ohio. He had made a contract with Col. Samuel Martin for a thousand acres of land, where he intended to make his future home. Some time after his arrival, he took possession of his survey of land on Silver Creek. His title soon proved worthless, and he had to buy his land a second time. He divided his lands and sold to immigrants, settling a portion himself, where he resided for over thirty-five years. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of this part of what was then Warren County, acting in that capacity for twenty-one consecutive years. Amongst his early associates, Mr. Thatcher was a very popular man, not only acting as Justice of the Peace in name, but in fact, reconciling contending neighbors, and restoring harmony and good will among them. He magnified his office in preventing litigation, and not encouraging it. Mr. Thatcher was a resident of the territory of Clinton County sixty-two years. The great moral organ of benevolence was too large and active to permit great acquisition of lands and tenements or the hoarding of money. In the social relations, few complaints were ever made against Mr. Thatcher. His sense of justice and right was strong. He was moral and upright, and exerted a good influence on his pioneer neighbors. In fact, Thomas Thatcher was the right man in the right place, and well did he act his part. Long may his good examples be imitated and his memory cherished. He deceased in the year 1867, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. On his arrival on Silver Creek, he found Joseph Roberts, John Jack, Samuel Ruble, John Wright and Edward Powers, they having come a short time before —from whence the writer hereof has been unable to find out, except in the case of Edward Powers, who was born in the North of Ireland, emigrated to America and came to Ohio in 1805, bought land of Col. Martin, in Fern's

Survey, 699, on which he resided several years, becoming a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting in the American Army while yet a British subject; was surrendered at Hull's surrender, and, by reason of his being a British subject, was in danger, if discovered, of execution. To avoid this, he secreted himself in the fortress, among army supplies, etc., until an opportunity offered, when he made his escape through the guard lines, and, by great caution and privation, eluded the thousand and one hostile Indian camps, that, at that time, blazed throughout the Northwest, and, solitary and alone, traversed the distance from Detroit to Silver Creek on foot. In time, he discovered that the title to his land, like Thatcher's, was worthless. With great indignation, he called on Martin and demanded the money which he had paid, in lieu of which Martin gave him other land which he owned, somewhere in Greene or Clark County, and thither emigrated Edward Powers.

Col. Samuel Martin emigrated from Western Pennsylvania about the year 1807, together with his son John, and settled in Survey No. 996, a large portion of which he purchased. Col. Martin was no ordinary man; a man of fine education, a graduate of medicine, he became involved in trouble in regard to the title to the land he had purchased, which title was worthless, and he lost all, and removed, together with his son, to the West. Col. Martin was one of the prime movers in what is known in history as the Pennsylvania Whisky Insurrection, and, as the writer hereof has often heard, was second in command of the forces organized to resist the Federal authority, the result of which history tells us came to naught.

Peter Tomlin, another of the early settlers in what is now Washington Township, was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1776, and removed to Frederick County, Va., in 1802, and from there to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1808, settling Capt. Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, where he resided, rearing a large family of children—seventeen in all—of whom Ruth, Asa, Lewis, Helen, Elijah, Andrew and Rhoda are living, part in this township and part in the West and elsewhere. Peter Tomlin was a man of large frame and strong constitution, strictly honest in all his dealings. He was a Captain of militia in the war of 1812, in which he took an active part on the Northern frontier. He quietly passed from earth in the year 1857, at the age of eighty-one years. He is buried in what is known as the Lieurance Cemetery, near his old home.

Adon Clevenger was born in the year 1773, in Frederick County, Va., from whence he emigrated to Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, in the year 1804, and, about 1806, moved to what was then called the Cross Reads, the same being the present site of the village of Cuba. Opening the first blacksmith shop there, he followed his trade for a year or two, removing from there to Wilmington for a time, and from there back to Cowan's Creek, where he bought a small farm in Col. Ridley's Survey, No. 2,028, where he lived to a ripe old age, following his trade and farming a little. He deceased in the year 1853, in his eightieth year. His remains rest also in the Lieurance Cemetery.

Peter Lieurance was born in Ashe County, N. C., in the year 1759. Of his early life little is now known. He removed with his family from North Carolina, about the year 1800, to East Tennessee, where he resided a few years, when he again removed to the present limits of Washington Township in the year 1806; bought land in Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, where he settled. Mr. Lieurance had early identified himself with the Baptist Church, and, as there were no churches then in the country, his house soon became a place of worship, which was kept up until the year 1819, when he donated a lot for church and cemetery, upon which a log church was built and a regular organization of the first Baptist Church of Washington Township was effected, which has been kept up to the present day. Peter Lieurance was a powerful, muscular

man, one well fitted for the trials and hardships of the early pioneer. He continued on the farm which he had cleared until about the year 1840, when his youthful ambition came over him, and, at the age of eighty-one years, he sold his farm and removed to the then wild prairies of Warren County, Ill., where he lived until the year 1863, attaining the remarkable age of one hundred and four years.

Elijah Lieurance, the oldest son of Peter Lieurance, was born in Ashe County, N. C., and removed with his father to Ohio in the year 1806, and settled with his father. When the war with England broke out, in 1812, Elijah became a soldier, and was made a prisoner at Hull's surrender. Returning at the close of the war, he resided, up to 1836, on the old farm, from whence, in that year, he removed to Warren County, Ill.

David Hays was born in the State of Delaware, near the city of Wilmington, in the year 1766, where he grew to manhood, which was during the Revolutionary war. Young Hays saw much of the "times that tried men's souls." He saw both the English and colonial armies. He had the honor of handing Gen. Washington a drink of water a few days before the battle of Brandywine, as the army was passing his father's home. This was in 1777, he at that time being about eleven years old. In the year 1800, he removed to Frederick County, Va., and, in the year 1805, was married to Mary Horsman, and removed to Harrison County, Ohio, in the same year, where he resided until the year 1815, when he removed to the present limits of Washington Township; settled in John Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1844. He was a man of strong common sense and kind disposition, strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and was ever ready to give a helping hand. He was universally respected for his many virtues.

David, Asa, Elisha and James Brown, four brothers, early pioneers of Washington Township, were born in Massachusetts during the war of independence, at the close of which their father removed to Owen County, Ky., where the boys all grew to manhood. During the period from 1807 to 1810, they all removed from Owen County, Ky., to within the present limits of Washington Township, purchasing land in Steel's, Carrington's and Johnson's Surveys, where they all resided for many years, rearing large families of children. Asa deceased in the year 1843; David, in 1844; Elisha, in 1856; and James, in 1863. All of these men were fine specimens of the early pioneer of the Miami Valley. All of them will be remembered with the kindest recollection for their honesty, integrity and goodness of heart.

David Clevenger was born in Frederick County, Va., about the year 1785, and removed to Ohio in 1808, and settled in Dix Survey, No. 619, where he resided until the spring of 1812, when he became a soldier in the American army for the defense of the Northern frontier, and was surrendered at Hull's surrender of Detroit. After the close of the war, he returned home, and resided for awhile on Cowan's Creek, from whence he removed to some part of the West.

Jesse Graham was born in East Tennessee in the year 1805, and removed with his widowed mother to Ohio in 1807, settling Baron Steuben's Survey, No. 2,697. Jesse has a vivid recollection of early times, having visited the Indians at their hunting-camp many times at the spring on the Lazenby farm, also on the Townsend farm. Mr. Graham bought and cleared a farm in Steuben's Survey, where he resides at this time, in his seventy-sixth year, a man of great endurance and determined will, honest and upright in his dealings.

John Mitchell, one of the early pioneers of Washington Township, was born in the North of Ireland about the year 1760, aad removed from thence to

the State of North Carolina in his youth, where he married, and removed from there to East Tennessee about the year 1790. In the year 1793, he removed to Fayette County, Ky. From thence he again removed to Middle Tennessee, settling in the then small village of Franklin, where he opened a shop, he being a wheelwright. In the year 1807, the spirit of emigration again seized him, and he removed, with at that time a large family, to within the present limits of Washington Township, settling in Capt. Blackwell's Survey, No 1, 457, just south of Cuba. His family consisted of five daughters and three sons—John, Samuel K. and James. John and Samuel lived in this county, honored and useful citizens. James removed to the West at an early day. The daughters all married, lived and died in Clinton County, where they left many descendants, honored and respected.

William Johns, one of the early pioneers, born in Tennessee, emigrated to Ohio in 1808, and bought a large farm in Col. Thomas Dix's Survey, No. 619, where he resided until his death, which occurred about the year 1865. William Johns was a Captain of militia, a soldier in the war of 1812, a man of great endurance and strong will.

William Baker, born in Kentucky, removed to Ohio with James Brown (before spoken of), with whom he lived to manhood. Mr. Baker was a man of sterling integrity and industrious habits, acquiring a large property by his industry. He deceased in the year 1875. He lived and owned a large tract of land in Johnson's Survey, No. 2,386.

William R. Moon is one of the many of the family of Moons who reside in Clinton County, Ohio. Born in East Tennessee in 1804, he emigrated to Ohio with his father, Samuel Moon, in 1808, and settled near what was then called "Morgan Town," near Snow Hill, from whence they removed, in the spring of 1809, to near Martinsville, this county, and located on the farm now owned by David Moon. His father deceased about the year 1846. William R. Moon, at this writing, is in his seventy-eighth year, rather under the medium size, of strong will, a mechanic by birth, and following, in his younger day, any trade that demanded his skill; a man of strict integrity.

William Biggs was born in Virginia about 1759; married Sarah Burr (sister of Judge Peter Burr) in 1788, and emigrated to Ohio in the year 1808; bought a tract of 640 acres of land in Col. Ridley's Survey, No. 2,028, near Cuba, where he settled in 1811, built a large log house, and opened a house of entertainment three-fourths of a mile west of Cuba, which business he followed for a series of years. He experienced much difficulty, like all early pioneers, in getting salt, often bringing it from Lebanon on horseback and with ox teams; there being many Indians at that time who would come and beg or barter for salt, consequently much was used. Indians would come and say, "White man like bear meat. Indian like salt." This was sufficient. The bear meat and salt were exchanged. William Biggs bought the town lots from Archey & Simmons after they laid out Cuba, and then sold them out. The burial lot near where the old brick church was is on a fraction of a lot. The first person buried here was Axey (Achsah) Archey. William Biggs entertained many officers and soldiers during the war of 1812. I was shown a large bowl, now in the possession of Rhoda Biggs, which was used in those days in which to make eggnog for the officers. This bowl is said to be over a century old.

William B. Biggs, son of the above-named William Biggs, was born in Virginia in the year 1800, and emigrated to Ohio with his father, and was reared to manhood in the then frontier country, where, in the year 1818, he married Rhoda Whitaker. They had a family of ten children, some of whom reside in this county, and some in the West. William B. Biggs departed this life in the year 1873. His widow still survives, and to her I am much indebt-

ed for information in my feeble effort to obtain a few notes of facts connected with the early settlement of Washington Township. William B. Biggs was universally respected for his honesty and goodness of heart.

Robert Athey was born in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry. About the year 1813, he settled on Cowan's Creek, in Ridley's Survey, No. 2,028, where he resided for some years, selling the same to Harvey Gallaher in the year 1820.

Martin and Jacob Roop were emigrants from North Carolina, settling on the waters of Cowan's Creek about the year 1815, where they lived some years, selling and moving farther West.

John Matson, born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1758, removed to Frederick County, same State, where he resided for some years, and, in the year 1817, he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, on the farm now owned by James Skimming. Mr. Matson was a quiet, inoffensive man, one whose honesty no man ever questioned. He raised a large family of children, none of whom are now living except Frances, widow of Samuel Byard, deceased, who resides near Wilmington, this county.

Thomas Woodmansee was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Lancaster about the year 1778; emigrated to Ohio in the year 1813, and settled in one of Col. Thomas Ridley's surveys, of which he bought some eight hundred acres. Mr. Woodmansee was a genial, Christian gentleman, a man of strong will, energetic, shrewd and far-seeing; was one of the original anti-slavery men of Southern Ohio, who dared to do and act in behalf of the poor, unfortunate slave who chanced to come this way inquiring the road to Canada. Such always found in the subject of this sketch a helping hand. Mr. Woodmansee's family consisted of two sons, George and James—George, born in 1810; James, about 1813 or 1814—both exemplary men, who, together with their aged parents, in the year 1855, sold their large possessions in Ohio and removed to Knox County, Ill., where the parents have since deceased.

George Byard, born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1792, and a soldier in the war of 1812, was at the siege of Black Rock and the battle of Chippewa; emigrated to Ohio in the year 1816, with his young wife, walking the whole distance, carrying their limited effects with them, and settling in Ridley's Survey, No. 2,028, where he resided for some years, afterward buying a farm in Blackwell's Survey, No. 1,382, which he cleared up and lived upon for a great many years, rearing a family of five children, two of whom are still living. He deceased in the year 1872, in the eightieth year of his age, his wife having preceded him some years.

John Crouse was of German extraction, born in Frederick County, Va., in 1794. In 1817, he married Rhoda, one of the daughters of John Matson, and, the same year, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, on land now owned by James Skimming, from whence he moved on Cowan's Creek, on what is known as the Williams farm. Remaining here until about the year 1825, he bought a tract of land in Blackwell's Survey, No. 1,382, being the farm that H. Burlin now owns. Mr. Crouse was an energetic, honest, upright man, acquiring, during his lifetime, quite a large amount of this world's goods. He deceased in the year 1867, in his seventy-third year, his widow following him in 1868.

Oliver Whitaker was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio in 1802, coming from Wheeling by way of the Ohio River, in a flat-boat, to Cincinnati, from whence he removed to Deerfield in the year 1804, and, the following year, to near Clarksville, this county, where he sojourned for a short time with Judge Burr. Buying a farm near Villars' Chapel, he lived upon it some years, and finally removed to a farm he bought on Cowan's Creek, in Ridley's Survey, No. 2,029, where he lived until the year 1831, at which time he deceased.

Mr. Whitaker was a peaceable, quiet, Christian gentleman, of the old school, so to speak.

John Burk, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio in the year 1806 or 1807, and settled in Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, where he cleared a farm and raised quite a large family, dying very suddenly about 1831.

James Wilson, a native of Virginia and one of the early pioneers, removed to the present limits of Washington Township about the year 1804 or 1805, and settled on Cowan's Creek, near the bridge, on the Cuba & Wilmington pike, where he, about the year 1809 or 1810, built a mill, perhaps the first mill built on said creek—at least, the venerable George Mann informs us that Mr. Wilson lived and operated the mill above referred to in the year 1812, when he first came to this township. Of Mr. Wilson, little, at this day, is known, save and except that about the year 1815 he removed farther West.

Thomas Johns was a native of East Tennessee, emigrated to Ohio about the year 1808, and settled on the East Fork of Todd's Fork, in Col. Dix's Survey, No. 619, on the farm now known as the Bond farm, near the iron bridge, where he lived some years.

Thomas Pennington, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Lancaster, emigrated to Ohio about 1813 and settled in Col. Ridley's Survey, No. 2,029. Mr. Pennington, at the time he came to Ohio, had a large family of children, some of whom were nearly grown, among them being Josephus, Isaac and James Pennington. Thomas Pennington deceased about the year 18—. Josephus, his oldest son, deceased about the year 1857. Isaac, the second son, deceased in 1879, in his eightieth year. Father and sons were all early pioneers. Isaac, through his economy and honest toil, accumulated quite an amount of this world's goods. His corn-cribs were always well filled, and, no matter how scarce corn was elsewhere, Uncle Isaac Pennington always had plenty and to spare, and I venture to say that no man ever called on him for that needful article but that he went away well supplied. His widow still survives, living at his old home on Silver Creek.

H. M. Green, born in Frederick County, Va., in the year 1803, emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1810, the family coming from Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, to Wellsville, on the Ohio River, by flat-boat, the father coming over the mountains with a team and joining them at the latter place, from whence they came by wagon to their destination, on Todd's Fork, where they settled. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood there, removing to Washington Township the year it was organized (1835), where he has resided almost all the time ever since. Mr. Green is a blacksmith by trade, which he followed for many years. He also held the office of Constable, being one of the first for the new township of Washington, which office he held from time to time for many years. He is at this writing in his seventy-eighth year, hearty for a man of his years. To him am I indebted for what information I have obtained as to the first organization of the township.

Jacob Mann, born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1766, emigrated to Nicholas County, Ky., about the year 1788; was a soldier in Gen. Wayne's army during the Indian campaigns in the Northwestern Territory, in which he took an active part; removed with his family to Ohio in the year 1812, settling for one year in Chester Township, from which he removed, in the year 1813, to the present limits of Washington Township, and settled in Baron Steuben's Survey, No. 2,697, on the farm that the venerable George Mann now resides on, where he lived an exemplary, quiet, honest life until the year 1840, when he deceased, in his seventy-fourth year, and is buried with the partner of his bosom on the farm that he reclaimed from a howling wilderness. The remains of the venerable couple are handsomely inclosed by a solid wall of masonry,

the work of skilled hands, through the instrumentality of their son, George Mann.

George, Henry and John Mann, sons of Jacob Mann, are all early pioneers of Ohio, having removed with their father from Kentucky, where they were all born, George in 1796, Henry in 1799, and John in 1803. Of the girls, Elizabeth was born in 1801, Mary in 1806, Margaret in 1808, Rhoda in 1811 and Malinda in 1816. Of this family there is still living George, in his eighty-sixth year; John, in his seventy-eighth year; Mary, in her seventy-fifth year; Margaret, in her seventy-third year; Rhoda, in her seventy-first year. Henry deceased in March, 1882. This exhibit shows a family of rather remarkable longevity.

Robert Brown, son of David Brown, heretofore mentioned, was born in Owen Co., Ky., in the year 1803, and emigrated with his father to Clinton Co., and settled within the present limits of Washington Township in the year 1807 in Capt. John Steel's Survey, No. 1,458. Robert is at this writing in his seventy-ninth year, as stout as men usually are at that age. He has a vivid recollection of early times, remembering to have seen his father and others returning from Blue Licks with salt, which they carried on pack-saddles, in sacks, the brine dripping therefrom, as the salt was in a slushy condition. Mr. Brown informs me that, at the time of their coming, Wilson was living in a three-sided cabin in Col. Carrington's Survey, where he had been living for four or five years; this cabin having no chimney, simply three sides, the fourth answering as a fire-place, where large logs were drawn by horses in cold weather and a regular log-heap built, which kept the three-sided inclosure comfortable. This was the rude habitation of James Wilson, perhaps the first white settler of Washington Township.

John Burk, born in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Steel's Survey, No. 1,458, where he resided for many years.

Joshua Lazenby, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in 1817, and settled on lands now owned by his sons, Henry and Rezin Lazenby, situate in Surveys No. 2,697 and 619, where he resided for many years. Mr. Lazenby was a man of great personal worth and genuine integrity. His kind-hearted disposition and neighborly qualities will long be remembered by his many friends.

Henry Cowgill, born in Virginia about the year 1781, emigrated to Ohio in the year 1811 or 1812, and settled on the College Township road, a short distance east of Morrisville, in Harvey's Survey, of which his wife's father, William McDaniels, bought a large part. Mr. Cowgill built his log cabin and opened a farm, which, for fertility and productiveness, is not surpassed anywhere in the Ohio Valley. Here he lived a long and peaceful life, rearing a large family, all the members of which are honored and useful citizens. He quietly passed from earth at an advanced age.

The following are the names of early pioneers whose nativity the author has been unable to ascertain, who settled in Washington Township between the years 1803 and 1820: Daniel Beals, Jacob Beals, settled in Survey No. 2,697; Thomas Johns, Israel Johns, settled in Survey 619; Ebenezer, John and Christopher Brown, settled in Survey No. 619; William Mabury, Daniel Cluster, settled in Survey No. 2,697; Michael Rodabaugh, James Haworth, settled in Survey No. 2,697; Charles McGrue, John Jack, in Survey No. 2,386; John Dale, Samuel Ruble, settled in Survey No. 996; Thomas Ludington, settled in Survey No. 996; George Shannon, Amos Hankins, Empson Wright, George Richards, Walter Starkey, exact place of settlement unknown.

The following is a list of the various township officers, as far as can be ascertained: The township was organized in June, 1835.

The first Trustees were Enos Clevenger, James Roberts and John Mitchell; Clerk, Joseph R. Moon, who served in this office from 1835 to 1853; Thomas

Thatcher, from 1853 to 1858; S. S. Cast, from 1858 to 1859; Thomas Thatcher, from 1859 to 1863; John R. Moon, from 1863 to 1864; Peter Clevenger, from 1864 to 1882, present incumbent. The Justices of the Peace from the organization of the township up to the present are as follows: Horatio Cast, served from 1835 to 1844; Micajah H. Moore, from 1835 to 1847; James Christy, from 1835 to 1836, resigned; John Fuller, from 1836 to 1838; Enos Clevenger, from 1844 to 1856; Walter Bond, from 1847 to 1853; Thomas Thatcher, from 1858 to 1867; Henry Mann, from 1852 to 1862; William H. Young, from 1865 to 1866; Peter Clevenger, from 1866 to 1882, present incumbent; John R. Moon, from 1867 to 1870; William Biggs, from 1870 to 1873; James Cowgill, from 1873 to 1882, present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

Of these the information to be obtained at this day is very meager. The first church organization in this township was effected by the Baptists, about the year 1818, at what is known at this time as the Lieurance Graveyard. Here the venerable Peter Lieurance donated a lot of ground for a cemetery and church, on which was erected a rude log church, and, in the year above indicated, the first Baptist Church of this township was organized, the Rev. Hiram Burnett officiating, and acting as the minister for a number of years. After him came Jacob Layman and James How. About this time (1835), Elliott Raynes, a noted Reformer from Kentucky, made his appearance in this neighborhood, and, by his eloquence, succeeded in getting up quite a revival, which, to a great extent, divided the Baptist Church here, out of which was organized the Christian Church, which grew to considerable prominence, and is to this day the leading church of the township. Rev. Elliott Raynes, John Rodger and James How were the prime movers in this reformation. Some years after this, the Baptist society which was here organized removed its church to the present site, in the eastern part of the township, near the residence of Alexander Lieurance, where the same is kept up, and is now in a flourishing condition. The Christian organization built a new log church near the present site of Bethel Church. The Methodists organized a church in Cuba about the year 1838 or 1839, building a brick house, which stood on a lot in the south part of the village. This organization was kept up for a number of years. Amongst the early ministers of this denomination were the Rev. William Austin, Rev. George W. Malay [Malary], Rev. A. F. Baxter, Rev. Ambrose Jones.

The present organized churches of the township are one Baptist, one Methodist, two Christian and one Universalist, all of which are in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-teachers of which we have any account were E. Hamilton, James Trimble, Benjamin Hunter, James Hamilton, Thomas Wilson, Robert Grant, John McKibben, George E. Honeycutt, Azariah Brown, Henry Lazenby and Elijah Hays. The above teachers taught, of course, mostly subscription schools. They labored under serious disadvantages compared with the teachers of the present day. The schoolhouses were poor log cabins, with no furniture or apparatus. The distance to school was necessarily great in many cases, and the wonder is that the generation of that period was as well informed as it was. The above teachers, no doubt, did their whole duty as well as they could under the circumstances, at salaries ranging from $10 to $15 per month. At the present time, there are seven schoolhouses in this township—five brick, two being two-story, one at Cuba, the other at Morrisville, accommodating grade schools, employing two teachers each. Teachers' wages range, throughout the winter months, from $45 to $50, and, during the summer time, generally 30 per cent less.

CEMETERIES AND GRAVEYARDS.

Of these, none are regularly organized institutions, but such as have from time to time been laid out by the different church organizations, and of these we have what is known as the Lieurance Graveyard, Johns Graveyard, Bethel Cemetery, Baptist Church Cemetery. Of the latter two, the citizens in the vicinity might well be proud, situated as they are adjoining the churches of the same name. Many neat marble shafts and some costly monuments mark the numerous graves beneath whose shadows sleep many of the sturdy pioneers of yore. Several other small graveyards, both public and private, are scattered throughout the township.

TOWNS.

The first village laid out in the township, and perhaps the second in the county, was Cuba, then called Paris, laid out in the year 1813, by Jonas Seaman and James Archey. The original as well as present number of lots was 100. The present population is about one hundred and fifty. It is the voting-place of the township. The first hotel was kept by one Mr. Armstrong, who opened a house of entertainment here in 1806,* at that time known as the Cross Roads, being the point where the trace or trail from the south crossed the College Township road. This road was located and opened a few years prior by an act of the Legislature of 1802–3, authorizing the laying-out of various State roads, among which was the College Township road, leading from Chillicothe, by way of Morgantown, to the College Township, now in Butler County. This road soon became quite a thoroughfare, and the emigrant's wagon was constantly in sight; hence the necessity for houses of entertainment. Mr. Armstrong entertained the traveling public for a few years and retired. He was succeeded by Jonas Seaman, who remained in the hotel until near the close of the war of 1812. Mr. Seaman was succeeded by J. J. Lacy, who occupied the premises for a short time, and he gave way to Matthew Callaway, who acted as inn-keeper for many years, and was succeeded by Col. J. Ward Jones. This was about the year 1826. Since then, the inn-keepers of Cuba have been numerous and varied, until within the last twenty years, when, the opening of the various lines of railways causing the travel to give way to the more rapid transit by rail, the travel by usual routes has been so reduced that inn-keeping in the county villages has been abandoned, and this is the condition of Cuba at this time. Cuba has one large general merchandise store, one drug and grocery store, blacksmith and wagon shop, one grist and saw mill.

Morrisville, the other and only remaining village in the township, is situated four miles east of Cuba, in one of the finest farming regions in Southern Ohio. The village was named in honor of the Hon. Isaiah Morris, who owned at one time a large tract of land adjoining it. It was laid out about the year 1843 or 1844, and consists of but few lots. It has one country store, one wagon and carriage shop, one smith shop.

MILLS.

The first mill in the present limits of Washington Township was built on Cowan's Creek, by James Wilson. This mill was erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, about the year 1810 or 1811. It stood a few rods above the bridge on the road leading from Wilmington to Cuba. It was what was termed a "corn-cracker," and, a few years after its erection, was converted into a still-house, and, by Mr. Wilson, operated for some years. This mill was operated as mill and distillery until about the year 1826 or 1827. Thomas Thatcher erected a saw-mill on Silver Creek about the year 1818, which was a great advantage and convenience in its day. This mill was operated by him for per-

* Given also 1805.

haps twenty years, when it went to decay. About this time (1840), James Carman erected a saw-mill on Cowan's Creek, in Survey No. 2,029. This mill was operated some years, and had a corn-cracker attached. Mr. Carman finally sold the farm and mill to Abel Briggs, and the mill became damaged by freshets. Mr. Briggs rebuilt this mill about the year 1853, and operated the same for six or seven years, when the whole was so damaged by high water that it was abandoned, since which time the whole has gone to decay. About the year 1852, William B. Biggs built the first steam saw-mill in Cuba, which had a corn-cracker attachment, and which was operated for some years, and was burned down about the year 1860. In 1853 or 1854, William R. Moon and John Mann built a saw and grist mill about one-half mile from Cuba, on the Martinsville road, which mill was operated successfully for many years, and was finally removed by Mr. Moon and sons to the present site in Cuba, where the same is now operated, and is a first-class mill in all respects, manufacturing as fine flour as is made in the county. This mill is owned and operated by Samuel McCray.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the first regular physicians of the township may be mentioned Dr. Levacy, Dr. Smith, Dr. Miller, Dr. Bennett, Dr. Prewett, Dr. Moon and Dr. Briggs.

GENERAL.

This township does not support a single saloon, and industry and sobriety are the rule, while idleness and intemperance are the exception. The part that Washington Township has taken in our wars has always been patriotic. During the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, and also through the trying period of the great civil struggle, Washington Township was never called on in vain. During the civil war, it is the pride of all parties that the quota of Washington Township was always filled by volunteers, many of whom laid down their lives for the Union. The township polls, on a full vote, about three hundred and twenty-five votes. It is Democratic by a small majority. Generally, the best of feeling prevails in the township between the contending parties, and the contests are nearly always good-humored. We consider this an indication of a liberal spirit of toleration not always seen in township contests. The strength of the contending parties has been the same, or about so, relatively, for many years. The township records were destroyed by fire about the year 1857, consequently much valuable information has been lost.

The free pikes of the township embrace about thirty-five miles of road, thus furnishing connection with other excellent routes of travel to neighboring cities and towns.

The value of real and personal property of the township is about $1,000,000.

It may be regretted that, unfortunately, many facts connected with the history of our early pioneers have been lost, hence much which, if possessed, would be of real interest, was unavoidably omitted. Nevertheless, it is confidently hoped that the preceding sketch, however imperfect in detail, embraces all the knowledge of the subject at present available. It may be thought by some that too little has been said of some, and too much prominence given to others, and still others who merit notice have not been mentioned. If such is the case, which I doubt not, I can only say that the short time devoted to this, together with the limited space allotted, and the multiplicity of business that demanded my attention, is the only apology I have to make. Finally, to the pioneers by whose courage, industry and perseverance the early settlements were formed, to the few still living to tell the story of those early struggles by which our present prosperity was made possible, to these this very short and unpretending history is respectfully dedicated.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

BY JAMES H. TERRELL.

THIS township is situated in the southeastern part of Clinton County, and is a part of one of the most fertile districts of Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Richland Township, east by Fayette County, south by Highland County and west by Greene Township. It is for the most part quite level, although the topography is marked and very little understood, being elevated about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. It is very well watered and drained by several small streams and minor tributaries, and, although extensively known formerly as "the flats," it has, by judicious drainage, become one of the most healthful and desirable parts of the county. Naturally of drift and alluvial formation, and for centuries covered by dense forests, the soil cannot be otherwise than most fertile and productive, affording large cereal crops and abundant pasturage. It is pre-eminently an agricultural district favoring this first, last and noblest of all the avocations of man, by its peculiarly prairie-like complexion, its absence of rivers, but accessibility to water, its uniformly fertile farms and its honest, industrious yeomen with their herds and flocks. Being peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the settlers did not congregate at centers and form villages and build up manufactures, but very early took advantage of the cheap lands and secured large tracts which have since been subdivided into smaller farms, which have been largely improved and increased in value.

The public highways of Wayne Township, which were originally of the rudest and most impassable kind, have been transformed into pikes and improved ways of the most approved invention. Two prosperous railways are easily accessible on the north and south.

This township contains 19,834 acres of land, and, as its lands are proverbially fertile, they are well adapted to the production of wheat, corn, oats, grass and all kinds of vegetables; and as improved arts, crops and circumstances demand improved cultivation, the people have kept pace with the requirements. Stock-raising is extensively pursued in this township, and many fine droves of cattle, sheep and hogs are annually shipped to various markets. Formerly, the live stock of this locality was of the original American woods varieties and proclivities. The cattle were small, poorly shaped and of objectionable colors. The swine were of the species known as "elm-peelers," "wind splitters," etc., and could rival a dog or even a horseman in a race, and all the other varieties of stock were of comparatively poor quality. But these have rapidly given place to the more profitable and improved specimens. At quite an early day, many of the more enterprising farmers secured thoroughbred stock, which left a marked and desirable improvement wherever introduced. The prepotent blood of the thoroughbred Short-Horn breed has increased the value of the cattle vastly more than the casual observer will at first admit. The Poland-China and Berkshire swine are the general favorites among the pork manufact urers, and, by the way, this interest has assumed enormous proportions in this section of Clinton County. Among the breeds of sheep, the American Merino and Southdown prove the most remunerative and satisfactory.

To whom is due the honor of being the first settler of this township is not definitely known. The dreary and altogether uninviting aspect of the country at that early day was the means of preventing permanent settlement for several years after the other sections of the county had been considerably

occupied. It appears evident that as early as 1800, the white settler had pushed his aggressive enterprise even into these wilds. At that period, the Shawnee Indians held unquestionable possession of this township, and, in fact, owned a large part of Southwestern Ohio. The exceeding desirableness of these lands and their occupancy was very apparent to the enterprising pioneers, and they were not long in locating their claims. But the bloodthirsty savages, incited by ambitious and rival claimants for this territory, made it very hazardous, and in most cases altogether impracticable for the first settlers to retain their possessions. In 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne, after many delays and the erection of many forts, routed a large force of Indians and Canadians, after destroying the various villages and positions of the enemy, brought them to consent to a treaty of peace. Gen. Wayne in his march had to cut a trail through the primitive forests, very near and almost parallel to this township line, about fifteen years before Clinton County was established. For several years this trail was the only road for travel, and factored in the early settlement and prosperity of this section. The hunter often entered these parts deserted by humanity, but his life was one of constant travel, and he remained long enough only to secure the game which he had pursued or sought in these almost impenetrable forests and swamps. Game abounded here. Bears, deer, turkeys, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, rabbits, etc., flourished or had been driven here from the surrounding country. As yet, the ax of the sturdy pioneer had not been uplifted against the trees of the forests. The necessity of timber protection was not thought of then. The appeal, "Woodman, spare that tree," would have been idle words to these veteran forerunners of civilization.

Many of the first settlers of this township were great hunters, and these Nimrods of the "Northwest Territory" often paid in large part for their lands from the proceeds of the furs, skins and venison taken from the game they killed. This trait was implanted and fostered in the descendants of many of the veterans of the Revolution by the circumstances which wars naturally entail upon any people, in the loss of property and fortunes and the familiarity with the weapons of the chase.

It was not until 1837 that Wayne Township was established, being for several years previous a part of Greene and Richland Townships. Prior to this time, most of the available building sites had been occupied by the rude log cabin and a small truck-patch of the most uninviting description, among stumps and roots, affording a precarious subsistence scarcely to be preferred to the roving and hand-to-mouth life of the aboriginal inhabitants of this great Western territory. Many of the farms of these early settlers were small, numbering often less than twenty-five acres, but, as wild pasture was abundant and good, the stock was permitted to run at large the year round. Distinguishing marks for their animals were invented and used, and a record was kept by some influential party. Necessity schooled these pioneers in economy, and bound them together by the strongest social ties. They had no written law and no court of justice except public opinion. Honesty was a universal characteristic of these settlers, and a thief or a man detected of any dishonest practice, would not be tolerated in any community. The members of each neighborhood were mutually dependent, and every one was expected to do his duty faithfully. Where invitations were sent out for assistance at a house-raising or a log-rolling every man invited was expected to be present. Isolated from refined society and compelled to live in a style extremely simple, the people were rude in manners, but very hospitable, and divided their scanty stores and rough fare freely with the neighbor or stranger; and to offer pay for a favor of this kind was an offense. They lived, worked, suffered, fasted and feasted to-

gether in the most cordial harmony. Paths through the forest leading from one farmhouse to another were their only highways. Everybody rode on horseback, and the men generally carried the women behind them upon the same horse. But in these apparently unsocial and uncivilized times, there was much of pleasantry and gratification. As necessity compelled concerted action among the old, so it encouraged concerted pleasures and sociability among the young folks. The curse of caste and arrogant aristocracy was unknown to these primitive inhabitants, who always met upon a level. The autumn and winter seasons were looked forward to with bright anticipations by the young people. If there happened to be an orchard in the vicinity, when the apples were gathered, it was given out far and near that there would be an "apple-butter boiling" at a certain farmhouse, and all the neighbors were cordially invited to attend. In the afternoon came the older women, who pared the apples and made ready for the night. Large vessels full of pared, quartered and cored apples stood about the kitchen, and a great black kettle was hung in the yard. As night approached, the youth—boys and girls—some on horseback and some on foot, came from miles around, and then the fire under the kettle was lighted. The kettle was filled about two-thirds full of cider, and a bushel of the quartered apples was thrown in as soon as the cider came to a boil. It had to be stirred unceasingly, with a long-handled stirrer, lest it burn. With a maiden to assist, a young man took charge of the kettle, and, standing face to face, with their hands on the stirrer, they moved the apples about in the kettle and chatted of love, adventures with the Indians or the gossip of the neighborhood. What man that has ever stirred with his sweatheart has forgotten it? And who of these cannot now remember with a thrill of delight the paring-bees and the fun of counting the apple-seeds to know if the girl next you really loved you? And who but recalls the sweet blushes as the tell-tale seeds revealed the hidden secret, and the sudden flight of the maiden to escape the shocking public announcement of the discovery just made?

The frolics of apple-butter boiling were scarcely over, when the corn-huskings animated the cool autumn days and gave to labor wings of pleasure. Here again the young man and maiden were found side by side, she working assiduously, he less earnestly, though more watchfully, for fear some red ear not noticed might lose him the privileged kiss. These were happy days, before the modern march of machinery invaded our harvest-fields to shorten our labor and to steal away all the sweet privileges that the custom of decades had interwoven with it. Although this township was considerably settled before its establishment, even yet the dense forests and extensive swamps deterred many an adventurous spirit from securing a home in this section. It is true, the soil was the most fertile and the forests luxuriant and valuable, in which oak, walnut ash, hickory, sugar maple, etc., abounded. But he realized the stubborn fact that to obtain prosperity he would have to undergo the greatest hardship and labor. And as a result, none but the most sturdy and stout-hearted could summon sufficient courage to attempt the herculean task of clearing away the primitive forests, draining the interminable swamps and laying the foundation of future prosperity and happy homes. The self-same spirit of determination which had induced them to separate from home and friends, and which had accompanied them on their perilous and tedious journey to Ohio, did not forsake them in their arduous toil. To overcome such obstacles and face such dangers required more than ordinary courage. With no other tool except the ax, brought from the home of their nativity, they erected rude log cabins for themselves and families. Although of the most primitive architecture and meagerly furnished, the degree of happiness and independence enjoyed by these pioneer settlers of the new world has scarcely been equaled by the

denizens of luxury and ease, who, having succeeded them, now enjoy the reward of their labors.

The equipment of a home was reckoned incomplete without a loom and spinning-wheel, as well as a hominy-block and pestle, and either a hand-mill or a neighborhood horse-mill for the manufacture of corn meal. Their economy and diligence are worthy the consideration of the present generation. Their contentment, love of home and genuine integrity command the approbation and respect of this enlightened age. Their exceedingly frugal meal of corn-bread and venison was more gratefully relished than the most sumptuous feast wealth can provide. Wheat bread and coffee or tea were esteemed only Sunday luxuries.

In the new settlements, each man began the task of clearing away the forest over against his own door. Day after day the echo of the untiring ax resounded throughout the woods. Each spring following, the neighbors assembled to engage in "log-rolling." When the task was completed in one place, they proceeded to another until all the trees that had fallen victims to the ax had been removed. Then the ground was upturned by the aid of the laborious wooden mold-board plow. The ground was sometimes scratched and mellowed by dragging a brush over it. Then it was marked out and the corn was dropped by the boys and girls and covered with hoes by men or women. The virgin soil, replete with fertility and free from weeds, produced abundant yields. A few other products, such as potatoes, beans, etc., were valued as indispensable luxuries.

The agricultural products—wheat, corn and oats—had to be hauled to Chillicothe or Cincinnati, where they were exchanged for salt, sugar, coffee and other family necessities. Although transported so far by wagons and horses over bad roads, the prices realized were barely nominal, often but 10 cents for corn or oats and 25 cents for wheat. The fat cattle, hogs and sheep were driven to the same markets, and frequently across the mountains to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and disposed of at proportionately low prices. The mail facilities of the present day were undreamed of then, and would have been as mockery if foretold by some village wiseacre. A postage stamp cost the value of a bushel of wheat, and for a long time the settlers of this locality were compelled to walk or ride long distances to get whatever communication they were likely to receive; the nearest post office being New Market, in Highland County, twenty miles distant, and the road consisted of a simple bridle-path through the dense woods, known as the trail of Gen. Wayne. Verily, the adventurous pioneers of this township did not enjoy lives of comfort or ease by any means. Their journeys were attended with many privations and unforeseen perils. They were compelled frequently to camp out, however inclement the weather might be, or however numerous and ferocious the wolves might prove.

From a small beginning the population of this township has increased to 1,448 souls in the year 1880. The present generation know very little concerning the early settlers and their manner of living. From the most reliable sources attainable, few had located previous to the present century. Among the first were William Moore, who was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and came to Wayne Township about the year 1806; he raised a large family, many of whom settled in this township. Previous to the year 1810, several others, among whom John Jackson, from Tennessee; Edward Curtis, from Virginia; Joseph Rooks, Thomas Stell, John Oxley, Moses Paris, Stephen Martin, Thomas Draper, John Allen and Jesse Boxley settled in the township. Moses Paris lived on land now owned by A. C. Steele; Stephen Martin and Thomas Draper occupied that possessed by Thomas Geffs; John Allen what now belongs to D.

A. Terrell, and several parties of the name of Cox had small farms where I. A. Terrell's farm lies.

From the year 1810 up to 1820, quite a number of settlers came in from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, but no record having been kept, dates are very inaccurate or lost altogether. Under the present circumstances and the meager source from which to obtain facts for this history, the best has been done that at this late day could be. Suffice it to say that, in the development of the material resources of Wayne, there has been no check and that all have done their duty well. The early settlers were not slow in taking measures to give their children the advantages of education. The schools were in keeping with the times and circumstances, and teachers were not expected to have any other qualifications than to be able to "read, write and cipher." They were thorough and very positive in what they pretended to know and teach, and as determinedly inclined to impress the instruction on the minds of the pupils. A very laudable disposition of the youth, also, of that early day, was an invincible determination to learn. Then no beautiful Gothic edifices erected by the combined wealth of the citizens and skill of the architect were opened for the reception of the pupils, nor college professor offered his services as pedagogue. But the log cabin with its huge fire-place and greased paper windows, so well remembered by our oldest citizens, is also remembered as the "college of learning" in Wayne Township. It was constructed of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards held in place by the weight of poles. The cracks, or interstices between the logs were daubed with clay mortar. The loft was covered with slabs or rails, or very frequently left open to the roof. The floor was made of puncheons split from large logs and hewn into shape. These were sometimes fastened to log sleepers by pegs or nails, or more generally held in place by their own weight. A large fire-place with an outside stick and mud chimney was at one end of the room, similar to most of the log houses then. The seats were also made from split logs or slabs, without the luxury of a restful back. The writing-desk ranged along one side and was held in a standing position by wooden pegs driven into the wall. As recently as twenty-five years ago, the writer of this received the rudiments of penmanship on a genuine primitive writing-desk of this description. The door was of the most original kind, and swung on creaking wooden hinges. The Bible, Webster's Speller and such text-books as could be obtained, were used and highly appreciated. But by diligent study and firmness of purpose many of the pupils of that day rose to a high degree of distinction.

Wayne is now divided into seven subdistricts, and latterly substantial brick houses are taking the place of the very comfortable frame buildings which succeeded the old log cabins. Each school is controlled by a competent Board of Directors. The schools are mostly supplied with charts, etc., and the modern necessities of the schoolroom.

In 1861, when internal commotions shook this great Republic, and war was imminent between the North and South, Wayne Township was as unprepared as any district in Ohio. But its citizens were not slow to manifest their patriotism and love of country by every possible sacrifice that a great people could make. In victory or defeat, in camp or field, in the bivouac or on the march, at the cannon's mouth or at the quiet camp-fire, they were worthy sons of worthy sires, and every man was of himself a host. The following is as complete a list as we are enabled to obtain:

John West, Fairfax West, Reason West, S. C. Bowen, A. Evans, W. H. Strode, Charles Pidgeon, Joseph Brown, James Keach, C. Crawford, W. S. Wilkerson, J. P. Wilkerson, D. Wilkerson, George McFadden, Thomas Davis, D. B. Snow, Joseph Cox, Robert Savage, Edward Myers, J. Severs, Thomas

McVey, J. L. Young, John Young, C. McFadden, Harvey Evans, Elkanah Ayers, Lewis Hodson, Levi Reed, Peter Fry, M. Bonesetter, F. Bonesetter, Moses Benegar, Benjamin Elliott, James English, Levi Spurlock, William Nunn, William Driscoll, M. Clements, Josh Hardesty, J. Sweetman, Eli Hodson, Henry Adams, J. J. Harris, J. Cunningham, Robert Rodgers, J. W. Holmes, James Dabe, J. P. Clements, J. Stackhouse, D. P. Slaight, James Keef, J. Woodmansee, Simon Massie, John Whitehead, Elias Henry, Joseph Henry.

The health of the township was always reasonably good. However, ague and fevers—diseases common to Ohio—would, during some seasons, attack many. The "milk sickness," "trembles" or "sick stomach," a very dangerous disease, was known here. Persons attacked with it seldom recovered, and those not dying at once were sufferers from its effects for years. Several of the early settlers died with it. The cause of the disease was thought by some to be a shrub, and by others a kind of white blossom weed, evidently of the compositæ family. Both plants grew in low, rich lands, in the shade, along fence rows and around ponds of water. Cattle eating this shrub and weed would soon show symptoms of the disease, and if they were milch cows, the calves would first be affected; and persons using the milk or butter would contract the disease. Since the country has been cleared out, drained and cultivated, this disease has entirely disappeared. The fever and ague has also passed away, being remembered as one of the dreaded diseases that was.

This township has held a very conspicuous place in the county as regards politics, and, although it is, and has been, Democratic, it has representatives of about all the National parties. The Hon. Stephen Evans, Hon. D. P. Quinn and Hon. Thomas Geffs were chosen from this Township to represent the county in the Legislature of Ohio; and it is worthy of record that they filled the honorable position with credit to themselves and the county. Persons for the county offices were frequently chosen from Wayne. Our people are slowly but surely learning that in local politics, where no great National principles are involved, experience, honesty and executive ability are more important requisites in a candidate than a party pedigree, although it reach back in an unbroken line for generations.

The town of Centerville, as its name indicates, is very centrally located in the township. While it has suffered from the lack of a railroad through it, it is still a thriving village, with a good prospect for a north and south road, known as the Columbus & Maysville Railroad. It has a large and commodious church, which was erected nearly twelve years ago. The frame of the old one is still standing in the south part of town, and was built many years ago. The village has probably the best township house in the county. A. W. Mohlenpage has a very complete dry goods and clothing store in the Odd Fellows' building. Daniel Theobald has a very extensive grocery store, and also has charge of the post office. There are two drug stores, owned by Hussey & Lindley and T. J. Savage. Savage and Stevenson are the physicians. There are two steam saw and grist mills and three blacksmith shops. The schoolhouse is nearly one-half mile south of town.

Centerville Lodge, No. 531, I. O. O. F., was organized and chartered in 1872, and the membership embraces many of the leading citizens of the place. The present commodious bui'ding was erected in 1876. The membership comprises thirty-six active persons.

Lee's Creek Cemetery is situated a short distance north of town, and ranks among the best for location and beauty in the county. It was formerly known as Sharpe's Graveyard, and contains the remains of many of the early citizens of the township, having been laid out about the year 1812.

There are several other small family burial places in the township, and one that is only second to the cemetery in the neighborhood of Thomas Geffs, where is also a very pleasant country church with a considerable membership.

To the foregoing, prepared by Mr. Terrell, will be added the following notes, gathered in years past by Judge R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington, now deceased:

"The first settler in what is now Wayne Township, Clinton County, was John Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania. He was taken in youth by his parents, Samuel and Catharine Jackson, to the Province, now the State, of North Carolina, where they settled in Surry County, on the waters of the Yadkin River, in a settlement of Friends. Here he grew up to manhood and was married. He was a brother of Jacob Jackson, an early emigrant to the State of Ohio; first a settler on Lee's Creek, near where New Lexington now is, and soon afterward near where Martinsville, Clinton County, now is, where he was for many years a well-known and much respected citizen. Both these brothers were members of the religious Society of Friends, Jacob a minister. They were not by right of birth members, as many are, their parents not belonging to that religious organization, but they became so, in the regular way, upon personal application for membership, soon after arriving at manhood. They afterward married by the mode and formula observed among Friends. Jacob first, and afterward, John, were married at a meeting at Tom's Creek, Surry County, N. C., near the Blue Ridge; Jacob to Ann and John to Phebe Bales, daughters of Bowater Bales, of North Carolina, and sisters to John Bowater Bales, better known to the old settlers of this county as Borter Bales, from whom the old Bales Mill, on the road to Leesburg from New Lexington, was named.

"These brothers were said, upon what seemed good authority, to be near relatives, first cousins perhaps, and intimate personal friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who made the brilliant and successful defense of New Orleans upon the 8th of January, 1815, and it is a tradition in the county that their anti-war principles did not cause them to disown their acquaintance with or their relationship to the hero of New Orleans.

"John Jackson came to Ohio in the year 1802, directly from Tennessee. After his marriage, he had lived for some time in Surry County, N. C., and afterward for some years in East Tennessee, Jefferson County, not far from Knoxville. He came to the point of his location in the spring of 1803, with his wife Phebe and ten children. They settled on the Middle Branch of Lee's Creek, on one of the Ransdale's surveys, No. 1,027, about one mile a little north of west from where the counties of Highland and Fayette have a corner in the east line of Clinton County. His cabin stood west of where the Urbana road is now located, upon a high piece of rolling land covered with a heavy growth of large oak trees, and near a large spring, about two hundred and fifty yards nearly southwest of the present well-known residence of James Morris. His cabins disappeared long ago, but the indications of the ground plainly show the place where they at one time stood. They were built in the wild green woods, remote from any road or path except the one which he opened for himself and family in coming to their location, with no human habitation near, if a deserted Indian wigwam on the creek, half a mile away, is not regarded as an exception. The barn said to have been built by him was, until lately, and perhaps still is, in use for the purpose for which it was erected. The fields which he cleared and brought into cultivation are now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared on the Daily farm, all merged in the home farm of Mr. James Morris.

"This favored spot was, at this date, in the midst of a solitary wilderness

of great extent, peopled by Indians and abounding in wild deer, bears and wolves.

"At the date of Mr. Jackson's settlement, the whole number of families within the boundaries of what is now Clinton County did not exceed ten, the true count being, it is believed, only eight, or at most nine. In our count, Isaac Miller and Joseph McKibben are excluded, though residing within the limits referred to as early as 1802, neither having a family at the time. Mr. Jackson's nearest neighbor on the north or Clinton County side of the line, which now divides the counties of Highland and Fayette from Clinton, was, not a doubt of it, Morgan Van Meter, at the site of what was afterward Morgantown, now deserted, seven miles away. Three miles below Van Meter, on the East Fork of the Little Miami, near where Farmer's Station, on the Marietta Railroad, now is, Joseph McKibben and Isaac Miller, young men and single, were keeping 'bach' in a cabin, ten miles from Jackson's improvement. At about the same distance, in a course a little west of north, on the Hinkson Prairie, in what is now Wilson Township, Amos Wilson and James Mills lived in the same dooryard, yet each in his own dwelling. On the other or south side of the same line, a few settlers, not more than half a dozen in all, had settled here and there, with wide intervals between them, in the fall of 1802. These were Bowater Bales, James Haworth, John Walters and Nathaniel Pope, and the next year, Evan Evans and James Smith, the nearest of whom to Mr. Jackson was at least three miles distant. James Haworth, a native of Pennsylvania, was a brother of George Haworth, who settled on Todd's Fork, near where Centre Meeting-House now is, in 1803. He had lived for a time in each of the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. He settled upon and opened the farm owned by the late James Matthew, near New Lexington. He built the first mill erected at the junction of the West and Middle Branches of Lee's Creek, where the Eagle Mills now are, and used the water-power of both streams to run his machinery. After living in Ohio for several years, he removed once more, on this occasion to Indiana, where he died.

"John Bowater Bales, better known to the old settlers as Borter Bales, settled on the West Branch of Lee's Creek, on the farm where the late Peter Adams lived at the time of his death. Near here he built a mill on the West Branch, where the road from New Lexington to Leesburg crosses that stream. He came to Ohio from North Carolina, and afterward removed from Ohio to Indiana.

"John Walters, uncle to John Walters, formerly of Todd's Fork, and Nathaniel Pope, grandfather of Judge Pope, of Wilmington, were located near Leesburg, Highland County, the former on the farm where the late Rev. Isaac Pavey lived for many years before his death, adjoining the town. Mr. Pope, it is believed, built a mill on the site of the mills now owned by Henry Pavey, on the East Branch of Lee's Creek.

"Evan Evans, father of John Evans, and James Smith, father of Job Smith, came from the Scioto River, and settled on Lee's Creek about one mile southeast of where Oak Grove Meeting-House now is, in what is now Fayette County. All these became citizens of Highland County by the erection of that county in 1805.

"Mr. Jackson, having no other neighbors, was, in the liberal construction of that day, considered as belonging to the settlement above mentioned. He seems to have been a man of industry and economy. At the time of his death, he was, for that day, quite well supplied with domestic animals, the tools and implements for farming, household and kitchen furniture and the machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, etc. The inventory of his personal estate, as estimated by Absalom Reed, Joseph Grice and Thomas Draper, the appraisers,

amounted to $423. He made his will August 2, 1810, during his last sickness. It was drawn by his brother Jacob, and was attested by Jacob Jackson and Enon Williams, father-in-law of the late Robert Way. The execution of it was committed to his wife Phebe and to Curtis Bales, whom he calls 'my nephew.' It was probated October 16, 1810, being the first will admitted to probate in Clinton County.

"Mr. Jackson had a large family. Six daughters and four sons lived to mature age and were married. His family was not well suited for the rugged work of opening a farm in the wildwoods. Of those who lived to come to Ohio, the first three in the order of their birth were girls; the fourth, a son fifteen years of age; next, two daughters; then a son eight years old; then another daughter, and a son one year old. Of the daughters, four were married before September 2, 1810. The names of the sons were Uriah, William, Amor and Jesse. The names of the daughters were Hannah, Charity, Sarah, Elizabeth, Keziah and Mary. Uriah married a daughter of Jacob Allen, of Stringtown; Amor married Minerva Sinclair; Jesse, Phœbe Sinclair, daughters of a neighbor; William married Rebecca Pearson; Hannah married David Branson; Charity married Mr. Foster; Elizabeth married Joseph Rooke; Sarah married Edward Chaney; Keziah and Mary were unmarried at the time of their father's death, but afterward married, respectively, John Allen and Isham Gallamore.

"Mr. Jackson's family seems to have been reasonably industrious and economical—all engaged in the great business of making a living. A farm was opened in due time, the land prepared for cultivation by girdling the large trees and removing the smaller ones and bushes. Crops were planted and inclosed by a fence as a protection against the domestic animals. As soon as the grain was formed, a fierce contest began between the family, assisted by the dogs, on one side, and on the other, the birds of many kinds, and beasts quite as numerous, such as deer, in droves, by night and day, squirrels by dozens at a time, by day, and raccoons by night.

"After Mr. Jackson had settled on Lee's Creek, Phœbe, his wife, was followed in the woods by a panther, which threatened to attack her. For safety, she was obliged to climb a tree, and to remain there until the beast took his departure.

"Mr. Jackson was what is called a squatter; that is, one who enters upon land belonging to another, without any title. This is established in two ways: First, the owner of the land lived at a distance, and was not here to sell it, and had no agent in the country; second, Jackson bought the land in 1809, six years after he settled on it, of the agent of the owner. John and Phœbe Jackson were buried at the old graveyard in the Hoskins neighborhood, near a Friends' Meeting-House, now gone.

CENTERVILLE.

"Centerville was laid out December 4, 1816. The proprietor of the town was Timothy Jones, from the State of Virginia. The principal street, Main, was laid off fifty-four poles long and four poles wide, and its parallel alleys are fifty-four poles long and one pole wide. Middle street is fifty-four poles long and three poles wide. The parallel alleys are the same length, and one pole wide. Main street runs north forty-five degrees west, and Middle street runs at right angles with Main street. The lots were thirty-two in number; are six poles in front, and run back twelve poles. A stone is placed at the southeast corner of Lot No. 2, and at the southwest corner of Lot No. 16. Centerville is the voting precinct for Wayne Township, which was laid off as a separate township in March, 1837.

"The first settler in Wayne as it now is was John Jackson, a Friend, from Tennessee, who settled on Lee's Creek in 1803. The second settler was Edward Curtis, Sr., who settled on Lee's Creek in 1805. He also came from Tennessee. He settled on the farm where William Elliott lived for years, on the north bank of Lee's Creek. His children were Job, who was married to Anne St. Clair July 25, 1815, by Rev. William Jackson; Martha, married to Stephen Martin November 16, 1820, by Samuel Harvey, Justice of the Peace; Franky, married to John Grice May 14, 1812, by Rev. William Jackson; Edward, married to Elizabeth Lyon June 7, 1820, by Joseph Shepherd, Justice of the Peace; Sarah, married to Jacob Compton September 16, 1824, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace; James, married to Dorcas Elliott, July 14, 1825, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace; Rachel, married to Elijah Thrailkill December 25, 1822, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace

"Job Curtis, after his marriage, lived for two or three years on the farm where Peter Adams last lived, in Clinton County. Afterward, in 1825, he was living on the northwest side of Thomas Gaskin's Survey, No. 818. Still later, in 1833, he owned land in Douse's Survey, No. 880, in the northwest corner, 100 acres of which he sold to William Holston, and 110 acres 312 (?) poles to Charles Arnold. Grassy Run flows through these lands. From here he removed to Grant County, Ind., near Marion, where he still lives.

"John Allen came about two years later (1807); also, David Carter and Thomas Draper. Mr. Allen came from Brownsville, Penn. He settled on the southwest side of the creek, where John Stokesberry formerly lived, on the Greene Survey. His house has disappeared, but its site is owned by David A. Terrell. He, late in life, conveyed the land to Henry Myers, taking an obligation from Myers for the future support of himself and wife. He and his wife were buried in the graveyard in the Terrell pasture.

"In 1814 (December), Mr. Allen was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for Richland Township, and served three years. December 2, 1815, Mr. Allen and his wife, Sarah, conveyed by deed to John Branson, in consideration of $85, fifty acres of land out of a tract purchased by said Allen of Phillip Root, Thompson's Survey. The deed bears date of May 4, 1805. It was recorded in Ross County. On the 21st day of June, 1832, Mr. Allen served with David Carter and John Geffs as Commissioners for the division of Survey No. 1,023, in the name of William Whitacre, among the twenty-three manumitted slaves of James Bray, of Chesterfield County, Va. Mr. Allen had some knowledge of surveying. He was appointed by the Commissioners of Clinton County, June 7, 1814, to survey a proposed change in the Urbana road east of James Gillespie's Tavern, now known as the burnt tavern. His son John married Keziah Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, March 12, 1811. His daughter Esther married William Rhonemus, of Centerville, June 22, 1821. Hannah married Henry Myers April 11, 1822. Both were married by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace. He made deeds, May 26, 1815, to Henry Cock, for seventy-three and two-thirds acres; December 2, 1815, to John Elliott, for fifty acres; February 2, 1838, to Henry Myers. He had a family of children by his wedded wife; nevertheless, he had a large family of children by Matilda Thrailkill. He had two houses in the same yard—one occupied by his wife, and the other by Matilda Thrailkill. Afterward, he moved the latter to a small farm near Centerville, where Hugh McFadden afterward lived.

"Benjamin Logan was an early settler on the East Branch of Lee's Creek. His residence was on the Currie land, where Peter Adams, and, afterward, Martin Ryan, lived. His wife was a sister of Aden, Robert, Thomas and William Antram. He had about twenty acres of land cleared when William Elliott came to the neighborhood, in 1812. Mr. Logan came from Tennessee,

bringing Mike Fry, the rail-splitter, with him. This is not the same Mike Fry who came with Thomas Dailey and the Wollards, in 1819, from Virginia. From Lee's Creek, Logan moved to the place where Samuel Zurface now lives, the same on which Samuel Reed lived at the time of his death. His house stood about one hundred yards from the house of Zurface, and back from the road.

"Thomas N. Adams was an early settler on the Gallatin Survey, made for Edward Douse, No. 811. He was a squatter there. Mr. Adams was married twice. By the first marriage, he had three children—Absalom, Henry and Mrs. Isaac Pavey; by the second, Thomas N., John, Charles, William, Henry Long and others. He is said to have been about one hundred and seven years of age at the time of his death. On his one-hundredth birth-day, he split 100 rails—one for each year he had lived. Thomas N., his son, claimed, in 1867, to have been born September 10, 1772, but the record of his age in Isaac Pavey's Bible, seen at Manlif Adams' house, gives his birth on June 4, 1783. He died in September, 1876. His brother John has no date for his birth, but claims to have been called out by Gen. McArthur's call (the general call) in 1812, when he was about twenty-four years of age. This would make him about eighty-eight years of age (July 23, 1874). He died in September, 1876.

"Absalom Adams lived close to the Urbana road, on the farm now owned by Thomas Geffs. He was the father of Edward and John Adams, both now dead. Edward married Leah, sister of Jesse McKay. Absalom Adams owned 151½ acres in Survey 1,027.

"Henry Adams, brother to Absalom, lived adjoining him, farther east and north. They were own brothers to Isaac Pavey's first wife. Henry Adams' farm was afterward owned by Richard Lutterall, and descended to his sons at his death.

"John Lyon, Sr., lived on the Urbana road when the Elliotts came, where there was an old shingle-roofed barn formerly, east of the road. He was from the Red Stone country in Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne Township, as it now is, before 1812. In the spring of 1813, he went to live in a cabin on the Carrington Survey, 1,449, built by David Evans, on the Job Haines land, where Martin Hester formerly lived, on the old Miami trace. Lyon owned about one hundred and fifty acres in 1,027, between the Urbana road and the creek. His house was nearly in a line with the Peter Adams house and the James Morris house, on the same land formerly owned by John Jackson. He was a blacksmith, and had a blacksmith shop there. Cinders and other waste are still plowed up where the shop stood.

"Richard Lyon lived where the Morris dwelling now is. He sold liquor and made things lively generally. His house was not made tight by chinking or daubing. He sold his land to Luther McVey, who sold 104 acres of his farm to James Morris in 1833. The road formerly ran about where the barn now is and so on south. The old house back of his residence, eighteen by twenty feet, still standing, was Edward Curtis' (commonly called Old Neddy) dwelling, where he had twenty-one children in the family, composed of his wife's children by a former marriage, his own by his first marriage, and his and his wife's by the second marriage. Richard Lyon's wife was Sarah Antram.

"Two lots of land were, on November 3, 1824, conveyed by James Macher, of Hardy County, Va., to sons of John Lyon, Sr. To each of these deeds he was one of the witnesses. To Robert was conveyed sixty-seven acres, for a consideration of $100; and to Richard, sixty-seven acres. John, Jr., bought fifty-four and three-fourths acres from John Watts, part of survey of P. Neville, 766, in the north corner of the survey, near Sabina. He moved there in

1827. His wife was Betsey Brown, to whom he was married by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace, May 1, 1812. John Lyon, Sr., died in the Peelle neighborhood, it is believed, on the farm of John Carter.

"The Antram family were among the early settlers in Wayne Township. The mother came to Ohio with her children, her husband having died before they left Tennessee. Her sons were William, Thomas, Robert and Aden. Thomas married the Widow Fry, mother of Mike Fry, the rail-splitter. This Mike lived in the neighborhood, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another. At the time of his death he lived on a small lot of about five acres, on the west side of the branch. His brother, Jacob Fry, died in Highland County. His sister, Jane, was married to Henry Leeka, Esq., March 7, 1816. Leeka moved West in 1838. William Antram was married to Sarah Sharp November 4, 1810, by Rev. William Jackson. June 8, 1826, he was married to Eleanor McCoy, by Joseph Roberds, Justice of the Peace. William Antram bought fifty-two acres off the west corner of William Stewart's tract of 300 acres, part of E. Meade's Survey, No. 808. His tract cornered with James Barrett, and also with William Hardwick. This purchase was made February 26, 1813. He afterward owned about one hundred acres in William Gray's largest survey. This he sold to Francis Stone, Sr., and moved West. The land was purchased about 1815 or 1816, and sold about 1838 or 1839.

"Robert Antram purchased the farm where Judge Stephen Evans lived. In his deposition in the case of Hallam versus Evans et al., he says he went to live on the Foster Survey in 1813–14. William Sharp confirms his statement in his deposition in the same case. He sold his possessions and moved to Wabash County, Ind., about 1838. His wife was a Leeka; Aden Antram owned the farm now owned by Daniel Adams. He was married to Mary Sharp, November 8, 1810, by Rev. William Jackson. Aden Antram was killed while passing along the road where the Quinn Schoolhouse now is, about 1838. His family moved West. Sarah Antram was married to Richard Lyon August 14, 1828, by Edward Adams, Justice of the Peace.

"David Carter came from Tennessee to Ohio. The precise time has not been ascertained. He was married in Tennessee, to a sister of the Antram brothers. He first settled on the Pleasant Haines farm, now owned by Benjamin Elliott, Esq. September 25, 1809, he bought of David Carson, Esq., attorney in fact for James Macher, 100 acres in Survey No. 1,027, at $2.25 per acre, payable one-half in two years and one-half in four years. The witnesses to the agreement were John Jackson and Aden Antram. This land did not include the land whereon he first settled. Benjamin Elliott owns both tracts. His son, Godfrey Carter, was married to Anna Wollard, daughter of John Wollard, Sr., June 21, 1821, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace.

"Edward Curtis, Jr., in his deposition in the case of Hallam versus Evans and others, fixes the settlement of Carter, Draper and others in the year 1808. David Carter's second wife was the widow of Robert McCoy, a daughter of John Allen, Esq.

"William Elliott and Elizabeth McComb were married May 9, 1800. They lived near New Castle, Mercer Co., Penn., before coming to Ohio. New Castle was, in fact, laid out by William Elliott. Their daughter Jane, afterward married to Nathaniel Pierce, was born April 17, 1801. She was married to Mr. Pierce July 17, 1821, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace. Elizabeth, sometimes called Eliza, was born July 12, 1803, and was married to David Morton, Esq., July 22, 1823, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace. Her husband died December 20, 1860. William Elliott, Jr., was born July 25, 1805. He was married, first to Susannah Gillespie, December 20, 1826, by Benjamin Noble, Justice of the Peace. Catharine was born September 3, 1808, and was

married to Abel Morgan Reed December 27, 1829. John Elliott was born July 24, 1811. Robert Elliott was born December 3, 1813, he was the first of the family born in Ohio, and died in 1826. Benjamin was born July 6, 1816. Alexander was born June 21, 1819. David was born November 3, 1821. William Elliott, the father, came to Ohio in 1812 (October). He first settled where Evan Evans, father of John Evans, afterward settled, in Fayette County. The following spring, he went to live where —— Green now lives. In the summer of 1816, he left the Green place and was succeeded by Isaac Green. He now settled on the West Branch, opposite to Edward Curtis, Sr., where he lived several years. His residence was where Martin Van Pelt now lives. When Edward Curtis left his location on the creek and moved onto the Urbana road, Elliott moved to the place vacated, and continued to live there until his death. Mrs. Elliott, when young, had gone to the same school with the Rev. Robert Dobbins, once with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and afterward with the Radical Methodist Church. He lived many years in Greene County, and afterward in Fayette County, where he was living at the time of his death. He represented Greene in the Ohio Legislature in 1844, and, the district then being changed, he represented Clinton and Fayette in the same Legislature. William Elliott received a deed from James Macher's agent December 1, 1824, for sixty-eight acres of land in Survey 1,027. He died September 28, 1839, aged nearly sixty-six years. His wife died April 13, 1860, aged nearly seventy-eight years.

"Solomon Sharp died March 20, 1845, aged seventy-nine years. Rebecca, his wife, died November 3, 1856, aged nearly eighty-one years. William Sharp, his son, died June 13, 1860, aged seventy years and seven months. He married Elizabeth Leeka February 21, 1817. John Sharp was married to Keziah Brewer March 16, 1826, by J. Roberts, Justice of the Peace. Sarah Sharp was married to William Antram November 4, 1810.

"Samuel Reed, Sr., was the father of David Reed and of Samuel Reed, Esq., and came to Clinton from Brush Creek, Highland County. He and his wife both died on the Samuel Zurface farm, and were buried in the little graveyard on the roadside in the south corner of Samuel Zurface's orchard. Samuel Reed, his son, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1815, for Richland Township, and re-elected every three years until 1830. Samuel Stilt married a daughter of Samuel Reed, Sr., and a sister of Samuel, Jr., and Daniel.

"William Hardwick was the son of Thomas Hardwick. At an early day, he owned 116 acres of land in Meade's Survey, on the southwest side of Moses Paris' tract. He was the brother of John Hardwick, who married Mary Newcomb, daughter of Rev. William Newcomb, of Centerville, and of the wives of Jack Palmer and James Palmer. His first settlement was on the Samuel Zurface place. Thomas Hardwick, father of the above, bought, November 14, 1801, of Henry Massie, Collector of Non-Resident Taxes for the Second Collector's District, including the Virginia Military District of Ohio, 500 acres in Survey 729, in the name of John Tench. His deed bears date April 13, 1809, and was recorded in Book A, Land Records of Highland County, Ohio, page 486.

"In 1805, Thomas Hardwick bought of Nathan Linton, Gen. Thomas Posey's agent, 200 acres of land in Survey 1,057, at $2 per acre, all amounting to $400. In 1806, he sold this land, half to Henry Babb, half to Joseph Doan. The Babb part became the Henry Babb farm, and the Doan part the William Doan farm, adjoining Wilmington. Thomas Hardwick and a part of his family, at an early day, removed to Muncie, Ind. William Hardwick settled on the Bosworth farm, Jack Palmer adjoining on the south, and James Palmer on the farm now owned by Capt. Rhonemus.

"Joseph Grice settled on the farm which Samuel Zurface now owns, and

where he lives. He was the father of John and Henry Grice. John married Franky Curtis May 14, 1812, and was the father of William Grice and Sally West, wife of Benson West. Joseph Grice and Ruth, his wife, on consideration of sonship, on December 6, 1815, conveyed to John Grice, their son, 125 acres of land in Phillip Root Thompson's Survey, 1,708, marked on the map S. B. Green, adjoining Henry Cock. The same grantor to Henry Grice, consideration love and affection, beginning with the beginning of John Grice's line and running to Henry Cock's line, and to John Allen's line, and to his corner, containing 125 acres; date, December 26, 1815. Joseph Grice, Sr., died April 9, 1852, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Ruth, his wife, died October 4, 1846, aged eighty years. John Grice, Sr., son of Joseph Grice, died November 14, 1859, aged sixty-seven years. Mary, his wife, died November 19, 1850, aged fifty-eight years six months. John C. Young died February 3, 1850, aged eighty-one years eleven months twenty-five days. (Taken from tombstones standing near the old John Grice residence, October 10, 1876.)

"David Stokesberry came to Ohio in 1812, from Virginia. His first wife was a daughter of Henry Cock, a sister to Timothy Jones' wife, and George W. Henry's, and also of Simeon Cock. He came to Ohio with Timothy Jones and Henry Cock. His daughter Rebecca was married to Solomon Sharp July 22, 1813, by Rev. William Jackson. David Stokesberry died May 11, 1841, in the sixty-third year of his age. Sarah, his wife, died August 25, 1853, aged sixty-five years.

"The Thrailkill family was large. They came with their mother to Ohio, from Virginia. Their mother's second husband was Thomas Babb. Craven Thrailkill was married to Mary Cock, sister to Henry, George, etc., December 1, 1825, by Benjamin Noble, Justice of the Peace. Henry was married to Cynthia Spears January 13, 1831, by Rev. William Austin. Elijah was married to Rachel Curtis September 26, 1822, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace. William was married to Sophia Parris September 10, 1821, by Absalom Reed, Justice of the Peace. David was married to Mary Robinson May 24, 1832, by Joshua Noble, Justice of the Peace. Lucy was married to John Myers September 24, 1822, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace. Silas was married to Anna Allen, widow of Uriah Jackson, April 11, 1822, by Samuel Reed. Tolliver never lived in Clinton County. He resided in Putnam, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and was the oldest son. Jennie married Henry Mossberry. Nancy married William Johnson. Matilda never married. They were all of a very dark complexion, but their mother was fair.

"Jesse Jackson, son of John, was married to Phœbe Sinclair January 18, 1821, by Samuel Reed, Esq. John Sinclair and Nancy Jackson were married July 30, 1829, by Rev. William M. Irvin. William and Eleanor Harr were married September 8, 1829, by Edward Adams. Stacey and Rebecca Myers were married September 29, 1829, by Edward Adams. Edward and Edith Lamb were married September 12, 1833, by Joshua Noble, Justice of the Peace. Minerva and Amor Jackson were married December 26, 1816, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace. Ann and Job Curtis were married July 25, 1815, by Rev. William Jackson. Elizabeth and William Wollard were married December 11, 1823, by Samuel Reed, Esq. Lovecey was married to Robert Lyon August 20, 1823, by Henry Leeka, Justice of the Peace. James Sinclair, the father of this family, bought thirty-one acres of James Macher, October 21, 1824.

"Our first account of Stephen Martin is that he commenced the improvement where Moses Rees, Esq., lived, where Reesville now is. From this point he moved south and settled on the Urbana road, on the Robert Goffs farm. This he sold to Goffs. His son, Stephen Martin, was married to Martha Cur-

tis, daughter of 'Old Neddy,' November 16, 1820, by Samuel Harvey, Justice of the Peace. He was the father of Eli Martin, of Stringtown. He died on the Macher Survey, 1,027. Stephen Martin, Jr., first bought of James Macher's agent, George Lynd, 184 acres in No. 1,027, December 1, 1824. He conveyed to Levin Hubbard thirty-two and a half acres in 1,057 January 27, 1825.

LAND OWNERS IN 1027.

"Macher's Survey.—Edward Adams had forty acres; John Adams had sixty-nine and a half acres; Peter Adams had 100 acres; Thomas Draper had sixty-nine acres; Nicholas Newlin had 100 acres; Levin Hubbard had sixty-nine acres; William Elliott had sixty-nine acres; David Carter had sixty-nine acres (100); Stephen Martin had 100 acres; Stephen Martin, Jr., had fifty or sixty acres; James McVey had nine acres; Charles Martin had fifty acres; James Sinclair had fifty acres.

"The Bray Survey, No. 1,023.—This survey, at the time the colored people came out to take possession of it, was occupied to some extent by squatters. Lot No. 15, which, in June, 1832, was assigned to Old Ben, the father of Watkins Bray, who now owns it, was in possession of Jonathan Thompson, but he was not the first to settle there. A man by the name of Baxley, believed to be William, grandfather to William Baxley, of Wayne Township, was living there, it is said, as early as 1813. Matt Bray's lot, No. 18, was in possession of Silas Thrailkill. Mike Fry, the rail-splitter, lived where Lutterall's store now is. He opposed the Brays settling on the land. James Reed lived where Henry Myers lives. John Parker, whose wife was a daughter of Stephen Martin, lived in a cabin on Dick's lot, No. 9. His cabin stood where Joshua Johnson's stable is. Ezekiel Hopkins lived on Old Dinah's lot.

"Thomas Gillespie was the father of James, Thomas, Jonathan and Alexander Gillespie. One of his daughters, Betsey, married —— Taylor. Polly married Silas Lothey. All came to Ohio from Harrison County, Ky. Thomas, Sr., settled where William Elliott, Esq., lived. James Gillespie, the tavern-keeper, settled near his father, where the road turned, formerly, to go up to where Thomas, Jr., lived. He had a tan-yard there. Thomas settled where the family continued to reside. Jonathan did not live long after coming to Ohio. He resided with his father. He left a wife and two children, who afterward moved to Clermont County, near Goshen. Isaac Gillespie was born on Lee's Creek November 27, 1812. He had a brother born there in 1810. Susannah Elliott was about four years older than Isaac. Elizabeth was next younger than Isaac. James Gillespie's first tract was in the Tench Survey, No. 729, containing fifty acres. It was surveyed for him by Nathan Linton, June 23, 1815. The second tract, of ten acres, on the northwest side of the first tract, was run off for him by Linton, May 27, 1821. On February 15, 1814, he was granted a license to keep tavern at his house in Greene Township until the next court, 112 days; price, $1.34.

"Silas Lothey and Mary, his wife, sold ninety acres of land, part of Henry Lee's Survey, No. 1,112, to Henry Leeka, January 29, 1816; consideration, $250. They moved away years ago, and, when last heard from, were living at Ironton, on the Ohio.

"Lewis Vimont (name uncertain), executor of John Savery, deceased, in a bill in chancery filed against Elizabeth Criswell, deceased, et al., states that, in the month of June, 1811, Savery sold to George Criswell 150 acres of land in E. Meade's Survey, 808, beginning at a stake in William Jackson's southwest line, north corner to Moses Paris; thence with his line south forty-one and one-fourth degrees west 240 poles, to a stake, corner to Paris; thence north forty-six degrees west 100 poles, to a jack-oak; thence north forty-one

and three-fourths degrees east 240 poles, passing William Hunt's corner at seventy-seven and one-fourth poles to a stake, corner to Hunt, in David Evans' line; thence with Evans' line south forty-six degrees east 100 poles, passing his corner at fifty-two and a half poles to the beginning.

"Rev. William Newcomb was born August 6, 1777, in what was at that time Mercer County,* Penn. He died in Clinton County, Ohio, April 15, 1868, aged eighty-nine years seven months and nine days. His home was at Centerville. His wife, Anna, died April 21, 1857, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Newcomb is said to have been a schoolmate, in Pennsylvania, of Rev. Robert Dobbins, and Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, mother of William Elliott, Esq., Mrs. Morton and others. Mary Newcomb was married to John Hardwick September 20, 1827, by William Millican, Justice of the Peace. Hannah Newcomb and John Young were married March 16, 1826.

"John Allen, frequently spoken of as Squire John Allen, was an early settler of the East Branch of the middle prong of Lee's Creek. His residence is now a part of the stock farm of David A. Terrell. He served as a private in the Virginia State troops; was placed upon the pension rolls in 1833, at which time he was seventy-two years of age.

"E. Meade's Survey, 808.—Thomas Mason owned 100 acres in this survey February 23, 1813; David Evans, 100 acres February 23, 1813; Rev. William Jackson; Solomon Sharp, ninety-three and three-fourths acres, February 25, 1813; William Masters, seventy-two acres, February 25, 1813; Joshua White, February 25, 1813; William Stewart, 300 acres, February 26, 1813; William Antram, fifty acres, February 28, 1813; William Hardwick, $138\frac{93}{100}$ acres, February 26, 1813; Moses Paris, $228\frac{3}{4}$ acres, February 27, 1813; Elizabeth Criswell, 150 acres, February 27, 1813; William Hunt, seventy-nine acres, January 28, 1814; William Hunt, 150 acres, February 27, 1813; Jacob Tanner, William Paris, fifty-one acres; James Dougherty, twenty acres; Henry S. Due, January 28, 1814; James Jackson, 1813. Ice and Snow owned forty-one acres of land in Survey 1,009, in the name of S. Jones. He died April 29, 1860, aged seventy-nine years two months and sixteen days. Mary, his wife, died July 8, 1864, aged seventy-three years four months and four days.

"Ransdale's Survey, No. 1,027.—James Macher was charged for taxation with two surveys, numbered 1,027, of 1,000 acres each, and remained so charged for each subsequent year from 1804 up to 1809, inclusive, when the following transfers were made: One hundred acres were sold to David Carter, September 6, 1809, by John Hopewell, the agent of Macher, at $2.25 per acre. The beginning corner was the south corner of Whitacre's Survey, No. 1,023. One-half the price was to be paid in two years, and the remainder in two years more; no interest. Witnesses to the agreement, Aden Antram, John Jackson. One hundred acres to John Jackson; 101 acres to Joseph Rooks; 100 acres to Joel Shinn, out of one of said surveys. The balance, 599 acres, together with the whole of the other survey, remained charged to the said Macher up to the year 1818, inclusive. [Letter of Auditor of State to Bebee Treusdell, County Auditor, May 25, 1844.]

"Macher, by George Lynd, his agent, to Luther McVey, made a deed for fifty acres in Survey 1,027, dated November 19, 1822; same, by the same, to Peter Adams, for fifty acres, dated November 19, 1822; same, by the same, to Stephen Martin, for 100 acres, dated November 19, 1822. Luther McVey conveyed twenty-five acres to George Summerson August 6, 1823, and to David Tyler twenty-five acres, same day. Deed of James Macher, by Green, to Absalom Adams, for $151\frac{1}{2}$ acres, December 1, 1824. Macher to Stephen Martin, for 184 acres, December 1, 1824. Stephen Martin to Levin Hubbard, for

* Mercer County was not erected until long after 1777.—P. A. D.

thirty-two and a half acres, dated January 27, 1825. James Macher to Charles Martin, for seven acres of land, dated October 21, 1824. James Macher to James Sinclair, for thirty-one acres, October 21, 1824. Macher to Nicholas Newlin for 101¾ acres, dated November 9, 1824. William Newlin to Nicholas Newlin for fifty acres, dated April 9, 1825; James Macher to William Elliott, for sixty-eight acres, dated December, 1824; Richard Lyon to Luther McVey, for sixty-seven acres, dated February 2, 1828; Luther McVey to Edward Curtis, for twenty-eight acres, dated April 11, 1832; Absalom Adams to Edward Adams, for forty acres, dated January 27, 1825; William Adams to Peter Adams, for twenty-five acres, January 22, 1829; Edward Adams to Isaac N. McVey, for forty acres, August 16, 1831; William Sinclair and five others to Robert Haines, for thirty-one acres, dated September 21, 1833; Luther McVey to James Morris, for 104 acres, dated January 3, 1833.

"Samuel B. Green's Survey, No. 1,708, sold out by Philip Root Thompson.—Thomas Babb, 265 acres, May 4, 1814; Hugh McWhorter, 100 acres, May 4, 1814; William Haworth, 261 acres, May 4, 1814; Ellis Pugh, 335 acres, April 18, 1815; Samuel Reed, 100 acres, April, 1818; James Barrett, 118 acres, April, 1811; Timothy Jones, 115 acres, October 20, 1819; Silas Thrailkill, 102 acres, October 18, 1819; John Parker, 63 acres, October 18, 1819; David Stokesberry, 165 acres, October, 1820; William Stewart, 140 acres, September, 1825; Timothy Jones, 144 acres, October 4, 1825; James Cummings, 100 acres, October 4, 1830; Benson West, July 30, 1833; Luther McVey, 94 acres, September 2, 1833.

"Peter Davis was an early settler on Lee's Creek. He settled on the farm and near where Ryan Van Pelt now lives. He died at the same place, on the J. Currie (1,065) Survey.

"Stephen Martin conveyed to Levin Hubbard thirty-two and a half acres of land in No. 1,027, January 27, 1825. He owned sixty-seven and a half acres in 1843. Levin Hubbard was father of Levin, Jr., John and others. He died June 19, 1849, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the Lutterall Graveyard. Joseph Canter now owns the Levin Hubbard land.

"Marmaduke Eastlack, on March 24, 1854, gave his deposition in the case of Hallam versus Evans et al. This suit embraced a large tract of land in the Moss, Bowen, Gray and Foster Surveys. In his deposition, he says: 'I settled within half a mile of the land' which was at that time supposed to be involved, though the claim after the date of the deposition was greatly extended, so as to take in land much nearer than the distance named. 'I settled on the place where Samuel P. Cole resided. I resided on the Cole farm about twelve years. There were no persons living near me, and the country was all a wilderness at the time. Aden Antram settled on the land where Daniel Adams now lives, as I understand. Shortly after I settled on the land, William Antram settled there. Aden and Robert Antram settled there soon after William, and each one claimed their respective places. My horses and cattle ran in the range when I first settled there, and as long as I lived there, except during the winter.'

"Abigail Eastlack, wife of the above, says: 'We lived near the land twelve years and one month. We moved there April 7, 1814, and moved away May 7, 1826. There was one neighbor in about one mile on the Urbana road south, and one about three miles southwest. The balance of the country all around for miles was a wilderness. Aden Antram was the first that settled near us, and William next, and Robert next. Robert Antram's wife was at our house June 13, 1816. I think that Robert Antram settled there the fall before.'

"Marmaduke Eastlack died in 1860, aged ninety years. Their daughter Abigail married Jonathan Carey, who lived near Clear Creek Meeting-House.

"Evan Evans was born in New Jersey on the 4th day of April, 1754. He died February 18, 1847, aged ninety-four years ten months. His son, John Evans, was born November 17, 1791, and died in July, 1874. Lydia Evans, daughter of Evan Evans, was born in the year 1789. She married —— Gossett. Rebecca Evans, another daughter, married Richard Iliff. Iliff and Gossett lived on the Upper Gray Survey; were there before the year 1811, where Marmaduke Eastlack, Samuel P. Cole and David P. Quinn lived. Curtis Bales married Hannah Evans.

"Jesse McKay died November 5, 1864, aged eighty-three years three months and twenty-five days; was buried at the Geffs Graveyard. He lived in Fayette County. He came to the Rattlesnake country in 1807. His brothers, Robert and John McKay, came at the same time. Their father, Job McKay, came the next year. All settled together.

"William Moore came to Lee's Creek, to the Moore Survey, with his father, John, and his brother, Abram, two hired men and a young colored woman. They drove about sixty head of cattle from Kentucky. The girl was to have her freedom if she would stay and cook for them six months. She did not serve her time out, however, but ran away to Chillicothe. The father, John Moore, and his son Abram, returned home in about six weeks. One of the hired men stayed two months, and one three. The Moores came from near the Blue Licks. When William Moore came to the neighborhood, Simon and Joel Leeka and James Rees were already there. Simon lived on the Newton Henry place, Joel adjoining and just below him. The farm where Rees lived is now divided; the part on the south side of the road is owned by Edward Thornburgh; that on the north side, by Absalom Adams. Edward Thornburgh once owned the place now owned by James Moore, formerly owned by David Woodmansee.

"Stephen Hockett lived across the creek from Thornburgh. They both moved to Indiana a short time after the Woodmansees came out. David Hockett, at the time of Moore's coming, was a squatter on the branch, below Samuel Moore's.

'He had a little cabin with a few trees cut away from around it. He sold out to Humphrey Nichols.

"Isaac Woodmansee, near Quinn's Mills, Wayne Township, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., May 31, 1785, and came to Ohio in 1816. He was twice a resident of Clinton County; the first time was near New Vienna; the last, on the farm where he resided in 1868. His father, Samuel Woodmansee, of New Jersey, died at the age of eighty-two years.

THE RHONEMUS GRAVEYARD.

"David Reed, son of Samuel Reed (who died on the Zurface farm), died April 16, 1855, aged sixty-eight years.

"Alfred Reed died June 12, 1861, aged forty-one years seven months and seventeen days. Richard Rollison died October 26, 1867, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. William Rhonemus died July 1, 1856, aged sixty-eight years one month and one day. Christian Rhonemus died December 24, 1863, aged eighty-four years; Elizabeth, his wife, died October 5, 1841, aged fifty-eight years. Rachel Rhonemus, mother of William and Jesse, died April 3, 1835, in the ninety-second year of her age. Andrew Rhonemus, her husband, died May 30, 1819, aged seventy-one years. John Matthew died September 11, 1854, aged seventy-eight years thirty-seven days; Rachel, his wife, died December 18, 1820, aged thirty-nine years six months six days. Matthew, infant daughter of Rhoda Matthews, aged one month and twenty-four days. Luther McVey died September 3, 1862, aged seventy-five years eleven months

and eleven days; Jane, his wife, died December 22, 1859, aged seventy-five years and ten days. Solomon Sharp died March 20, 1845, aged seventy-nine years five months and ten days; Rebecca, his wife, died November 3, 1836, aged eighty years nine months and eighteen days. William Sharp died June 13, 1860, aged seventy years and five days. Rev. William Newcomb was born August 6, 1777, and died April 15, 1868, aged eighty-nine years seven months and nine days; Rev. William Newcomb was licensed to solemnize marriage by the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County at December term, 1820; Anna, his wife, died April 21, 1853, aged seventy-one years and five days. Robert West died July 12, 1848, aged seventy-two years nine months and fifteen days; Henrietta, his wife, died December 17, 1854, aged seventy-eight years ten months and nineteen days. David Stokesberry died May 11, 1841, aged sixty-three years; Sarah, his wife, died August 25, 1853, aged sixty-five years three months twenty-two days. David Mourton died December 20, 1860, aged sixty years and one month; he was married to Elizabeth Elliott on the 22d of July, 1823, by Samuel Reed, Justice of the Peace.

GROVE GRAVEYARD.

"Joseph Bennett died the 30th day of the 10th month, 1865, aged eighty-four years two months and fifteen days; Ann, his wife, died 2d month 17th, 1857, aged eighty-four years six months. Jesse Bennett died 10th month 8th, 1846, aged forty-six years four months. Jesse McKay died November 3, 1864, aged eighty-three years three months twenty-five days. Ann Adams died November 1, 1864, aged forty-four years. Peter Adams died December 4, 1858, in the seventy-second year of his age; Polly, his wife, died May 30, 1869, aged seventy-seven years four months twenty days. Mary Lutterall, wife of Robert Lutterall, died December 5, 1857, aged fifty-six years and twenty-three days. Ice and Snow died April 29, 1860, aged seventy-nine years two months sixteen days; Mary, wife of Ice and Snow, died July 8, 1864, aged seventy-three years four months and four days. David Grove died February, 1855, in seventy-third year of his age. Harrison Geffs was born February 11, 1814, died November 25, 1844, aged thirty years nine months and fourteen days. Richard Crawford died April 3, 1856, aged fifty-three years three months and thirteen days; Esther, mother of Richard Crawford, and widow of James, of Pennsylvania, died November 13, 1845, aged seventy-seven years five months and eight days. George R. Doggett died November 8, 1865, aged seventy years seven months seven days. Levin Hubbard died June 19, 1849, aged eighty years. Henry Grove died October 19, 1849, aged thirty years and four days.

LUTTERALL GRAVEYARD.

"Jacob Grove died November 15, 1860, aged eighty-six years and eight days; Catharine, his wife, died December 2, 1862, aged ninety-one years and twenty-nine days. David Grove died April 16, 1863, aged fifty-five years eleven months and eighteen days. Sarah, wife of Edmund McVey, died January 3, 1850, aged thirty-six years two months and twenty-six days. Mary Carter died February 7, 1873, aged eighty-six years six months six days. Richard Lutterall died March 23, 1848, aged fifty years seven months eight days.

ELLIOTT GRAVEYARD.

"James McVey died April 21, 1859, aged seventy-two years eleven months and twenty-seven days; Keziah McVey, his wife, died June 23, 1860, aged seventy-three years one month and twenty-six days. Jane Elliott Pierce died January 14, 1872, aged seventy years eight months and twenty-eight days. William Elliott died September 28, 1839, aged sixty-five years nine months

and three days; Elizabeth, his wife, died April 13, 1860, aged seventy-seven years seven months and sixteen days. Stephen Martin died April 28, 1844, aged forty-five years. Michael Fry, the rail-splitter, died April 13, 1866, aged seventy-one years three months thirteen days. His wife, Jane, died May 4, 1867, aged sixty-four years. Edward Curtis died November 3, 1843, in the eighty-third year of his age.

"Christian Barger was born in Montgomery County, Va., August 8, 1776. He died on board the steamboat Lancet, at Birmingham, at the mouth of Apple Creek, Perry County, Mo., December 24, 1844. Martha Price, his wife, was born in Augusta County, Va., October 1, 1781. She died in 1847, in Cass County, Ind., north of Logansport. Barger and wife were married in Montgomery County, Va., January 22, 1801. Thomas Barger was born in Montgomery County, Va., May 7, 1802, died in Warren County, Ohio, January 7, 1804. Elizabeth Barger was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 30, 1806. William P. Barger was born at the Pope Mill March 12, 180–. Christian Barger was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 25, 1815. He died in Fayette County, Ohio, July 1, 1830. Philip Barger, older than Christian, came to Lee's Creek before Christian—not long, however. Christian Barger was living on the Thomas Conner farm in the fall of 1806, and was a squatter there. He is supposed to have come to Lee's Creek that year."

WILSON TOWNSHIP.

BY R. B. PEELLE.

FOR a person who wishes to examine a subject fully, closely, carefully and truthfully, there is no portion so interesting as its genesis. Of history this is specially true. Given a reliable starting-point, and a few authentic data along the line of march, and it becomes a comparatively easy task for the historian to construct the narrative of the people or country he wishes to describe.

When we were assigned the pleasant task of writing a sketch of the early settlement and progress of the youngest of the thirteen fair daughters that compose the happy, peaceful, prosperous family of Clinton, we little thought to find evidence that within her borders was made the first improvement in our county. On the best of testimony we make the statement that as early as 1796 or 1797, while Ohio was still a part of the Northwest Territory, a family moved here, made permanent improvements, and, with little intermission, were residents here for more than half a century. A biography of Amos Wilson, the father of the family, will be almost a history in itself of our township.* He was born in New Jersey April 7, 1770; moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1784, where he lived for seven years. On the 22d of June, 1791, he married Ann Mills. In 1795, he moved to Ohio, settling in Warren County, near Waynesville, where he lived for one or two years. In 1796 or 1797, he bought 200 acres of land of Joshua Carmen, situated in Taylor's Survey, No. 736. Placing his family of wife and two children on a sled drawn by one horse, and with two young men to clear a path through the dense, unbroken forest, he started to find his new purchase and make himself a home. His directions were to travel due northeast from the Deserted Camp till he had crossed Anderson's Prairie and entered the white oak timber. By the aid of a pocket compass, he traced his way, crossed the prairie, found the white oak timber, and, supposing he was on his own land, built a cabin and began a home. This was on what is now known as the Hinkson farm, in R. Eggleston's Survey, No. 886. As his arrival was too late in the season to clear the ground and plant a crop, he concluded to break a piece of the prairie near by for corn. He did so, doubting all the time about the venture being profitable, as there were many ponies grazing in the prairie, belonging to a band of Indians who were camped on the creek near where it is now crossed by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Mr. Wilson often related in after years that he never saw even the track of a pony on the land he had plowed; that some of the squaws and young Indians were constantly on the alert keeping the ponies away from his corn, so that in the autumn he gathered a good crop.

Finding that he was not on his own land, he moved onto the next survey, which afterward proved to be Lindsey's Survey, No. 732. The place chosen this time is now known as the Cyrus Reed farm, owned by Miss Martha Douglas. Here he built a house, planted an orchard and cleared several acres of land. What he called his "flax patch"—a lot containing from five to eight acres—which was "cleared smooth," has been allowed to grow up in timber again, much of it being now two feet and over in diameter. Here he remained until 1802 before discovering that he was again improving another's property, and not his own. In that year, Joshua Carmen came from Kentucky to look after the survey of land that he owned, bringing with him Mr. Wilson's

* See notice of Amos Wilson in Chapter V.

brother-in-law, James Mills. When Mr. Wilson was told that he was not on his own land, he became so discouraged at the prospect of receiving no benefit from the large amount of hard labor he had performed, and having to begin anew, that he announced his intention of quitting the place and going back to the older settlements. Mr. Carmen persuaded him to give up the idea, and, as part compensation for his repeated failures, made him a present of fifty acres adjoining his original purchase, on the west side. This fifty acres is now owned by James Ritchie.

In 1802, we find Mr. Wilson on his own land, now owned by Alfred Coulter, with James Mills for a neighbor, on the south. Having made arrangements for "raising" their cabins on the same day, with the aid of help from Cæsar's Creek and the Miami River, they "chose up," and did the work on a race, but so evenly were they divided, and so skillfully and willingly did each perform his task, that the two gangs of workmen met almost at the middle point in the path between the two cabins, each going to help the other. In the year 1807, the first great sorrow of his life overtook him in the death of his wife. During the year, he was married a second time to Rachel James, with whom he lived till 1818, when she fell a victim to the "Dread Destroyer." His third wife was Mary Coulter, widow of William Coulter. In 1827, he built the first brick house in this part of the county. The house is still used as a dwelling, and is in a good state of preservation. Having his farm well improved, and the country becoming too thickly settled for an old pioneer to breathe freely, he sold his possessions to Solomon Madden, and moved to Delaware County, Ind., in the year 1839. The same year he was again bereft of his companion. In 1843, he was married to Eliza Dowden. Becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings in Indiana, he moved back to Ohio in 1843, and bought his old home place again, where he remained till 1854, when he again sold—this time to John G. Coulter—and moved back to Delaware County, Ind., where he died October 27 in the same year, aged eighty-four years six months and twenty days.

One who knew him well says that "Amos Wilson was an honest, industrious and Christian man, a bright example, both in faith and works, to all with whom he came in contact." He brought up an interesting family of fifteen children of his own, and four step-children of Mary Coulter's. Of the nineteen children, sixteen married, and all but one were professors in some branch of the church. When married, he was unable to either read or write, but his first wife taught him both. He was a Baptist preacher for many years, and two of his sons, Benoni and William, followed him in that profession. At the time of the Campbell excitement, he joined that sect, but soon left it, went back, and died in the faith and practice of the Baptist Church. His name is remembered in the township by the creek that drains nearly half of its area being called Wilson's Creek. Again in the name of the township; the first book of record has on its title page, "Record of Wilson Township, Clinton County, Ohio; organized August 20, 1850; named in honor of Rev. Amos Wilson."

Of James Mills, mentioned above, it can well be said he was an honest, industrious, progressive farmer—one who was honored and respected by all who knew him. He lived on the farm where he first settled, and which still remains in the possession of his descendants, till his death.

Col. Thomas Hinkson was born in 1772, in Westmoreland County, Penn. His father had emigrated from Ireland in early life; had become an excellent woodsman, and visited Kentucky at a very early period. He established a station near the junction of Hinkson and Stoner Branches, which together form the South Fork of Licking River. Here the subject of this notice was raised

until the age of eighteen years, when in the autumn of 1790, as a volunteer in the Kentucky militia, he accompanied the expedition of Gen. Harmar. He was in the battle near the Miami villages, under Col. Hardin's command, in front of the town, and witnessed the total overthrow and massacre of the detachment under Maj. Wyllis. In this battle he received a slight wound in the left arm, and narrowly escaped with his life. He was afterward in the disastrous defeat of Gen. St. Clair, but amidst the general slaughter escaped unhurt. Hitherto he had served as a private, but was subsequently selected as a Lieutenant in the mounted volunteers from Kentucky who formed a part of the forces of Gen. Wayne against the same Indians in 1794. He was in the battle near the rapids of the Maumee, but never pretended that he had done anything worthy of distinction on that memorable day. During these several campaigns, however, he had formed the acquaintance of most of the leading men of Kentucky, and others of the Northwest Territory, which was highly advantageous to him in after life. Shortly after Wayne's battle, he returned to Kentucky, married and settled on a farm inherited from his father, situated in Harrison County, where he lived until the spring of 1806, when he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1807 settled on a farm about eight miles east of Wilmington, in what is now Wilson Township, Clinton County, but then in Highland County. He was soon afterward elected a Justice of the Peace for the latter county, and Captain of the militia company to which he belonged, in which several capacities he served until the organization of Clinton County, in 1810, when, without his knowledge, he was elected by the Legislature one of the Associate Judges for the new county. He made no pretensions to legal knowledge, nor will the writer claim anything for him in this respect further than good common sense, which generally prevents a man from making a very foolish decision.

After this appointment, he remained quietly at home engaged in the occupations common to farmers, until the declaration of war in 1812, nor did he manifest any disposition for actual service until after Hull's surrender. That event cast a gloom over the West. All of Michigan, Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were exposed to savage depredations. Some troops had been hastily assembled at Urbana and other points, to repel invasion. Capt. Hinkson was then in the prime of life, possessing a robust and manly frame seldom equaled, even among pioneers. He was a man of few words, but they were to the point and for the purpose intended. He briefly explained to his family that he believed the time had come for him to serve his country. Taking leave of his family, he immediately set out for headquarters and tendered his services to Gov. Meigs, then at Urbana. The President having made a requisition on the Governor of Ohio for two companies of Rangers to scour the country between the settlements and the enemy, Capt. Hinkson was appointed to command one of those companies, with liberty to choose his own followers. This was soon done, and a company presented to the Governor ready for duty. By this time the Indians had actual possession of the exposed territory, and it was the duty of these companies to hold them in check and keep the army advised of their numbers and position. In performing this duty, many thrilling incidents might be related in the life of our subject, but one or two must suffice. Having at one time ventured to the Miami of the Lake, to ascertain the condition of the enemy, they found them encamped near the foot of the rapids of that river, with a select company of Rangers, commanded by Capt. Clark, from Canada, numbering in all from three to five hundred, and under the command of the celebrated Tecumseh. The ground on the hill was for miles covered with a thick undergrowth, which enabled Capt. Hinkson and company to approach nearly within gunshot of the enemy without being seen. It was late in

the afternoon, and while waiting for the approach of night to enable them to withdraw more successfully, the company was quietly drawn up near the brink of the hill, and directed in whispers to merely take aim at the enemy. This was rather a hazardous display of humor, but as many of his men had never been in battle, Capt. H. thought it an excellent opportunity to try their nerves. While engaged in this sport, they discovered Capt. Clark in the adjacent cornfield below, in hot pursuit after a flock of wild turkeys, which were running toward the place where Capt. H. and men were concealed. Here was a crisis. He must be slain in cold blood or made a prisoner. The latter alternative was adopted. The company was disposed so as to flank the Captain and his turkeys. The turkeys became alarmed and flew into the tree-tops, and, while the Captain was gazing up for his prey, Capt. Hinkson approached and politely requested him to ground arms, upon the pain of instant death in case he gave the least alarm. He at first made signs of resistance, but soon found "discretion the better part of valor," and surrendered himself a prisoner of war. Being at least 100 miles from the army, and in sight of such a force, Capt. Hinkson and company were in a very critical situation. No time was to be lost. A retreat was commenced in the most secret manner, in a southerly direction at right angles from the river. By traveling all night they eluded pursuit and brought their prize safely to camp.

Shortly afterward, Gen. Tupper's brigade arrived near the rapids and encamped for the night, during which Capt. H. and company acted as picket guard, and in the morning a few were selected to accompany him on a secret reconnaissance down the river. Unluckily, they were met at the summit of a hill by a detachment of the same kind from the enemy. Shots were exchanged, and the alarm now fairly given to both parties. This brought on the skirmish which ensued between that brigade and the Indians. While fighting in the Indian mode, near William Venard's, Capt. H. saw a dusky figure suddenly rise from the grass. He had a rifle never before known to miss fire. They both presented their pieces, which simultaneously snapped without effect. In preparing for a second trial, it is supposed the Indian was a little ahead of the Captain, when a shot from Daniel Workman (another ranger) sent the Indian to his long home, and probably saved Capt. H.'s life. After this skirmish, the Indians withdrew to Frenchtown, and block-houses were hastily thrown up near the spot where Fort Meigs was afterward erected, and where the Ohio troops were encamped when the fatal disaster befel Gen. Winchester at Raisin, January 22, 1813. The news was carried by express, and the main body retreated, leaving Capt. H. and company to perform the sorrowful duty of picking up some poor stragglers from that bloody defeat, and burning the block-houses and provisions within twenty-four hours, which was done before it was known that the enemy had retired to Malden. The Ohio brigade, and others from Pennsylvania and Virginia, soon rallied again and formed a junction at the rapids, where they commenced building the fort so renowned for withstanding two sieges in the spring and summer of 1813. During its erection, Capt. Hinkson was attacked with a peculiar fever, then raging in the army, from which he did not recover fit for duty until late in the spring. With a shattered constitution, he returned to his home, and was immediately elected Colonel of the Third Regiment of the Second Brigade and First Division Ohio Militia, which was then a post of honor requiring much patience and discretion in a region rather backward in supporting the war.

The reader will in this narrative see nothing beyond a simple recital of facts, which is all that the unassuming character requires. He was a plain, gentlemanly individual, of a very mild and even temper, a good husband and kind father, but rather indifferent to his own interest in money matters, by

which he became seriously involved, lost his property, and removed to Indiana in 1821, where he died in 1824, aged fifty-two years.

John Coulter was born in County Antrim, Ireland, July 18, 1777. He served in the army during the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1803, while there was an armistice between the contending forces, he came to America, landing at New York, where he remained for a short time, coming thence to Cincinnati, Ohio. An entire stranger to the habits, manners and customs of his new surroundings, he concluded to consult Judge Symmes in reference to business matters. The Judge advised him to purchase and improve a piece of land near Cincinnati, as there was a constantly increasing demand for improved property near the city. He was further advised never to carry anything to market that he could sell for a fair price at home. Mr. Coulter followed the advice given him, and the prosperity attending his efforts proved that the Judge was correct in his estimate of business matters. His first purchase of land was on Mill Creek, which he improved and sold to advantage. In 1806, he bought of Jacob Piatt, who owned Walker's Survey, No. 743, the land now belonging to his son, John G. Coulter. He leased a part of his purchase to Oliver Simpson for a term of three years, and the latter came out immediately and began improvements near the place of the present family residence. June 11, 1807, Mr. Coulter married Margaret Gibson, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. In December, 1809, they moved to their new home, where they passed the remainder of their long, active and useful lives. They brought up a family of twelve children. Mr. Coulter died in 1857, aged nearly eighty years. His wife survived him nineteen years, when she was called hence at the ripe old age of ninety-two. Mr. C. was noted for his energetic, progressive method of conducting his farming operations, and did much to improve the different breeds of animals, in which he dealt largely, and of which we will speak more at length under another head.

Ramoth Hankins came from Pennsylvania in 1809, on a prospecting tour; liked the appearance of the country so well that he bought 100 acres of land in Walker's Survey, No. 743, and built a cabin on it the same year. He returned to Pennsylvania and spent the following winter. In the spring of 1810, he moved with his family, consisting of wife and two children, to his Western home, reaching their destination the 7th of May. It was not then thought possible to secure a harvest, raise a building, or have a log-rolling without an abundant supply of liquor for the hands. To partially supply this demand, Mr. H. brought from his native State a small copper still, which was used for a few years and then abandoned. This was all the distilling ever done in the limits of the township. None of his family of eight children are living. The old homestead is owned by a grand-daughter. During the latter part of his life, he was much interested in collecting relics and curiosities illustrating the habits and manners of life of the early pioneers.

From Kentucky, in 1810, came Absalom and Cyrus Reed, brothers, and settled on Lindsay's Survey, No. 732. They were extensively engaged in stock-raising, being among the first to introduce improved breeds of cattle.

John Watson, a native of Ireland, moved into this township in 1809, and built his cabin on nearly the same spot of ground selected by the late Dr. Isaac Telfair, many years after, on which to build his residence. When the Scioto Canal was being built, he moved to that part of the State, where he remained until his death. His family of six children became scattered to different parts of the country. None of his descendants, so far as known, live in this township at the present time.

William Fannon was born and brought up in Virginia. He moved to this neighborhood before 1810, and bought 200 acres of land in Taylor's Survey,

No. 736. His original purchase is now owned by C. M. Bosworth, Silas Jacks, and the heirs of A. Douglass. His family of five boys and six girls moved to different parts of the country after they were grown, leaving none of his descendants in this vicinity, so that it is impossible to further trace his history. He died on the land he had improved, about the year 1844.

John Peelle, son of Reuben and Rhoda Peelle, was born in Wayne County, N. C., near Contentna Meeting-House, June 2, 1781. He remained with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, engaged in the occupations common to the farmers of that day and State. At that age, he first began to master the mysteries of the English alphabet and the other rudiments of an education, of which he acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to read printed matter readily. About this time he went into Grayson County, Va., where he remained one year. He then undertook what in those days was thought to be a long and perilous journey to the "far West," traveling through Ohio and into the Territory of Indiana as far as the place where Richmond is now situated. The writer has often heard him describe the site of that city as being then covered with the greatest amount of fallen timber he ever saw. He supposed that section of country had been devastated by a terrible cyclone similar to those so common farther west, at the present time. He returned to North Carolina from this trip well pleased with the appearance of the Western country.

He remained at the place of his birth but a short time before the "Western fever" seized him with such a strong grip that he bade the "Old North State" a final adieu, and set his face toward the new El Dorado. His first tarrying-place was in Belmont County, Ohio, where he fell a victim to the darts of Cupid, and on the 2d of December, 1807, was married to Lydia Bundy, according to the ceremony of the Society of Friends, of which they were both members. As a matter of information in regard to the method in use in that society, we here insert a copy of the marriage certificate, taken from the original copy, still in existence.

WHEREAS, John Peelle, son of Reuben Peelle and Rhoda, his wife, of the County Grayson, and the State of Virginia, and Lydia Bundy, daughter of William Bundy and Mary, his wife, of the county of Belmont, and State of Ohio, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other, before a monthly meeting of the religious society of Friends, held at Concord, in the county of Belmont, according to the good order used among them, and having consent of parents, their said proposal of marriage was allowed by said meeting. Now, these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this 2d day of the 12th month in the year of our Lord 1807, they, the said John Peelle and Lydia Bundy, appeared in a public meeting of said people, held at Stillwater, in the county of Belmont, and State of Ohio, and the said John Peelle, taking the said Lydia Bundy by the hand, did openly declare that he took her, the said Lydia Bundy, to be his wife, promising with Divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them; and then in the same assembly the said Lydia Bundy did in like manner declare that she took him, the said John Peelle, to be her husband, promising with Divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them, or words to that import; and moreover they, the said John Peelle and Lydia Bundy, she, according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband, did as a further confirmation thereof then and thereto these presents set their hands.

JOHN PEELLE.
LYDIA PEELLE.

And we whose names are also hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses thereto set our hands the day and the year above written:

Thomas Bundy, William Boswell, Amos Lundy, Joseph Arnold, William Bailey, Richard Edgerton, Joseph Middleton, William Patten, Isaac Hall, Demsey Boswell, William Hodgin, Carmon Thomas, Mary Bundy, Ruth Boswell, Mary Bundy, Phenina Boswell, Mary Williams, Rebeekah Todd, Sayrah Dowdna, Rachel Patten, Rebeekah Dood, Sarah Arnold, Ellin Strahl, Ann Vernon, George Starbuck, David Smith, Jethro Starbuck, Henry Newby, Knowis Dowdna, Zames Edgerton, Mary Strahl, Mary Dood, Agnis Hodgin.

Very soon after their marriage they moved to Fall Creek, where they lived till 1811; in that year, they moved and settled near the place at present occupied by Bowerville, Greene Co., Ohio. At this place they only remained two years, moving on the 1st day of March, 1813, to the northwest side of Call's Survey, No. 887, building a cabin and making other improvements on land now owned by Mrs. Rosa T. Denver. While living here, they made a trip on horseback to the old home in Belmont County, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles, carrying their third child, a babe of twelve months, by turns in their arms. Few women of the present day would have the bravery to undertake such a journey through an almost uninhabited wilderness, fording creeks and rivers and with few or no conveniences and comforts of life by the way. Yet our worthy pioneers met and overcame such obstacles, gathering renewed strength from each new difficulty for further triumphs. While living on Call's Survey, he made his first purchase of land in Ohio, buying fifty acres in Draffin's Survey, No. 830. Had no intention at first of ever making his home on that survey, but secured the land for the purpose of making sugar from the fine grove of maples growing there. Having bought more land joining his "sugar orchard," he concluded to make that his home, which he did in 1820, building and moving into the hewed-log house still standing on the farm, which is now owned by his son, Mark Peelle.

As a relaxation from the severe toil incident to opening a new farm, he occasionally gave himself up to the arts of Nimrod, as well as Izaak Walton, taking great delight in the pleasures of gun and rod, with each of which he was very successful. The nearest Friends' meeting when he first settled here was at Dover, seven miles distant, yet he was often to be found among the worshipers there, going on foot, hunting by the way, bringing down with his unerring rifle one or more deer, which perhaps he would suspend from some friendly sapling until his return from meeting, when he would carry his game home and replenish the family larder with some choice venison. After he had passed fourscore years, he was often seen in the early morning hours making his way on foot at a rapid pace across farms and fences, with rod on shoulder, in a "bee-line" for the place he well knew to be the resort of cat or perch, invariably returning with a "good mess." Hunting and fishing were his amusements and not his business; in the latter, he was also successful, accumulating sufficient of this world's goods to render him comfortable in his old age and some to spare at any time to aid the worthy poor. He was through his whole life an active, consistent member of the Society of Friends, being made much use of in the various business meetings, and often, during the latter years of his life had a few words of counsel, admonition or entreaty to give forth in the meetings for worship. December 2, 1856, after forty-nine years of wedded happiness, he was called upon to give up his wife, who was nearly seventy-three years of age. Thirteen years later, lacking one day, his summons came to cross the silent river and join his companion in the Spirit World, aged eighty-eight years and six months Their family of three boys and four girls are all living near the old homestead, except the youngest, a daughter, who is deceased.

William Gallemore was born in GuilfordCounty, N. C., November 5, 1776, where he remained until his marriage with Mary Stanley, near the year 1801. Leaving North Carolina, the young couple went to Grayson County, Va., where they made their first home, remaining about nine years, after which time they set their faces westward, making their home for he three following years in Highland County, Ohio. On his arrival, he found his capital all told to consist of himself, wife, five children, two old horses, one wagon and $2 in money. Leaving that county, they went to Greene Conuty, Ohio, and took a squatter's

claim and worked on it till 1815, when they were dispossessed. Moving to Clinton County, they settled in Draffin's Survey, No. 830, where they passed the remainder of their lives, bringing up a family of ten children, five boys and five girls, all of whom grew up and married. In the year 1841, the wife of his youth was laid in the silent tomb. In 1843, he married Jane Oren, by whom he had but one child. In the latter part of October, 1856, he was prostrated by a stroke of palsy, which resulted in death on his birthday, November 5, aged eighty years.

Of Benjamin Bentley there has been no record preserved. From various sources the information is gleaned that he was born in Wayne County, N. C., on the eve of the Revolutionary war. In commemoration of the great sorrow that came to his mother at the moment of his birth, in the loss of her husband by death, she named him Benoni, which in after years he changed to Benjamin. Under the old English law, his eldest brother inherited all of the parental estate, so that he was compelled from an early age to make his own way in the world. During his youth and early manhood, his home was with Reuben Peelle. Marrying Rebecca Pearson, he moved to Quaker Bottoms, on the Ohio River, where he remained but a short time; then removing into Highland County, made his home there for a few years, and from there he went to Clinton County, about 1812, settling in G. Carrington's Survey, No. 935. Here, in 1816, he buried his wife. The grave is yet pointed out in the yard of what is known as the Carlyle Williams house. The year following, he married Catharine Jessup. In 1822, he moved to Draffin's Survey, No. 830, and began improving the farm now owned by the heirs of W. P. Gallemore, where he lived till his death at a ripe old age. Of Mr. Bentley's family of twelve children, eleven grew up and married, of whom six are yet living. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, whose natural talents were developed by the needs of the pioneers, so that, as occasion required, he could leave his business of farming and perform successfully the duties of carpenter, wheelwright, dentist or surgeon.

Of Mark Pearson, who came from North Carolina in 1812, his brother Isaac from the same State in 1815, Thomas Greer, from Ireland, and the Babb brothers—Peter, Jasper and Thomas—little is known, except that they made improvements here before 1820, which for this township has been chosen as the latest date for claiming the honor of being a pioneer settler. For some persons and events, more space has been occupied in this imperfect sketch than for others equally worthy, for the simple reason that definite records have been preserved of them. Gladly would the same amount of particulars have been given of each if it had been possible.

During the next thirty years, the population increased so rapidly that the inhabitants began to feel the great inconvenience of having no organization for the transaction of legal business. The Board of County Commissioners at the close of that time acted upon and granted the prayer of the petitioners, which is here inserted:

Special session, August 20, 1850. This day the Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker, Enos L. Lacy.

This day a petition was presented to the Commissioners of the county praying for a new township, to be taken from the townships of Richland, Union and Liberty, as set forth in a petition signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

To the Commissioners of Clinton County: Your petitioners, citizens of Clinton County, Ohio, respectfully represent that we labor under great inconvenience on account of our very remote situation from the place of holding elections, and from the place where the other township business is transacted, in consequence of which we respectfully but most earnestly ask you to establish a township to be taken out of Union, Richland and Liberty Townships, to be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the Fayette and Clinton County line, where said line crosses the south east line of A. Belmain's Survey, No. 927; thence southwesterly with the line of said survey to the east corner of Edward Dow's Survey, No. 880; thence with the southeast line of said survey to the east corner of Thomas Shaw's Survey, No. 844; thence with the southeast line of said survey to the corner of Edward Dow's Survey, No. 749; thence with the southeasterly line of said survey to the east corner of William Taylor's Survey, No. 736; thence with the southeast line of said survey to its south corner, and east corner of William Lindsey's Survey, No. 732; thence westwardly across said survey to its west corner, and east corner of Thomas Bland's Survey, No. 885; thence northwardly with the northeasterly line of said Bland's Survey to its north corner, and the east corner of William White's Survey, No. 2,714, in Union Township; thence northwardly and with the northeast line of said Survey No. 2,714 to the west corner of Richard Call's Survey, No. 887, and at ornear the line of Union and Liberty Townships; thence in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of Liberty and northwest corner of Richland Townships, in the Greene County line; thence eastwardly with the north line of Clinton County to the place of beginning, which limits as here prescribed contain the amount of territory required by law to constitute a township.

We, your petitioners, now claim it as an act of justice, inasmuch as there is left in each of the townships from which the proposed new township is to be taken ample amount of territory to still constitute a constitutional township, that our petition be granted as now asked for, and which is signed by citizens and voters in the district included in the limits of the new township, July 13, 1850.

Signed by Edmund Thorp, John G. Coulter, Edwin Raleigh, Harvey H. Hankins, James W. Fannon, John Hinkson, Jr., William G. Brown, John Oliver, Jr., Absalom Douglass, John Coulter, M. A. Douglass, S. A. Douglass, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Franklin Jones, J. B. Degroot, Isaac Turner, Robert Jones, William Reed, Robert Sturgeon, William Rhinehart, Anthony Brown, William Jacks, Floyd Ferris, Jesse Carter, Joseph Robinson, G. H. Washington, Reuben Peelle, Mark Peelle, Benjamin Bentley, Isaac Pierson, Jonathan Mills, Amos Wilson, James R. Mills, B. R. Washington, Mills Johnson, Elbert Chance, William Story, Benjamin Barnes, Abi Oliver, Everett Oliver, Isaac Lamb, Reuben Mills, Eri Lamb, James Fannon, George Jay, E. Daugherty, S. A. Bowermaster, William Greer, John Lyon, John S. Oliver, John Carter, Andrew J. Jay, Wilson Carter, Samuel Leming, James T. Bryant, Joshua Thorp, Jesse Walker, Joseph C. Girard, I. C. Williams, H. H. Bruce, Isaac Gerard, John Sturgeon, J. A. Bragg, Robert S. Eastham, Jesse C. Everest, Miler Podell, Elihu Tichnor, I. P. Lenue, John M. Wood, William Thorp, E. A. Spencer, James Glover, William Oliver, Elisha Gallemore, James Greer, Enos Johnson, M. H. None, Mark Pierson, Harvey Jackson, Etheldred Woodward, Anderson Horney, John B. Oliver, Richard Edwards, John Carter, Jr., James Lyons, Bassele Bailey, John D. Halson, Talbot Johnson, William Peelle, William Small, Malcomb McKennie, James T. Johnson, John Hoover, John B. Spencer, W. D. Bryant, Daniel Furnace, Isom Lamb, Joseph Lamb, William Watson, Isaac Sheim, Joshua Gallon, C. R. Spencer, John Haines, Stephen Carroll, Israel Early, Jesse Moore, John Fannon, William Williams, John Williams, Matthias Brewer, Joseph Oliver, J. T. F. Johnson, John Mills, Malen Griffin, Ezekiel Everest, William Everest, John Umphlett, H. S. Moorman, G. K. Dawson, Moses S. Hunt, William M. Shein, Lewis Hunt, Joshua Joiner, Ozaias Goodson, William Bentley, C. W. Watson, Samuel Davidson, James Richey, Alfred Sheinn, Bennett B. Arnold, D. A. Harper, James Rooner, James Ellis, R. Clements, William Nevergall, William McPherson, Alfred Coulter, Edward Shein, Isaac Telfair, David J. Mills, Christopher Ellis, Henry Miller, William Miller, Tate Wright, Samuel Jackson, William Bloom, Aaron Bloom, John Rhinehart, Thomas Sturgeon, John C. Dowden.

And being satisfied that thirty days' previous notice of such intended application had first been given by advertising in three public places within the boundaries of said proposed new township, the Commissioners being also satisfied that it is necessary to erect a new township as prayed for by said petitioners, and as fully set forth by a plat and survey, made by Hiram Madden, surveyor, and this day presented by said petitioners to the County Commissioners, by which they are satisfied that the said proposed new township embraces a territory of more than twenty-two square miles. Thereupon, the Commissioners granted the prayer of said petitioners, and direct that a township shall be laid off and established according to the boundaries described in said petition, plat and survey, by the name of Wilson Township; and direct that the boundaries as set forth in such plat and survey be recorded as required by law, together with the proceedings had by the Board in relation thereto.

At the same meeting of the County Commissioners, they made the following allowance for platting and surveying the township:

To Hiram Madden, surveyor, 9 days at $1.50	$13 50
To Edwin Raleigh, chain-carrier, 6 days at 75 cents	4 50
To James Glover, chain-carrier, 6 days at 75 cents	4 50
To Edmund Thorp, marker, 6 days at 75 cents	4 50

As a final act in the creation of the new township, the Commissioners ordered an election held for said township of Wilson, on Saturday, the 7th day of September, 1850, at the tavern of H. H. Bruce, in the town of Lewisville, for officers of said township, to wit: Three Township Trustees; one Township Clerk; one Township Treasurer; one Township Assessor; one Township Constable. From the township records we take the following account of the first election, held September 7, 1850:

"Between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., a lawful number of the voters of Wilson Township being present in the town of Bloomington, proceeded to nominate Edmund Thorp, Samuel Furnace and Elisha Gallemore, Judges of Election, and Jesse Everest and H. T. Moorman, Clerks. Proceeded to the election of three Trustees, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Assessor and one Constable for Wilson Township. On examining the votes given, the following persons were declared duly elected: Trustees, Anderson Horney, H. H. Hankins, John G. Coulter; Clerk, Absalom Douglass; Treasurer, William Peelle; Constable, Isaac Turner; Assessor, Isaac Turner."

They were all duly qualified and assumed the duties of their respective offices on the 10th day of September, 1850.

At the same time and place, and with the same Judges and Clerks, an election was held for Justice of the Peace, which resulted in Seymour A. Douglass being chosen for the place. His commission bears date September 14, 1850, was sworn into office September 21, 1850, and gave bond in the penal sum of $1,000, with William Reed and Absalom Douglass for sureties, September 27, 1850.

The first settlement by the Township Trustees is recorded as follows, March 3, 1851:

Order No. 1,	To Anderson Horney, township funds	$ 2 25
Order No. 2,	To H. H. Hankins, township funds	2 25
Order No. 3,	To J. G. Coulter, township funds	2 25
Order No. 4,	To A. Douglass, Township Clerk, township funds	4 80
Order No. 5,	To I. C. Williams, poor funds	3 10
Order No. 6,	To Elisha Gallemore, township funds	75
Order No. 7,	To Edmund Thorp, township funds	75
Order No. 8,	To Isaac Turner, township funds	75
Order No. 9,	To Samuel Furnace, township funds	75
Order No. 10,	To J. C. Everest, township funds	75
Order No. 11,	To Treasurer Richland Township, township funds	19 50
Order No. 12,	To Treasurer Richland Township, poor funds	10 50
Order No. 13,	To Isaac Turner, township funds	1 75
Order No. 14,	To A. Douglass, township funds	3 25
Order No. 15,	To John N. Wood, township funds	5 00
Order No. 16,	To H. H. Hankins, township funds	75

A comparison of the above with the settlement day of the present year will be proof enough that we have made progress in the amount of money required to carry on the business of the township. On the same day, the Trustees "laid off" the township into six school districts, which number is still retained. They also levied a poor tax of 1 mill on the dollar and a township tax of the same amount.

At the second township election, held April 7, 1851, there was no change in the officers elected, except in Trustees. William Reed was chosen in the place of H. H. Hankins. At this election Supervisors were also chosen, as follows: District No. 1, Adam Long; District No. 2, James Ritchie; District No. 3, Reuben Peelle; District No. 4, Eri Lamb; District No. 5, John D. Holson; District No. 6, Benjamin Barnes. A school tax of 2 mills to the dollar was voted on, on the grand levy, and resulted in ninety-three votes being cast for the school tax and forty-six votes against it, which shows that the people of the township were very much in favor of educational privileges for the youth.

At the same election, the question of Clinton County subscribing $200,000 to aid in constructing the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad was submitted to the electors of the township, with the result of 141 votes being cast in favor of the subscription and only 12 in opposition.

Having thus hastily sketched the progress of the township from the first settlement to its complete organization, and given the number of votes for and against the tax for the support of common schools and internal improvements, showing our section of the county to be heartily in favor of them, we leave this part of our subject by saying that we would gladly have given the roster of the brave boys who nobly went forth in the "dark days of the rebellion" at their country's call, but as we have no means of giving a complete list we forbear lest injustice be done.

LEWISVILLE.

Lewisville, the only village in the township, was "laid out" in 1842 by the County Surveyor, Peyton West, for James Degroot. It began small, and has bravely held its own. By the census of 1880, it contained a population of 169. It contains two dry goods and grocery stores, one drug store, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one general repair shop, two carpenter shops, one wheelwright, two physicians, two church organizations, a flourishing Sabbath school and a post office by the name of Bloomington. It is situated on the Urbana road, four miles north of Reesville, on the C. & M. V. R. R., and the same distance south of Bowersville, on the Cincinnati, Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is either level or gently undulating, with sufficient natural fall to admit of easy drainage. It is divided into two nearly equal portions by the water-shed between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, which here runs in a nearly north and south direction. On the western side the descent is quite abrupt to Anderson's prairie, which occupies the larger part of that side, and is drained by a creek of the same name. On the eastern side the land slopes off much more gradually to the beds of Wilson's Creek and Little Rattlesnake. These three streams are the natural outlets for the surplus water. No springs of water are found here. Wells and cisterns are depended on to furnish water for all purposes. The soil is a rich, black loam, or a yellow clay of excellent quality, easily tilled, and producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain and grass grown in this latitude. Of the 15,753 acres included in its limits not a single one is classed as waste land.

TIMBER.

When first settled, the township, except Anderson's Prairie, was covered with a heavy growth of timber of the best quality, consisting of the various kinds of oak, but chiefly white and burr, black walnut, several varieties of ash, elm, maple, hickory, and numerous sugar orchards. The latter furnished an abundant supply of sugar and molasses for the pioneers. The timber supply of the township is still plentiful. When first settled, the woods were almost free from underbrush, which sprang up so thickly in after years.

OCCUPATIONS.

From the very first this has been almost exclusively an agricultural and stock-raising community. There have been no attempts at manufacturing beyond the common necessaries of life. For many years after it was first settled, the inhabitants depended on the mills along the Miami and Mad Rivers for a supply of breadstuffs. About 1825, Samuel Williams built a grist-mill on the

land now owned by H. H. Hunt, which was considered one of the greatest conveniences in the country. It was what was known as a "draft-mill," the power being furnished by horses attached to levers, the owner of the grain to be ground frequently furnishing the motive power. There was so much grinding to be done that the mill had often to be run day and night to supply the demand. About 1830, Elijah Jessup moved to this mill and followed his trade of hatter until his death. Absalom Douglass, on Walker's Survey, and George Jay, on Shaw's Survey, built steam saw-mills that manufactured a vast amount of lumber. In Lewisville there was a steam saw and grist mill, and a grist-mill in operation for many years. All of these mills were long since numbered with the things of the past.

On the lot owned by J. N. Douglas a tannery was carried on for many years. The first blacksmith shop was on the land of Col. Hinkson, who employed a smith from Cincinnati to do the work. Since then, there have been numerous blacksmiths, shoe and carpenter shops in different localities for public convenience.

ROADS.

The Urbana trace, which Simon Kenton gave an Indian $100 to "blaze" from the Ohio River to Urbana, crossed this township. It followed pretty much the same route now occupied by the road of the same name. Other township and county roads were established as the needs of the inhabitants required them. They all remained in a state of nature till the road improvement laws of the State went into effect. The Urbana road was the first one improved under the laws, at a cost of $5,200 per mile, and is now known on the records of the County Commissioners as Road Improvement No. 13. Four other roads have since then been improved, or are under contract. No good gravel pits have been found in the township, so that the cost of a road here is much more than where they abound.

IMPROVED STOCK.

A number of men living in this township at an early date became deeply interested in improving each of the different breeds of farm animals. Absalom and Cyrus Reed were probably the first to bring in improved cattle, of the breed then known as Patten cattle, so named from the man that made the importation. John Coulter brought from near Cincinnati the first improved swine of the breed called China hogs. He also improved his neat cattle by breeding from the herd imported by Lewis T. Sanders, of Kentucky, in 1817, and, later, from animals imported by the Ohio and Kentucky Importation Company of 1834. By 1853, there was such a demand for Short-Horn cattle that the Clinton County Importation Company was organized. John G. Coulter and H. H. Hankins were the prime movers in the organization and soliciting subscriptions to the stock of the company, which amounted to $18,000. The officers elected were: President, Hon. B. F. Hinkson; Treasurer, Col. T. L. Carothers; Directors, M. Rombach, Nathan Perrill, William Palmer, Benjamin Wright, David Persinger.

A. R. Seymour, of Fayette County, and John G. Coulter and H. H. Hankins, of this township, were chosen as agents to go to Europe. They went to England early in the year 1854. A. R. Seymour returned home within a short time, leaving the others to do most of the buying. They selected, from ten of the best herds in England, twenty-six Short-Horns, which they sent over in charge of Edward Lawrence, an experienced herdsman. We have been unable to obtain a complete list of the herd, but insert a few, showing cost and selling price:

BOUGHT OF.	NAME.	Price in Pounds.	TO WHOM SOLD.	Price in Dollars.
R. Booth	Warrior	£126	H. H. Hankins & Co.	$1200
J. Clark	Alfred	82	D. S. King	900
J. Wood	Wellington 2d	83	S. Brock	900
R. Lawson	Wellington 1st Constable	214	Company of twelve	3700
R. Thornton	Princess	41	Hawkins & Hadley	1060
H. Smith	Hope	150	Tom Kirk	750
	Emma		William Palmer	1000
J. Robison	Miss Shafto	63	Jesse G. Starbuck	650
	Louisa		James R. Mills	300

This, known as the "Clinton County Importation of 1854," was a loss, financially, to the company, but of incalculable benefit to the community in enabling them to improve their stock more readily than before. From it, principally, sprang the herds of the late H. H. Hankins and John G. Coulter, which have had a national reputation.

SCHOOLS.

The early pioneers were enthusiastic advocates of the subject of education. Free schools were unknown. Houses had to be built and teachers paid by the voluntary contributions of the people. Yet, as early as 1810 or 1812, there were two houses built in this township for school purposes—one in Lindsey's Survey, now the property of Silas Jacks; the other, in G. Carrington's Survey, on the land now owned by James Hoblett. Others were built as needed in different localities, one on the ground now occupied by the Peelle Cemetery, from which fact it was long known as the "Old Schoolhouse Place." These were all primitive structures, similar to those often described in print, and the course of study not extensive, but thorough. The "three R's" included the curriculum. In the winter, school hours lasted from daylight till dark, with as many classes as pupils, and with the invariable rule that one who came first should have the privilege of the first recitation. In these schools was found the true spirit of self-development, a system that produced a class of men capable of filling with honor any public or private position in life. Our present rigid, ironclad system could learn many useful lessons from the schools of those days.

Between the years 1850 and 1866, the Society of Friends supported an excellent select school in a frame house situated near their meeting-house. It has been removed to the farm of H. H. Hunt, and is now in use as a dwelling. There are none but public schools in the township at present.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Baptists held the first religious services in the township at the house of Amos Wilson, with Joshua Carmen as their preacher, during the early years of the present century. For many years, the services of that denomination were frequently conducted by Amos Wilson, either at his own or James Mills' house. At present, they have no organization in the township. John Coulter, fresh from the scenes and triumphs of early Methodism in the old country, and full of pious zeal for the propagation of religious truths, made arrangements and had services at his own house, by preachers of that denomination, soon after his arrival, in 1809. The good seed then sown has borne continual fruit, as there has been one or more congregations ever since. At present, there are two Methodist Episcopal and one Methodist Protestant Churches.

At James Douglass', the Presbyterians, soon after settling here in 1816, began holding services under the name of mission work. Some of the minis-

ters who officiated were William and James Dickey, from Bloomingburg; Samuel Carothers, from Greenfield; and Gilliland and Burgess, from the Ohio River. These were all active, aggressive, energetic workers for the cause of Christ, and patiently endured privations and hardships unnumbered in order to carry the glad news into the depths of this wilderness country, to its isolated inhabitants. At present, there are two congregations in the township.

William Gallemore, John Pearson, John Peelle and some others that settled in the western part of the township between 1810 and 1820, were either members of the Society of Friends, or had been brought up by members of that denomination. As early as 1820, they were gathered into an "indulged meeting"—i. e., a meeting under the care of the committee set apart for the duty by a superior body. This body was Centre Monthly Meeting of Friends. When Dover Monthly Meeting was "set up," in 1824, the "indulged meeting" here was given into its charge as being in its limits. The first official mention we find of it is the following minute on the records of Dover Monthly Meeting, 6th of the 11th month, 1824:

"The subject of the indulged meeting on Grassy Run coming before this body, resulted in the appointment of John Oren, Daniel Bailey, Jonah Frazer, Moses Frazer, Thomas P. Moorman, Gayer Starbuck and Charles Atkinson to sit with them from time to time, render them such advice as they may be enabled, and report to a future meeting. Also, to report a Friend for Overseer of that meeting to next meeting."

The month following the date of the above extract, we find that John Pearson's name was proposed as Overseer, and the meeting united in his appointment to that office. Annually, for the following five years, a committee was appointed by Dover Monthly Meeting with similar powers to the above. In the year following the "Hicksite Separation," we find the following minute under the date of "the 16th of the 4th month, 1829:" "The committee appointed to visit the indulged meeting on Grassy Run made the following report: We, of the committee, attended to that appointment, had a conference with the members of that meeting, and are united in judgment that the indulgence thereof has continued as long as is profitable. (Signed.) David McMillen, Nathaniel Carter, Mahlon Haworth, Charles T. Moorman, Moses Frazier, William Shields, Daniel Bailey, Phœbe Haworth and Lydia Oren, which this meeting unites with, and discontinues the indulgence of Grassy Run Meeting.

"Alexander Oren, David Bailey, Jonah Frazier and James Bryan are appointed to attend that meeting, inform them of the above proceedings and report to the next meeting." The next month, they reported, and the following was entered on the record: "The Friends appointed to attend the laying-down of Grassy Run Indulged Meeting report it is complied with."

Three months after, the following petition was forwarded:

To Dover Monthly Meeting, to be held the 16th of 7th month, 1829.

Dear Friends: The Friends of Grassy Run having conferred together, are united in requesting for an established meeting for worship, to be held on first and fourth days in each week. Also, a preparative meeting, to be held on fourth day preceding monthly meeting week. Signed: John Peelle, William Gallemore, George Stout, Joel Hunt, Jesse Hiatt, John Patterson, William Gallemore, Jr., Cephas Atkinson, Jesse Carter, John Pearson, Lydia Peelle, Mary Hunt, Mary Gallemore, Phebe Stout, Leviey Hiatt, Dinah Wyles, Rebecca Patterson and Hannah Pearson. Which, claiming the attention of this meeting, we appoint David Bailey, Charles T. Moorman, Daniel Bailey, Joseph Doan, Jr., and George Carter to visit them, in conjunction with a committee of women Friends, endeavor to judge the propriety of granting their request, and report to next meeting.

The following month, the committee reported progress, and asked for further time. "Under the date 19th of the 11th month, 1829, we find the committee continued on the request of Friends living on Grassy Run for an established meeting, report they have attended to the appointment, and are free their

request be granted, which report is united with by this and women's meeting, and directs the request forwarded to the quarterly meeting."

Center Quarterly Meeting appointed a commtttee to consider the propriety of confirming the request, which reported that "they had visited Friends of Grassy Run, had a solid opportunity with them, and, after mature deliberation, are free their request for a meeting for worship be granted, to be held on first and fourth days, except fourth day in quarterly and monthly meeting weeks, but granted not the preparative, which was united with and the meeting established 5th month, 19th, 1830."

There has not been a single failure to hold meeting on the days set apart for that purpose since the above date. For several years the Friends met for worship at the homes of the different members, principally at William Gallemore's; but in 1826 they built themselves a house of hewed logs, on a lot of land now owned by the heirs of W. P. Gallemore, which was used until 184–, when the present frame structure was erected, on a lot donated by John Peelle for that purpose, situated one-half mile northeast of Lewisville. The contract has been awarded for a brick building, to be finished the present season, which will complete the circle of kinds of houses—log, frame, brick. The name Grassy Run is taken from that of a small tributary of Anderson's Fork that passes near the first meeting-place. There has generally been a resident "recorded minister," the names of those officiating being John Pearson, Cornelius Douglass, George Carter, his sons Wilson and Cyrus E., the Douglass brothers, John Henry and Robert W., Eunice Winslow, William P. Gallemore, Lewis Hunt, John M. Pidgeon and Isaiah Peelle. At the "head of this meeting" for forty-five years sat John Peelle (and very rarely was his place vacant), a length of time almost unprecedented, even among as long-lived people as the Quakers. But he, with all of his pioneer associates, having successfully performed their parts in the grand drama of life, have long since gone to join the great silent majority.



PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

HARVEY H. ABELL, of Stagg & Abell, proprietors of West House, Wilmington, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1857. His father was William J. Abell, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and a book-binder by trade. He worked at that business during life, and was largely interested in the business. He died at Cincinnati in December, 1877. Mr. Abell's mother was Ordelia Fitch, a native of Cooperstown, N. Y. She resides with our subject, and is engaged in teaching music, being a proficient musician. "Harvey" was taken to New York City by his parents soon after his birth, and lived in that city till fifteen years of age. He was educated in the public schools of the metropolis, and soon after served a three-years apprenticeship as a printer and wood engraver, with Stillman & Adams, of Cincinnati. His health failed him, and he had to resign his position. Since then he has been engaged in the hotel business at various places, and, in 1878, became a member of the present firm. Mr. Abell's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and our subject is a regular attendant on the services of that denomination. He is a member of the Hotel men's Mutual Benefit Association, and neutral in politics. Harvey is well known to the people of Clinton County, and the traveling public, and is highly esteemed for his courteous manners and lively nature.

R. E. ANDREW, of Hinshaw & Andrew, dealers in dry goods, South street, Wilmington, was born in Jefferson Township, Clinton County, July 18, 1851. His father was William A. Andrew, a native of this county, and for many years a prominent agriculturist of Jefferson Township. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands December 15, 1856, when our subject was but five years of age. Mr. Andrew's mother was Ruth Garner, also a native of this county. She now resides on the old homestead in Jefferson Township. Our subject lived on the farm till seventeen years of age, when he commenced teaching school. He taught at various places and times for five or six years, and then changed his vocation to that of the dry goods trade, commencing at Westboro. In November, 1879, he formed a co-partnership with Garner Hinshaw at Wilmington, and since then has resided in that village. Mr. Andrew is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge at Martinsville, and the Grange Society. He has a birthright in the Society of Friends, and is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican. He was married, October 8, 1875, to Clarinda Van Winkle, a native of this county.

JOHN M. ANTRAM, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Clinton County June 19, 1825, and has resided here all his life with the exception of six years spent in Warren County. He is the son of Hiram and Sarah (Whitson) Antram, of Irish descent, the former a native of Frederick County, Va., and the latter of Center County, Penn. They were married in Clinton County, where both came at an early day. His father was a farmer, but kept a hotel and store in Harveysburg, Warren County, for a number of years. Our subject is a successful farmer and now owns 138 acres of land. He was married in 1851 to Catharine Babb, a native of this township, and daughter of Azel and Hanna (Hollingsworth) Babb. They have two children—Arthur D. and Frank, both married and farming. The family are all Friends. Mr. Antram is a Republican, and, though no office-seeker, he has held some of the minor offices in the township. He is highly spoken of as a farmer, gentleman and citizen.

HAMILTON F. ARMSTRONG, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, on January 1, 1820. His parents were William Armstrong, a native of Virginia, of Irish descent, and Naomi (Norris) Armstrong, a native of Maryland, of English descent. The father was a successful miller, who emigrated to Ohio in 1800 and located in Hamilton County. Our subject received a common school education and chose the occupation of a farmer, in which he has continued. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Ipatia Corey, a native of Indiana. Her father was a native of New York, and her mother of South Carolina. She was educated in Oberlin College, Ohio, and, for several years prior to her marriage, was a teacher. By her marriage, three children were born, of whom two are living—William H., who is married and living in Randolph County, Ind., and Alma C., who is one of twins, the other being named Halla. They both graduated from the Wilmington High School, and Halla died August 30, 1881, two years after graduation. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican in politics, and, for eight years served his county in the capacity of Superintendent of Infirmary, resigning the office at the expiration of that time. The family are all of a literary turn, all well educated and highly respected in the community in which they live.

WILLIAM R. BABB, of Babb & Osborn, dealers in fresh meats, East Main street, Wilmington, was born in Union Township February 23, 1833. He is a son of Thomas Babb, a native of Frederick County, Va., Scotch ancestry, and a farmer by occupation. He was born June 28, 1793, and located in this county in 1808, in Union Township, where he resided till his death, June 9, 1866. Mr. Babb's mother was Mary Babb, born in Virginia August 26, 1797. She departed this life April 23, 1858, Thirteen children were born to this union, of whom our subject was the eleventh child and fourth son. Of this large family, three sons are the only survivors. W. R. Babb was reared on the old homestead farm, and obtained a fair education in the public schools. He resided with his father till his twenty-eighth year, making a trip to the West in the meantime. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, George H. Groesbeck (and subsequently Edward F. Noyes), colored, commanding. Mr. Babb served three years in the army, being honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of his company in September, 1864. The same year, he went to Kansas, and was employed in freighting for the Government until his father's death in 1866 called him home. He was made executor of the estate, and spent some time in settling up affairs. In 1869, he removed with his family to Livingston County, Mo., near Chillicothe, where he was engaged in farming and carpentering for about four years. He then removed on a farm, near Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind., where he resided two years. In 1876, he came back to Union Township, this county, and was a farmer there five years. Subsequently, in company with Edward F. Osborn, he purchased the meat shop and trade of Thomas Patterson, where he has since done business, and met with good success. Politically, Mr. Babb is an earnest Republican. He was married in the spring of 1869, to Eliza W. Ford, a native of Baltimore, Md. Of the five children given them, four sons are living—William R., Jr., Thomas W., Marion E. and Charles Foster.

CALVIN W. BABB, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township May 10, 1833. He is a son of Henry and Matilda (Woodruff) Babb, natives of Ohio, the former of Scotch descent. They were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Babb grew to manhood on the old homestead, receiving a limited education in the old log school house by the wayside. He has been a farmer the greater part of his life, and owns 100 acres of well improved land one and a half miles northwest of Wilmington, which he has accumulated by his own efforts. Mr. Babb is a Republican, and is serving his second term as Trustee of Union Township. From 1860 till 1865, he was foreman in a pork-packing establishment at Wilmington. In 1857, Mr. Babb married Ruth Doan, a native of this township, and a daughter of Jesse Doan. They have nine children living—Eugene, William, Anna, Jesse, Mary, Olive, Minerva, Viola and Ruth, and one, Alonzo, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Babb are members of the Society of Friends.

JOSIAH BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born on the farm where he

now resides, in Union Township, Clinton County, June 30, 1818. He is the son of Daniel and Mary (Haworth) Bailey, he of English and Welsh descent, and she of English and Irish descent. His mother was born in Tennessee, and came to this county with her parents in 1803. His father came from Virginia to Clinton County at an early day, and entered from the Government the survey in which our subject lives, and in which he was born and raised. He was educated in the common schools, and has followed farming during the greater part of his life, but operated a saw-mill for about five years. He was married, in 1842, to Mary Jenkins, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Jacob and Hannah Jenkins, of English descent. This union has been blest with the following children—Hannah, wife of David A. Pidgeon, Albert I., superintendent of iron bridge construction, and Arianna, the wife of William Starbuck. Mr. Bailey is a prominent and influential farmer, who stands high in the esteem of all who know him. He was one of a family of ten children, of whom six are now living in this township. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends. He has given his children a liberal start in life, and now has sufficient means comfortably to support him in his declining years.

JONATHAN BAILEY, farmer and real estate dealer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Prince George County, Va., February 24, 1819. His parents, David and Sylvia (Peebles) Bailey, were natives of the Old Dominion, of Scotch and English descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1822, and located in Union Township, two miles north of where our subject now resides. He has been a successful farmer during his life, and since 1874 has conducted a real estate business in connection with his farming. He was married, in 1842, to Rebecca T. Frazier, a daughter of Jonah and Mary D. (Hadley) Frazier, he a native of Tennessee, and she of North Carolina. They came to Clinton County in 1806, and in Union Township of that county Mrs. Bailey was born in 1821. Mr. Bailey has had by his marriage three children—Marianna, the wife of Thomas C. Hunt, a farmer of this county; Edwin F., who is married and has been a farmer, and is now a printer and a grocer in California, and James W., a son who is now married and farming in this township. The family are all Friends. Mr. B. is a quick, energetic business man, well known and well thought of by all.

ALBERT I. BAILEY, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Champion Bridge Company of Wilmington, was born near Dover Springs, four miles north of Wilmington, June 15, 1846. His father is Josiah Bailey, a native of that neighborhood, and a prominent agriculturist there at present writing. Mr. Bailey's mother was Mary Jenkins, a native of Virginia, near Winchester, Frederick County. She is still living. Mr. Bailey grew to manhood on the farm, and, when seventeen years of age, went to Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., where he remained two years. He then returned to the farm. When twenty-nine years of age, he came to Wilmington, and, in company with others, engaged in the manufacture of iron bridges. When the company was incorporated in 1878, Mr. Bailey became the Treasurer and Superintendent, which position he has since efficiently filled. A sketch of the business done by this company will be found in the chapter on Industrial Interests. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and has a birthright in the Society of Friends. His political faith is largely Republican. Mr. Bailey was united in marriage, September 26, 1872, to Mary E. Hussey, a native of Port William, Liberty Township. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN C. BANGHAM, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Liberty Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, March 14, 1818. He is the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Mormon) Bangham, natives of Virginia, of English descent. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and reared on the farm. He has made farming the avocation of his life, but has also been engaged in other pursuits. He traveled for a time in the West, speculated in Western land, and for three years was a merchant in Indiana. He has been three times married, first in 1833 to Anna Puckett, who died in 1844, leaving four children; next, to Miss Elizabeth Arnrat, who died in 1858, and by whom he had seven children, six now living; and lastly, in 1869, to Mrs. Lydia M. (Chandler) Wickham, widow of George Wickham. By his last marriage two children were born. Mr.

Bangham is a Republican in politics; has been a Sabbath School Superintendent, and for a time Township Trustee in Warren County. He is with his family connected with the Society of Friends. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

JAMES F. BENNETT, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township July 22, 1846. He was a son of Levi and Sarah (Wilson) Bennett. He was reared on a farm, attending the district schools of his township and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He was married, June 6, 1877, to Ida Pendry, daughter of John and Myra (Jenkins) Pendry, natives of this county. She was born April 30, 1858, and by her Mr. Bennett has had two children—Effie, born October 28, 1878, and Jessie, born June 12, 1880. The parents are both members of the Christian (Campbellite) Church. Mr. Bennett is a Republican, and is now serving as Road Supervisor and School Director of his district. He has followed farming all his life, and in that occupation has found the success for which men strive. He is an honest, hard-working man that fully merits the success he now enjoys.

MADISON BETTS, Cashier of the Clinton County National Bank, Wilmington, was born in this county February 13, 1837. His grandfather, Aaron Betts, was a native of Bucks County, Penn., and first located in Ohio in 1813. Mr. Betts' father was C. C. Betts, a native of Virginia. He came to Ohio in 1818, and died in this county in 1870. Mr. Betts' mother was Lydia Huff. She is still living, and resides at Martinsville, in Clark Township. Mr. Betts was reared in this county, and was educated at Martinsville under Prof. Hollingsworth and the Friends' Boarding School, now Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. At the latter institution he studied civil engineering, and subsequently assisted in surveying the C. & M. R. R. He was Deputy under D. Sanders, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth Ohio District for a year and a half, and was afterward book-keeper in a large wholesale house at Cincinnati for three years. He was Deputy Auditor of Clinton County for some time, and has served s an assistant in nearly all the county offices. When young he read law with Judge A. W. Doan, and was admitted to the State Courts May 30, 1867, and subsequently to the United States Courts May 15, 1878. He was a partner of Judge Doan in law practice for three years. Mr. Betts is an earnest and outspoken Republican, and, in 1858–59, represented Clinton County in the Ohio Legislature. During this time he introduced a bill which passed the House, but was lost by a tie vote in the Senate, prohibiting railroads from consolidation, extortion or charging exorbitant rates. He also introduced the bill, which passed, authorizing the erection of the present fine high school building of Wilmington. He was elected a member of the Wilmington School Board in 1869, and still holds that position. In 1873, he accepted his present position, which he has filled with marked ability, and to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Betts is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic). He was largely instrumental in starting the Clinton County Pioneer Association, was its Secretary several years, and has rendered valuable aid to the publishers of this volume, for which they desire publicly to extend their thanks. Mr. Betts was married, June 30, 1859, to Caroline Janney, a native of this county, then residing at Richmond, Ind. They have two children—Lizzie R. and Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Betts have birthright memberships in the Society of Friends. Mr. Betts' life has been one of ceaseless activity, and his spotless integrity, coupled with a frank, genial nature has won him thousands of friends throughout the county and State.

REV. JOHN E. BOND, minister and farmer, P. O. Burtonville, Ohio, was born in the State of Maryland May 18, 1824. He was a son of George and Margaret (Matlack) Bond, natives of Maryland, who were married in that State, and, in 1824, emigrated to Ohio with our subject's paternal grandfather Edward Bond. The latter was a native of Virginia, but lived in Maryland for some time previous to his emigration. He traded land in Maryland for 1,200 acres in the Johnson survey in Washington Township, where the family located, and where they remained until the death of the "old folks." The family were of English and Irish, or, more properly, Anglo-Saxon descent. Our subject attended the district schools of his township, and remained on

his father's farm until October 18, 1846, when he married Elizabeth Custis, a daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Smith) Custis, and with her moved to Union Township, near Burtonville, where he now resides. He has had eight children—Catharine (deceased), Charles N. (deceased), Margaret H. (the wife of B. B. Harlan, Superintendent of the Public Schools, Germantown, Ohio), Thomas (who married Catharine Swingley of near Snow Hill, in this county, where he is farming), Stephen (who married Iva Spears, and is also farming near Snow Hill), Dara (who married Elva Roush, of Highland County, Ohio, where he is farming), John E. and Sarah J., the two latter being at home with their parents. Mr. Bond has spent his life on the farm, but has devoted his time largely, for the last twenty-six years, to expounding the Gospel. Over a quarter of a century ago he became the overseer (pastor) of the congregation of the Church of Christ (Campbellite) at Bethel, and is still retained in that capacity by the congregation at that place. He takes no part in politics, claiming that "no disciple of Christ has a right to choose or be chosen for office," and quotes Scripture to uphold him in this opinion. He is an earnest and devoted follower of the great Master, and allows no personal concern to stand between him and his duty to his God.

MAHLON H. BRACKNEY, grocer, 140 South St., Wilmington, was born in the "Dover neighborhood," Union Township, Clinton County, September 3, 1825. His father, Marmaduke Brackney, was a native of Virginia, who located in Clinton County in 1806 or 1808. He was a farmer, and followed that vocation till his death, in 1856. Mr. Bracknoy's mother was Susannah Hayworth, a native of Tennessee. She departed this life in 1865 or 1866. Mr. Brackney was reared 'mid rural scenes, remaining on the farm till nineteen years of age. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Port William for a short time. When twenty-nine years of ago, he removed to Wilmington (1854), and obtained employment with A. E. & I. Striekle, dry goods merchants, with whom he remained one year. He then entered into partnership with David Morgan, in the same business, but a year subsequently removed to Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio, where he accepted a position as agent of the C. & M. R. R. Co., and also engaged in general mercantile trade. Thinking to still better his finances, he once more came to Wilmington, after a stay of only a year at Lexington, and immediately engaged in the grain business, buying and shipping to Eastern points. About this time the spirit of pork packing was floating in the air in and about Wilmington, and Mr. Brackney was one of the citizens then of the village to embark in the new enterprise. He subsequently purchased the stock of dry goods owned by C. M. Bosworth, and, in partnership with W. C. Hadley (now deceased), commenced business again in that line of trade. A year later, Mr. Brackney sold his interest to Mr. Hadley, and invested in Missouri lands. He also erected the building now occupied by Haynes & Glass, at a cost of $10,000. Once more he engaged in the dry goods business, this time with Israel Torrell, and for two years the firm did a very extensive business. Mr. Terrell then disposed of his interest to J. M. Haynes, and the firm became Brackney & Haynes. Three years later, Mr. Brackney was succeeded by George D. Glass. During these years Mr. Brackney was engaged in pork packing, and the firm of Brackney & Haynes did as large a business in that line as ever known in the history of the county. Their pork house was built by Mr. Brackney at a cost of $10,000, and they packed over 8,000 hogs per season. The business proving unprofitable, it was discontinued. Mr. Brackney's next venture was in the grocery trade, at which he still remains. He has always stood in the front rank among the enterprising citizens of Wilmington, and labored nearly one year to assist in macadamizing the streets and roads in and near the village. A strong Republican in politics, he has served his fellow-men as Councilman, Road Supervisor and Township Treasurer. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and of Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic). Mr. Bracknoy was united in marriage in November, 1848, to Martha E. Horsman, a native of Highland County, Ohio. Of the six children born to this union, five are living—Clara E., wife of J. M. Haynes; Fanny, wife of H. E. Grangrirard, of Circleville, Ohio; Albert M., with his father; Uriah Clifford and Minnie E. Mrs. Brackney and family are also members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Bracknoy's family residence in

South Wilmington is one of the most handsome and pleasing adornments of the village.

GEORGE BRACKNEY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, on the "Port William" road, two miles from where he now resides, February 6, 1832. He is a son of Marmaduke and Susannah (Haworth) Brackney, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee, of English parentage. Mr. Brackney was reared on a farm. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a School Director for six or seven years. He was married in 1853 to Miss J. A. Haines, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of Stacy and Judith (Terrell) Haines, the former a native of West Virginia, and the latter of Virginia. They located in Greene County at an early day, and in 1838 they came to Clinton County and located on Todd's Fork. Mr. Brackney's marriage was blessed with eight children, viz.: Stacy A., Mahlon M., Edwin H., George H., Lewis C., Mabel, John W. and Anna C. Mr. Braekney and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

F. S. BROOMHALL, dealer in dry goods and notions, boots and shoes, 146 South Street, Wilmington, is a life resident of Wilmington, where he was born July 16, 1846. His father, Webb Broomhall, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this country when Clinton County was but an infant of the mother State. He was a merchant tailor by trade, and worked at that vocation the greater part of his life. He died November 10, 1881. Mr. Broomhall's mother was Mary Shepperd. She departed this life in 1853. Our subject has resided in his native village since birth, receiving a good English education in its public schools. In 1876, he entered into partnership with R. M. Wickersham, in the dry goods business. This relationship continued two years, when Mr. Broomhall purchased his partner's share, and has since conducted the business alone. He has met with very gratifying success, and is well known throughout the county as a thorough and reliable business man. Politically, Mr. Broomhall is a Republican, and for the past six years has efficiently presided over the financial department of Union Township, as its Treasurer, and to the satisfaction of all its good citizens. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes a great interest in the Sunday school of that denomination, having served in all its official capacities. He was united in marriage October 24, 1872, to Carrie, daughter of Zimri Haines, of Union Township. One child was given them — Earl, who is now deceased. Mrs. Broomhall is also a most worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COURTLAND W. BRONSON, proprietor hack line between Wilmington and Martinsville, Wilmington, was born at Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 24, 1841. His father was Thomas Bronson, a native of Ohio and a mason by trade. His grandfather was Thomas W. Bronson, also a mason. He went from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Cincinnati in 1792, with a flat-boat loaded with salt. He would often take a load of salt from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and after selling his cargo, walk back to Pittsburgh. His brother, John Bronson, located at Martinsville at an early day, and lived there till his death. Our subject was reared in Clermont County, and April 13, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was discharged, and re-enlisted June 3, of the same year, in Company K, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as Wagon Master the greater part of his service. He was honorably discharged June 21, 1864. During his war service, Mr. Bronson was once offered the Majorship of a colored regiment, but declined. After the war, he returned to Clermont County, where he was engaged in farming and teaming for about two years. In 1869, Mr. Bronson came to Clinton County, locating at Sligo, in Adams Township. A year later, he came to Wilmington, where he learned the trade of a brickmason. He followed his trade until November, 1881, when he established his present hack line, in which he has met with fair success. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been connected with the Wilmington Fire Department for six years. He was married February 22, 1865, to Eliza Bennett, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, but reared in Clermont County. Her parents were Aaron and Mary (Markley) Bennett. Three children have been given them, two living — Mary and Charlie. Harriet J., the oldest daughter is deceased. Mrs. Bronson is a member of the Society of Friends.

BROWN BROTHERS, druggists, at Wilmington and Washington C. H. The senior member of the firm, George W., was born at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, April 6, 1845. His father was James Brown, a native of Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., and a printer by trade. He was engaged at his trade, being proprietor and publisher of a paper until 1852, when he sold out his paper and office, and went into the drug business at Hillsboro. In 1875, he suffered the loss of his entire stock by fire. He then retired from active business life, and on May 8, 1881, was called to a better world. Mr. Brown's mother was Sarah J. Sessford, a native of Washington, D. C. She now resides at Hillsboro, Ohio. Mr. Brown was reared in his native village, obtaining an average education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age, he entered the drug store as an assistant to his father, and remained with him until 1869. The junior member of the firm, Theodore F., was born at Hillsboro, December 17, 1848. When quite young he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he entered the employ of Penniek & Loving, wholesale drug and book dealers, and with whom he remained till they were burned out, about a year later. He then returned to Hillsboro, and assisted his father until 1869. In the latter year, the two brothers came to Wilmington and purchased the drug stock and trade of W. B. Green, on the corner of South and Locust streets, their present location. Their trade increased very rapidly, and in 1878, they purchased the drug stock of George Goldsberry (deceased), at Washington C. H., where Theodore F. located, and has built up a large and steadily increasing business. The brothers are undoubtedly the most successful druggists in this county, and, as it has been won only by steady perseverance, energy and strict attention to business and the wants of the trade, they certainly deserve their success. The elder, George W., is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Royal Arcanum, and votes for and with the Republicans. He was married August 29, 1867, to Julia E. Grand Girard, a native of Hillsboro, but residing near Red Oak, Brown Co., Ohio. They have two daughters—Emma G. and Georgia G. Mrs. Brown is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brown has been Lieutenant of the Hose Company of the Wilmington Fire Department since 1876 or 1877. The junior member of the firm, Theodore F., is a member of the Royal Arcanum (of Wilmington), Knights Templar and Blue (Masonic) Lodge, and is a strong Republican. He married Lydia V. Martin, a native of Marshall, Highland Co., Ohio. They have two children—Nina May and Orine Wilson. Mr. Brown and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. N. BROWNING, publisher, Wilmington, was born in Monroe Township, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 27, 1831. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and at Clermont Academy. Until 1860, his time was spent in farming and school teaching, and in the year named he purchased a newspaper press, and established a Republican newspaper in Sullivan County, Ind. At the expiration of a year, he broke up, took unto himself a wife, and on the 1st day of May, 1861, returned to the home of his boyhood. Here he continued in agricultural pursuits during the years of the great rebellion, except a term of one hundred days in the summer of 1864, when he was in the service of the United States as Regimental Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In October, 1865, in company with his brother, Frank Browning, he purchased the *Clermont Courier*, at Batavia, Ohio In 1867, he engaged at Washington, D. C., as a clerk in the House of Representatives under Hon. Edward McPherson, and there remained until April, 1869, when he returned to Batavia. In 1876, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Patent Office, which position he filled until August, 1878, at which time, owing to the sudden death of his brother, who was his partner in the publishing business, he came to Wilmington to take charge of the *Republican*, and has since been at its head. He had been interested in the paper since November 18, 1875, but had not been in Wilmington before the date named. His brother had been connected with it since November 10, 1870. Mr. Browning's wife was Miss Ellen Parker, a grand-daughter of Gen. Joseph Foos, who was a pioneer of Central Ohio. With her he lived until her death, January 4, 1882. He has two living children—Grace and Kent.

JACOB BURST, confectioner and baker, South Street, Wilmington, was born in Germany, October 10, 1841. His father was George Burst, a farmer of that country, who came to America with his family in 1850. He located on a farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, where he still resides, engaged in farming. Mr. Burst's mother was Catharine Burst. She departed this life in 1849. Our subject attended the public schools of both Germany and Ohio, and when young commenced learning present trade at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, serving till he was of age. When the rebellion commenced, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Tennessee until his discharge in July, 1865. He then engaged in business at Greenfield, Ohio, where he remained about two years; thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained only seven or eight months. He then came to Wilmington (in 1867), and established his present business. His trade has been good, and the business remunerative. Mr. Burst owns a fine farm of 213 acres, located in Union Township, two miles east of Wilmington to which he devotes his spare moments. He is a member of Wilmington Lodge No. 52 (Masonic), and is a liberal Republican in politics. Mr. Burst was married in 1871 to Annie Wagner, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Mrs. Burst is a member of the Catholic Church.

CLARKSON BUTTERWORTH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 29, 1828. He is the son of Moorman and Fanny (Smith) Butterworth, of English descent, he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania. Our subject received his education at the Academy in Mainville, Warren County. He studied surveying, and for twenty-five years followed it in connection with his farming operations, the latter, however, being the chief object of his life. In 1857, he married Rachel Irvin, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and a daughter of Judge Amos Irvin. Her father came to the Buckeye State in 1799, and her mother in 1795. Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth are the parents of six children, viz.: Charles, a photographer; Irvin, a short-hand writer and now private secretary to Orlando Smith, a railroad man of Columbus, Ohio; Ida; John; Eli and Myra. Mr. Butterworth is a stanch Republican and a popular man. He is always to be found on the side of morality, and is an earnest supporter of every work of reform. He has held several offices in this and Warren Counties, having served as a Road Supervisor in both, as Township Clerk in Warren and as President of the Board of Education in this township.

JOHN CAREY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Union Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in August, 1826. His father was Samuel Carey, a native of Virginia and of English descent. He was a blacksmith by trade, and like his son was a very noted member of the Friend's Church, and a Christian in every thought, action and deed. Mr. Carey's mother was Anna McPherson, a native of Virginia, but of Scotch parentage. She was also a member of the Society of Friends. Our subject received a good common school education in Highland County, and when young learned the blacksmith trade with his father. He subsequently learned the carriage and wagon-maker's trade, and being a natural mechanic, can fashion almost anything out of wood or iron. In 1850, he came to Clinton County and has since resided here. He is the owner of ninty-one acres of land in Union Township, and thirty-two acres in Liberty Township. Upon first coming to this county, he located on the farm owned by his wife's mother, and on which the latter had resided since 1816. Mr. Carey has been very successful financially, and is well known and esteemed for the deep piety and fervent zeal manifested in his every day life. He has succeeded in life beyond his most sanguine expectations. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Lundy, born in this county in 1827. They have three children—Enoch L., a farmer; Samuel F., a blacksmith, in business with his father; and Nathan H., also a farmer. Mr. Carey has been Clerk and Elder of the Quarterly Meeting of Friends. He is a stanch Republican.

JOHN CARROLL, photographer, Wilmington, was born in Salem Township, Warren County, Ohio, May 13, 1831. His father, William Carroll, was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio when but six or eight years of age, and resided in Salem Township till his death in 1881, at the advanced age of

eighty-three years. He married Mrs. Matilda (Douthitt) Hayden, a native of Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. Ten children were given them, eight of whom are living at the present time. Mrs. Carroll is still living, and resides on the old homestead in Warren County. The subject of this notice was reared on a farm, following a farmer's occupation till obtaining his majority. He then learned the cooper's trade, remaining at that trade about five years. He next learned the carpenter's trade, working at it three years. A traveling photographer led him to learn his present trade, and for eight or nine years he traveled extensively, engaged in his profession. In the fall of 1869, he located at Vienna, Clinton County, where he resided three or four years. In the spring of 1873, he came to Wilmington, where he has since resided. His facilities for work are good, and although not doing a business equal to that done in a large city, yet his trade is remunerative. Politically, Mr. Carroll is Democratic. He was married in 1879, to Mary, daughter of Jesse and Annie (Moon) Hunt, members of the Society of Friends, both now deceased. They have two children — Willie and Jessie. Mrs. Carroll has a birthright in the Society of Friends.

JACOB CHISM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Virginia and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1824, when but six months old. His father located in Washington Township, Clinton County, and commenced working on a farm, following that branch of industry until his death. He had twelve children, nine of whom, four boys and five girls, grew to maturity. Our subject was the eldest of the family. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed five years, after which he returned to farming, and has since been a "tiller of the soil." He is a Democrat, and a highly respected citizen.

JOHN CLEVENGER, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, February 5, 1827. He is the son of Enos and Christina (Crouse) Clevenger, natives of Virginia. He was educated in the common schools, and chose for his life occupation that of farming, which he has since successfully followed, being now the owner of 228 acres of land. He was married, in 1851, to Catharine E. Gallaher, a native of Clinton County, by whom he has had eight children, four girls and four boys, as follows: Almon E., Osear F., John M., Emma D., Elmer E., Melvina R., Eva C. and Anna Belle. Mr. Clevenger received his start in life by day labor, but by dint of industry and untiring energy he has succeeded in acquiring a large and well-stocked farm. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of Clinton County's representative farmers.

DAVID C. CLEVENGER, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Washington Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, September 26, 1840. His parents, Enos and Christina (Crouse) Clevenger, were natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Clinton County in 1824, and remained here during the rest of their lives. They had a family of eight children, seven of whom now reside in Clinton County. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He has made farming the occupation of his life, and now owns a valuable farm adjoining the corporation of Wilmington. He was married, in 1867, to Mary E. Hirt, a native of this township and a daughter of Valentine and Anna (Dahl) Hirt, of German descent. They have four children—Carrie V., Ida, Louise and Frank. Mr. Clevenger is a respectable and responsible farmer, and in politics a Democrat.

JOHN C. COOK, of Farquhar, Sparks & Cook, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, Wilmington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 19, 1841. His grandfather, on his father's side, was a native of one of the Carolinas, and located in Warren County in 1803. Mr. Cook's father was a "tiller of the soil," and followed farming until his death in 1855. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Compton, also a native of Warren County. She resides four miles east of Waynesville. Mr. Cook was the eldest of eight children, three girls and five boys, and as his father died when he was but fourteen years of age, the care of this large family naturally fell to a great degree on his youthful shoulders. He struggled manfully, and succeeded in doing very well while he remained on the farm, a period of ten years. By

this time most of the children had reached the age to care and think for themselves, and Mr. Cook then came to New Burlington, Chester Township, this county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits with H. G. Cartright. The firm remained in business there until 1874, when they removed to Wilmington, and carried on business as Cartright & Cook until 1880. Mr. Cook then disposed of his interest to Mr. Cartright, and March 1 of the same year purchased a third interest in the firm of Farquhar, Sparks & Cook. Mr. Cook is a strong Republican, politically. He was married, December 3, 1864, to Dinah T. Compton, a native of Warren County, Ohio. They have three children—Leuella D., Hannah M. and J. Edgar. Mr. Cook, wife and family have birthright memberships in the Society of Friends.

WILL ST. CLAIR CREIGHTON, New York City, formerly official stenographer of Courts of Clinton and Brown Counties, Ohio, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 23, 1854. His father, W. H. Creighton, was a native of Chillicothe, and a farmer of Madison County for many years. He died in 1871. His grandfather, William Creighton, was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio at an early day. He located in Madison County, and was the first Secretary of State of Ohio, also serving that district as Representative four times. He departed this life at Chillicothe. Mr. Creighton's mother was Jane Telfair, sister of W. B. Telfair, of Wilmington. She now resides near Bloomington, in Wilson Township. Mr. Creighton resided in Madison County, Ohio, till nineteen years of age. He then entered Kenyon College, of Knox County, Ohio, taking a classical course. He remained four years, and, in 1871, was called home upon the death of his father. The family soon after removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he obtained employment as a stenographer in the office of the *Herald and Empire*, and subsequently on the Dayton *Journal*. He then engaged in his present business, which he learned after leaving college. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Xenia in 1876. Soon after, he came to Wilmington, and did miscellaneous short-hand work until 1881, when he was appointed official stenographer to the courts of Clinton County by Judge Doan. The same year, he was appointed to the same position in Brown County by Judge Cowan, then temporarily on the bench. In January, 1882, Mr. Creighton was tendered and accepted a position as Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company at 120 Broadway, New York, where he is now located. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Democratic in politics. In 1881, he was a candidate for the office of Clerk of Courts of Clinton County, but was defeated by the large Republican strength of this county.

ANTHONY CURL, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Cæsar's Creek Township, Greene Co., Ohio, February 27, 1826, and is a son of James and Mary (Davis) Curl. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Pennsylvania, both being of German descent. Mr. Curl received his schooling in his native county, and when twenty-three years of age learned the wagon-maker's trade. He worked at this five years, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for the next six years. He then commenced farming, but, in 1862, removed to Lumberton, in Liberty Township, Clinton County, where he lived one year. He then purchased forty acres of land located on the Xenia Pike, three miles north of Wilmington, to which he has subsequently added 120 acres more, making his farm consist of a quarter-section of land. Mr. Curl is a Republican. He was married, in 1861, to Mary E. Mott, a native of Indiana and a daughter of G. W. Mott, a native of Louisiana. They have six children—Alonzo S., Salathiel P., Sarah E., Emma, Elmer E. and Orvil. Mr. Curl and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

SYLVESTER H. CUSICK, of Cusick & Statler, proprietors Wilmington Mills, Wilmington, was born at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, November 15, 1833. His father was Wilfred Cusick, a native of Pennsylvania, and a physician by profession. He was the first physician to locate in Marion Township, Clinton County, in 1839, and resided there during the remainder of his life. He was a leading citizen of Blanchester and Marion Township for many years, dying in 1862, aged fifty-four years. He married Amanda Foote, a native of this State. Two children were given them—Mary, wife of Dr. Conner, a prominent physician of Brookville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, for

over thirty years, and our subject, Mr. Cusick, who was raised in Blanchester, obtaining his literary education in the public schools of that village. In 1856, Mr. Cusick rented the Blanchester Mills from his father paying $600 per year rent for the same. About a year later he gave up the mills and engaged to work for the renter, Joe Kelsey. A year later, he was employed in a chair factory, where he remained seven or eight months. Mr. Cusick's next venture was with William Keenan in the Kansas Mills, in Marion Township; next purchased a mill at Mt. Orr, Brown Co., Ohio, but seven months later the mill and contents were totally destroyed by fire, Mr. Cusick suffering a heavy loss. Mr. Cusick next went to milling for W. K. Greeley at Pleasant Plain, in Warren County, near Blanchester, where he remained two years. He then purchased the Kansas Mills, in Marion Township, which he operated till September, 1881, when he leased his mill and came to Wilmington. The same month, Mr. Cusick, in company with I. M. Statler, leased the Wilmington Mills, which they have successfully operated to the present time. Mr. Cusick also owns a portable saw-mill in Washington Township. Mr. Cusick is a member of Blanchester Lodge (Masonic), and of the Baptist Church of that village. Mr. Cusick has been a Republican through life, and has served as Trustee of Marion Township and member of the Board of Education of Vernon Township. He was married, October 20, 1859, to Mary Weer, of Warren Co., Ohio. Six children have been sent to seal this alliance, five of whom are living—Ida M., a school teacher of Chester Township; W. Clayton; Jennie, a school teacher in Chester Township; J. W. and Edwin. Mrs. Cusick died in 1871, and is buried in the Second Creek Burying-Ground, in Marion Township. Mr. Cusick was again married, June 30, 1875, to Mrs. Millie (Irvin) Hull, widowed wife of Otho Hull. The former wife was a member of the M. E. Church, as is also the present one.

L. H. CUSTIS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, is a son of D. W. Custis, whose biography appears in Richland Township, this volume. He was born December 26, 1845, in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he reached manhood, devoting his time to the farm. In the meantime, he acquired a medium education. In 1864, he engaged as clerk in his brother William's store in New Antioch, and one year later, when the store was moved to Sabina, this county, he continued as clerk a short time there. Having acquired some knowledge of business, and possessed of means, he at this time formed a partnership with James Thompson, of Jasper Station, Fayette Co., Ohio., which only existed six months, when he sold to his partner and then became clerk for a time. His next engagement was at Clinton Station in the grain trade for a short time, when he returned to Sabina and formed a partnership with William Custis, his first employer, in New Antioch. The firm was styled W. & L. H. Custis, but twenty months later his membership in the firm ceased, and he resumed his boyhood occupation—farming. His mercantile pursuit was of a successful nature. In 1871, he purchased twenty-five acres of his present farm, and two years later added to it thirty-two and a half more, making it now consist of fifty-seven and a half acres on the Washington & Wilmington pike, five miles east of the latter. He has a pleasant home in a fine location. He was married, June 8, 1871, to Jennie Vaniman, by whom he has had born three children—Lillian V., Edna V. and Maudie V. The latter died in infancy. Mrs. Custis was born near Bowersville, Greene Co., Ohio, February 8, 1850, and is a grand-daughter of Solomon Earley, whose biography appears in this volume in Liberty Township. She is a daughter of Elias and Eva (Earley) Vaniman, whose history appears in the biographical pages of Richland Township.

JOHN T. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 5, 1837. His father, Hiram Davis, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, and was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Davis' mother was Mary Ann Shields, a native of Ohio, of Irish parentage. Mr. Davis was reared a "farmer's boy," and has continued in that vocation till the present time. He now owns 122 acres of good land. He was married, in 1862, to Ann Thompson, and has four children living —Estella, Louella, John and Mabel, and three deceased. Mr. Davis is a member of the M. E., and Mrs. Davis of the Christian Church.

JAMES DEAKIN, retired farmer, P. O. Wilmington; is one of the old and

honored pioneers of Clinton County. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 24, 1807. His father was Thomas Deakin, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio from Kentucky in 1804. He located in Warren County, where he resided till his death, May 27, 1811, at the age of thirty-two years. Mr. Deakin's mother was Margaret Wilkerson, a native of Virginia. They were married in Kentucky. Four children were the fruit of this union, two of whom are living—James, and John, a farmer of Jasper County, Iowa. The subject of this notice resided on a farm during the first twenty-three years of his life. About 1830, he came to Clinton County, locating on a farm of 400 acres, lying in Washington and Vernon Townships, about a mile from Cuba. On this farm, Mr. Deakin resided from 1830 till 1877, a period of nearly half a century. He was very successful in his farming operations, and, although a poor boy at the commencement of real life, by economy, perseverance and indomitable energy, Mr. Deakin has won for himself an honest name, and a competence sufficient to supply all the comforts attending old age. Although a strong Republican, his life has been too busy for him to accept or fill office. In 1877, Mr. Deakin came to Wilmington, and in 1878 purchased his present residence and grounds, the latter consisting of five acres. Mr. Deakin was united in marriage, February 19, 1829, to Susan N. Harris, a native of this county. Ten children have been born, five now living—Mary J., present wife of K. S. Kearns, of Dayton, O.; Samantha, wife of Harlan F. Walker, of Wilmington; John W.; Martha S., wife of W. H. Dixon, of Chicago, prominently connected with the great railroads of the Northwest; and Rhuea. Mrs. Deakin departed this life, August 14, 1865.

GEN. JAMES W. DENVER, attorney at law, Wilmington, located for practice at Washington, D. C., was born in Frederick County, Va., October 23, 1817. His grandfather, Patrick Denver, was one of the United Irishmen, in the rebellion of 1798, and the following year, was forced to flee to America in order to save his life. Frederick Denver, his son, and the father of Gen. Denver, accompanied him to America, and in 1804, located in Frederick County, Va. In 1831, he came westward, and permanently settled in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till the time of his death, 1858. Gen. Denver's mother was Jane Campbell, a native of the Old Dominion, who departed this life in 1870. Gen. Denver was reared partly in Virginia and partly in Ohio. He was the son of a farmer, and could obtain but a limited education, as the duties of the farm required his help almost the year around. He received but one winter's schooling after reaching his fourteenth year. The year he attained his majority, he was stricken with rheumatism, and suffered severely for some time. In 1841, he went to Missouri. In the meantime, he had so improved his mind by constant study at home, as to be able to teach. While in Missouri, he was a teacher of a school for some time. He soon returned to Wilmington, and subsequently began the study of law with Griffith Foos. He remained with Mr. Foos quite a period, and then attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School. He graduated from this college, and was admitted to practice, in March, 1844. He immediately opened an office at Xenia, Ohio, and a year later (1845) went to Plattsburg, and thence to Platte City, both locations being in the State of Missouri. In 1847, Gen. Denver was appointed Captain in the Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and accompanied Gen. Scott in his glorious campaign, and the subsequent capture of the City of Mexico. When the war was ended, he received an honorable discharge, and returned to Platte City, re-commencing his practice. He afterward edited and published the Platte *Argus*. A year later, he went to California, and for the first few months suffered very much from sickness. He was engaged in mining and trading until the fall of 1851, and was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket. He served as such until February, 1853, when he was made Secretary of State. In the fall of 1854, he was elected to Congress by his numerous friends throughout the district, and at the expiration of his term, received from President Buchanan, the appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1857, he was appointed Governor of Kansas, filling that position two years, and then resigned. He returned to Washington, and President Buchanan once more appointed him Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

On March 11, 1859, he resigned this office, and returned to California, where he remained till 1861. In the latter year, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and served as such during the rebellion. In 1870, he was nominated by the Democrats of Clinton County, as their candidate for Congress. This nomination was unsolicited by Gen. Denver, but his subsequent canvass of the county placed his defeat at a reduced majority in this Republican stronghold. In 1876, Gen. Denver's name was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for President. He was married, in 1856, to Louisa C. Rombach, a native of Ohio. Five children have been born to them, four living—Kate St. Clair, James W., Mary L. and Matthew R. Gen. Denver is now in his sixty-fifth year, and is still strong and vigorous, and bids fair to yet live many years. No man within the borders of Clinton County has served with such distinction as our subject; and none have worn the well-earned laurels with as little ostentation as he. In his official life, he won the commendation and respect of all his brother officials and superiors, and the esteem and good will of those with whom he came in contact. A letter, in his possession, from President Buchanan, praises him for his meritorious services while acting as Indian Commissioner, and subsequently as Governor of Kansas. Among the people of Clinton County, Gen. Denver's friends are legion. He has been abundantly blessed financially, and is probably one of Clinton's wealthiest citizens. Gen. Denver has retired from public life, but yet practices the profession which brought him so prominently into public favor. He is located at Washington City, but his family reside at Wilmington.

ALONZO C. DIBOLL, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Wilmington bar, was born in Columbia County, Penn., December 3, 1822. His father was Virgil M. Diboll, a native of Massachusetts, and a physician by profession. In 1836, he came to Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, and in a short time removed to Brown County, Ohio, where he resided twenty-four or twenty-five years. He finally lost his health, and to recover it as far as was possible, he became engaged as a traveling agent in the Sunday School and Bible work, which business he followed some years. He subsequently came to this county, where he resided till his death, in 1873, at the age of eighty-four years. While a resident of Pennsylvania, he married Philena L. Collins, a native of Connecticut, who removed to the Keystone State when but a child. Eleven children were sent to bless this alliance, eight of whom survive—Arathusa C., mother of Judge Huggins, of Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio; William O., residing at Dallas, Texas; our subject; James M., residing in Eastern Kansas; Sophia Sharp, residing in Indiana; Fidelia Hempleman, residing in Montgomery County, Ohio; Naney E. Huggins, of Highland County, Ohio; and Julia Steene, residing at Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Diboll departed this life in 1854. When twelve years of age, Mr. Diboll accompanied his parents to Washington C. H., Ohio, and subsequently to Brown County, where he was reared and educated. When eighteen years of age, commenced teaching school, which vocation he followed in Brown, Highland, Adams and Clinton Counties for some years. While teaching school, he formed the resolution to become an attorney at law, and to this end commenced the study of law. He subsequently completed his studies with Thomas McCauslen, West Union Township, Adams Co., Ohio, with whom he remained till his admission to the bar, in 1853. The following year he located at Wilmington, where he has since resided. Mr. Diboll's health has been excellent, suffering but two spells of sickness in many years. In November, 1881, he was attacked with typhoid fever, which prostrated him for many weeks, but having no serious injury. Mr. Diboll is Republican in politics, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted city. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County one term, and has been Mayor of Wilmington several times. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of both the Lodge and the Chapter. Mr. Diboll was united in marriage, October 30, 1845, with Rachel Young, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Her parents were Thomas and Rachel (McIntyre) Young, both now deceased. Five children have been born to them—Lizzie, wife of Charles Stouffer, of Kansas; Fannie, wife of John K. Eavey, residing near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio; Charles, residing at home; Lena L. and Dick Insco. Mr. Diboll and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HON. AZARIAH W. DOAN, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District, and of the Third Subdivision, including the counties of Clinton, Warren, Greene and Clark, was born in Wilmington, December 17, 1824. His father was Jonathan Doan, a native of North Carolina, and a blacksmith by trade. He came to Ohio in 1804, locating in what is now Union Township, of Clinton County, where he was engaged in agriculture for many years, owning at one time nearly 400 acres of land. He died in July, 1874. Judge Doan's mother was Phebe Wall, a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1808. She departed this life in November, 1869. When young, Judge Doan attended the Wilmington Seminary, taught by David S. Burson, of New York, and noted for his masterly attainments in the language of ancient Greece. In 1852, Judge Doan was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, serving in that capacity one year. During this time, he studied law with Frank, and was admitted to practice in June, 1853. He has been in almost constant practice from that time to the present. In April, 1861, Judge Doan assisted Judge R. B. Harlan in raising Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was the first company offered to the State in reply to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. Judge Doan was made First Lieutenant, and served as such during the three months' service. When the company was re-organized for a three years' campaign, Lieut. Doan was made Captain of the company, and in 1862, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, serving in the latter position till the close of the rebellion. Judge Doan was subsequently commissioned Colonel and Brigadier General by brevet, for meritorious conduct on the battlefield at Averysborourg, North Carolina. During the prevalence of this conflict, Col. Doan took charge of two regiments and made a vigorous assault on the enemy's right, capturing, in a remarkably short time, the batteries of artillery on that wing of the confederate forces. In July, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and returned to Wilmington, resuming his law practice. In the fall of the same year, he was nominated in the primary convention of the Republican party, and subsequently elected by the people, to represent this district in the State Senate, for a term of two years. In April, 1875, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by a special act of the Legislature, and was triumphantly re-elected in 1879, for a second term (five years), commencing May 3, 1880. Judge Doan was married, October 21, 1847, to Amanda M. Stratton, also a native of Wilmington. Five children were born to them, one surviving—Corwin F. W., a merchant at Doans, Texas. Mrs. Doan died, of cholera, August 6, 1854. This fatal disease also carried off the greater number of the children. Judge Doan was again married, in June, 1856, to Martha G. Hale, a native of Pennsylvania. Six children were the fruits of this alliance. Five are living—Willie, Joe, Alice, Walker and Fanny. Charles is deceased. Judge Doan is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic); also of the Chapter. He was formally a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, which is now disbanded. Judge Doan's parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he grew up in the teachings of that church. "Col. Doan," as he is familiarly known to the "boys in blue," was an intrepid and gallant soldier, and his war record is as bright and clear as the noon-day sun. During his war service, he participated in twenty-three battles and skirmishes. He first served in West Virginia, under Gen. Rosecrans, afterward in the Army of the Cumberland, and subsequently in the Twentieth Army Corps, "when Sherman marched down to the sea." The high standard attained during his military career has been modestly but successfully sustained in his subsequent responsible service in official and private life. Tried by many tests, he has never been found wanting. As a practitioner, no man ever prosecuted more vigorously what he considered right, although he always discouraged litigation, when a fair settlement could be made. On the bench, Judge Doan has always observed the strictest impartiality in his rulings, his strongest desire being to satisfy the contesting parties of the fairness of his decisions. Judge Doan is possessed of a keen sense of honor, persevering energy, sterling integrity, and purity of character—qualities that have won for him the respect and esteem of the citizens of Clinton County and Southern Ohio.

ROBERT E. DOAN, Wilmington, a prominent attorney of Clinton County, was born near Wilmington, July 23, 1834, and is a son of William Doan, a native of North Carolina. He came to Ohio in 1804, locating on a farm in Union Township, where he lived till his death, in 1869. Mr. Doan's mother was Betsy Eachus, a native of Winchester, Va. She departed this life in 1864. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Doan grew up on a farm; received his early education in the schools of the district. He subsequently attended an academy at Harveysburg, Warren County, and afterward taught school for three years, in Warren, Greene and Clinton Counties. Desiring to lead a professional life, he chose that of law, and soon after entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating April 19, 1857, with the degree of B. L. He immediately came to Wilmington, and entered into partnership with his cousin, A. W. Doan, the firm remaining as such for about fifteen years, and enjoying probably the largest practice of any law firm in the county. It was dissolved when A. W. Doan was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and since then Mr. Doan has been alone in his practice. Mr. Doan was formerly an "Old-Line Whig," but in 1854 became a charter member of the Republican party. He has always been an earnest advocate of the principles set forth by this party, and for several years has been one of its ablest stump speakers in Ohio. In 1880, he made seventy-seven speeches in favor of James A. Garfield, in the State of Ohio. He was once Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County, by appointment, and in 1880 was made Presidential Elector from this district, by acclamation. The same year, he was a candidate for Congress, in the convention, and out of five candidates, received only thirteen votes less than the present incumbent, Hon. H. L. Mory, of Hamilton County. Mr. Doan was married, in 1857, to Maria McMillan, a native of this county. Of the six children given them, three survive—Clinton, Albert and Frank. Mr. Doan and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

GEORGE P. DUNHAM, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Ohio, Wilmington; was born at Piketon, Pike County, Ohio, September 6, 1843. His father was B. C. Dunham, a native of Virginia, who removed to Pike County at an early day in the history of the county. He now resides there, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Dunham's mother was Rebecca R. Sweeney, also a native of the Old Dominion. She is also living, in her seventy-fourth year. The subject of this notice was reared and educated in his native county, and when seventeen years of age came to Wilmington. Soon after he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Groesbeck commanding, serving twenty-one months. He was discharged for disability by Gen. Grant, at Young's Point, La., March 31, 1863. He subsequently served as chief of the Commissary Department of the Army of the Tennessee until February, 1864, when he received his final discharge. He returned to Wilmington and was engaged in the sash, door and blind business for eighteen months. He was subsequently book-keeper for Beard & Hadley, and McMilan Bros. for eighteen months. He was then appointed Deputy Clerk of Courts of Clinton County, by Judge George Smith, and served in that capacity for three years. In April, 1871, he purchased a half-interest in the clothing trade of W. H. Rannells, and for eleven years the firm of Rannells & Dunham stood prominent among the leading merchants of Clinton County. In January, 1882, Mr. Dunham was appointed to his present position by President Arthur, and in February disposed of his interest in the clothing business to his partner, W. H. Rannells. On March 1, 1882, he took charge of his new office. Mr. Dunham has always been an earnest and outspoken Republican, and has devoted much time and attention to the interests of the party, and is a thorough Republican "by a large majority." He is a members of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, of the G. A. R., and a director in the Clinton Agricultural Society. He was married, December 23, 1868, to Anna A. Quinn, a native of this county and a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN FARQUHAR, one of Wilmington's most prominent grocers, was born in Clinton County, near the junction of Union, Adams and Chester Townships, December 5, 1830. His grandfather, Benjamin Farquhar, was a native of Maryland,

and located in this county in 1807. One son, Josiah Farquhar, the father of our subject, was a farmer in the county until his death, in 1838. Mr. Farquhar's mother was Abi Linton, daughter of Nathan Linton, an early and honored pioneer settler of this region. She now resides at Wilmington with her children. Four children were given them, two now living—our subject and Frank, of firm of Farquhar, Sparks & Cook. Mrs. Farquhar subsequently married Dr. Joseph K. Sparks in 1842. Four children were also the fruits of this union, two living—Stephen L. and Josiah W., of Farquhar Sparks & Cook. Dr. Sparks died September 16, 1873. The subject of this notice, after his father's death, went to live with his grandfather Linton, where his boyhood days were passed. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently Miami University, at Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. He subsequently taught school for two or three years, and then secured employment as assistant to the engineer corps in the survey and location of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad (now the Muskingum Valley Branch of the Pan Handle Railroad), being engaged in that business about two years. In company with James Linton, he opened a general store at Clarksville, Vernon Township, where he remained in business from 1853 till 1856. He then engaged in agrieultural pursuits until 1867, when he removed to Wilmington. From the fall of 1867 to 1870, he was engaged as engineer in the construction of pikes. He subsequently engaged in his present line of trade, and in the "big fire" of May 18, 1875, was burned out, but saved the greater portion of his stock. He immediately erected the "Farquhar Block," occupying the southern and corner storeroom till the present time. Mr. Farquhar carries a large stock of groceries and queensware and enjoys a good trade. He has a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, and is a strong Republican. Mr. Farquhar was married in 1856 to Ruth Hawkins, a native of this county, who died in 1857, leaving no children. He was again married in 1861, to Mary B , daughter of Jacob Hadley, an old pioneer of Clinton County. They have six children—Ruth, Charles, Naomi J., Caroline, Mary Abi and Oscar J. Mrs. Farquhar and children are also members of the Friends' Church.

JAMES W. FARREN, P. O. Wilmington, a prominent retired farmer of Washington Township, was born in Franklin County, Penn., December 10, 1810. His father was John Farren, also a native of the Keystone State, and a distiller by occupation. He was the father of one son and nine daughters, five of whom yet survive. He died in Pennsylvania many years ago, in the sixtieth year of his age. Mr. Farren's mother was Elizabeth Pinkstaff, a native of Shenandoah County, Va. She departed this life in Pennsylvania about twenty-five years ago. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State, and when eighteen years of age went to Washington County, Md., where, on January 12, 1832, he married Jemima James. In 1836, the young husband and wife, with their three small children, started for Ohio in a two horse wagon. Arriving in Clinton County, Mr. Farren located eighty acres of land in Washington Township, the property of his wife's father, on which he resided till 1839. In that year, with five children, he returned to Maryland on a visit, the trip consuming thirteen days each way. Mr. Farren was a wagon and coach maker by trade, but since locating in this county, has devoted his attention to farming. During his early stay in the county, he suffered many hardships, and would have moved back to the East if he could have possibly got there. As settlers poured in, times grew better, and with the succeeding years Mr. Farren added to his possessions, until, at one time, he owned 775 acres of land, lying in Washington, Green and Union Townships. Mr. Farren resided on the old homestead in Washington Township for forty-five years, and October 12, 1881, removed to Wilmington, where he is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. Mr. Farren is probably one of the oldest Masons in Clinton County. He is a Knight Templar and has been a member of Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, since January 5, 1860, being now exempt from further duties in that body. In 1832, he cast his maiden vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson, and the same year had the honor of taking that distinguished statesman by the hand. Since then Mr. Farren has been an earnest supporter of the principles set forth by the Democratic party. Twelve children have

been born to himself and wife, eight of whom are living—Seymour C., a farmer of Washington Township; Watkins J., on the old homestead; Sallie, John F., a farmer and large tobacco raiser of Washington Township; Laura A., wife of O. F. Johnson, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Milton M., residing at Chicago; Emma E., and Flora J., wife of David B. Van Pelt, of Wilmington. Mrs. Farren departed this life in 1872.

JAMES FISHER, of Fisher & Hughes, proprietors of sash, door and blind factory, Wilmington, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 9, 1835. His father was Elias Fisher, a native of Massachusetts, and by trade a cabinet-maker. He came to Ohio when quite young, locating in Clermont County, where he worked at his trade until his death, in 1847. He married Elizabeth Ward, a native of this State. She departed this life in the house of her daughter, at Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., in 1877. James Fisher resided in Clermont County until fifteen years of age. He then went to Hamilton County, and there learned the carpenter trade. In 1858, he came to Wilmington and followed his trade two years. His health then failed and he removed his family back to Hamilton County, where they resided till 1865. In the latter year, he returned once more to Wilmington, where he has since resided. He formed a partnership with his brother, H. M. Fisher, carrying on their trade until 1869. In that year, Mr. Fisher engaged in the lumber trade, and in 1871, in company with James Gunn and Charles Hughes, erected a sash, door and blind factory and commenced business. Three years later, the firm became Fisher & Hughes. Mr. Fisher is a worthy member of the M. E. Church, in which body he has served as class leader and trustee. He was formerly a Republican, but is now an earnest Prohibitionist. Mr. Fisher was united in marriage, December 28, 1859, to Lotta Gallagher, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. Of the six children given them, four are living—Walter G., in attendance at the Cincinnati College of Music; Charles W., in charge of the mill, books and finances of Fisher & Hughes; Cora and Clintie D. Bertie and Harry are deceased. Mrs. Fisher and family are also members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

S. Q. FULTON, of Fulton, Crane & Peters, Wilmington, the leading hardware merchants of Clinton County, was born at Martinsville, in Clark Township, January 9, 1848. His father was Robert Fulton, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio in 1814. He studied medicine in early life, but was subsequently a merchant for forty years. He is now a practicing physician of Highland County, Ohio. Mr. Fulton's mother was Mary Morgan, a native of Virginia, and is still living. S. Q. Fulton passed the first part of his life in Clinton County, receiving a good common-school education. When sixteen years of age, he went to Cincinnati and entered the employ of Bohn, Mack & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, with whom he remained eight and a half years. Three years previous to quiting their employ, he had started a hardware store as Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio, but never had personal charge of the same. In 1872, he sold this store and came to Wilmington. On August 19, of the same year, he entered into partnership with Joseph Peters, who had charge of his store at Lynchburg, and they opened a hardware store. Three years later, the firm purchased the stock and trade of Irons & Crane, in the same business, and the latter (Lewis W. Crane) became a member of the new firm of Fulton, Crane & Peters. In 1879, the firm commenced buying and shipping grain, and in 1881 erected their large grist-mill, a sketch of which will be found in another chapter. Mr. Fulton devotes his entire time and attention to his business, in which he has been remarkably successful. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic orders, and has always been a stanch Republican in politics. He is also connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias. He was married, in 1869, to Sadie Peters, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Mr. Fulton and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which body the former officiates as a trustee. Mr. Fulton's father was a prominent official of the "Underground Railway" in anti-slavery times.

ROBERT S. FULTON, of Fulton & Peters, Wilmington, one of the youngest and most enterprising grocery firms of Wilmington, was born at Martinsville, Clark Township, Clinton County, Ohio, November, 1853. His father, Robert Fulton, was

a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio in 1814. In early life he studied medicine, but for forty years was a prominent merchant of Southern Ohio. He is now a practicing physician of Highland County, Ohio. Mr. Fulton's mother was Mary Morgan, a native of Virginia. Our subject resided at his native place till about eight years of age, thence to Lynchburg, Ohio, where he lived the next eight years of his life. He then went to Cincinnati, and was employed as a salesman in a large hardware house. Six months later, he entered the employ of H. F. West, Bros. & Co., in the queensware trade, as entry clerk, and remained with them eleven months. He was subsequently engaged with Bohn, Mack & Co., in the wholesale notion trade, and, a year later, for a large wholesale clothing house, as traveling salesman. He remained in the latter business about five years and then went to Sabina, where he engaged in the hardware business. He subsequently formed a partnership with his brother, S. Q. Fulton, in the grain trade. The present business was started under the firm name of Fulton Bros. & Peters, but soon after S. Q. Fulton retired and the firm became Fulton & Peters, Edwin K. Peters being the junior member. The firm carry the largest stock of groceries and queensware in this county, and are meeting with gratifying success. Mr. Fulton is a member of Star of Hope Lodge (I. O. O. F.), No. 127, and the Royal Arcanum. He is connected with the Republican party, having been a member since reaching his majority. He was married, in February, 1876, to Emma L. Bechtoll, a native of Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio. They have two children—Servetus R. and Philip L. Mr. Fulton and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES SMITH GARLAND, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 2, 1802, being now just as old as the State in which he was born and in which he has lived since it became a State. He is the son of James and Presocia (Gatch) Garland, the former a native of Delaware, of German-English descent, and the latter a native of Virginia, of German descent. His maternal grandfather, Phillip B. Gatch, was a member of the committee that formed the Constitution of Ohio. He was a Methodist minister, and for twenty-one years served as an Associate Judge of Clermont County. Our subject received a common school education, and chose the occupation of a farmer. In 1822, he married Nancy Williams, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Talbott) Williams. By this marriage three children were born, viz.: Martha, the widow of Austin J. Smith, a prominent farmer, who died in 1862; Sarah, the wife of Isaac B. Kline, a miller; and Thomas J., a prominent citizen of this county, who has served two terms as County Treasurer, and is now engaged in real estate business. Mr. Garland, our subject, came to Clinton County in 1834. He is a Republican in politics, and was an Old Line Whig until the formation of the Republican party. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay for President. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, in which they have been members for over a half century, he having joined when fifteen years of age. He is a licensed exhorter in the church, and has been a Class-leader, Steward and Trustee. He is an enthusiastic and earnest worker in the cause of religion. He owns a well-improved farm on the Prairie pike, one and a quarter miles east of Wilmington, where he resides.

ALPHA GALLUP, dealer in lumber, shingles, and everything pertaining to house building, Wilmington, was born in Windham County, Conn., June 8, 1829. His father, Chester Gallup, was a native of the "Nutmeg State," and a cabinet-maker by trade. He came to Clinton County, Ohio, about the year 1848, locating on a farm in Union Township, west of Wilmington, where he still resides. Mr. Gallup's mother was Mary Barber, a native of Rhode Island. Our subject was reared in Connetieut, obtaining a good English education in its public schools. After arriving at an age bordering on manhood, he learned the carpenter trade with John Bowsman, remaining with him nearly two years. As his two brothers, Horace and Henry, were also masters of that trade, the three formed a tri-partnership and engaged in the erection of houses, and such business as pertains to the "Knight of the plane." The brothers were very successful in this enterprise, and for many years did the leading business of the kind in Clinton County. During the early part of this partnership, they purchased a large building

on the corner of Mulberry and Sugartree streets, and converted it into a sash, door and blind factory. They also owned a saw mill in connection with their other business. In 1880, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Gallup taking charge of the lumber yard, in which business he has since continued. Mr. Gallup is one of the best business men and citizens of Wilmington, and well respected by all. He commenced life with nothing, and, to use his own expression, "have held my own—perhaps laid up a little." He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity about fifteen years, and has been Treasurer of the lodge seven years, and is the present Treasurer of the Chapter. He is a straightforward, outspoken Republican. Mr. Gallup was united in the bonds of matrimony, July 2, 1867, to Susannah, daughter of Jacob Hale, a well-to-do farmer of this county. Two children have been sent to them, only one surviving — George. Mrs. Gallup possesses a birth-right in the Society of Friends.

JONATHAN M. GUSTIN, Superintendent of the blacksmithing department of the Champion Bridge Company, Wilmington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 10, 1826. His father, Samuel M. Gustin, was a native of Warren County also, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to Clinton County in 1829, locating on a farm near Wilmington, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. At eighteen years of age, he went to Dayton and commenced his present trade, remaining there three years. He then went to Springfield, and subsequently to Enon, six miles from Springfield, where A. J. Cook and himself designed and constructed the first reaping machine ever made in Clark County, Ohio. Three years later, Mr. Gustin came back to Wilmington, and has since made that village his home. He possesses an inventive mind, and was engaged in the manufacturing business at Lancaster, Ohio, one year, and Philadelphia, Penn., two years. While at the latter place, he invented a two-horse cultivator, which created great attention from manufacturers. Being a practical mechanic, during the war Mr. Gustin manufactured wagons in connection with his blacksmithing, and which proved a very profitable enterprise. Since boyhood, he has evinced a remarkable interest in bees and bee culture, and is known throughout the length and breadth of Clinton County as the "bee man." In 1865, he imported a pure Italian queen bee, probably the first in this county. Since that period, he has cultivated and raised them for different parties in the county and State, and although not extensively engaged in bee culture at present, yet he possesses seven fine queen bees. He is a member of the National Bee Association, and an active participant in its annual gatherings. Mr. Gustin cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor, but voted for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for President in 1856, and since that period has been a strong Republican — "dyed in the wool." He once served as Road Supervisor of Union Township. Mr. Gustin was married April 10, 1847, to Lucinda McKay. Six children have been given them — five living — Laura, wife of Mahlon R. Gaskill, of Wilmington; Madison F., proprietor of the St. Nicholas Dining Hall and Restaurant, Minneapolis, Minn.; Nora, wife of Alfred Van Devort, a farmer residing near Antioch; Alice and William C., the latter also at Minneapolis. Mrs. Gustin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JUDGE ROBERT BARCLAY HARLAN, deceased, was born July 31, 1808, in Warren County, Ohio, and is the seventh of ten children whose parents were George and Hester (Eulass) Harlan. His father was a native of Chatham, North Carolina, and of remote German ascentry; a Quaker in religious belief, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio in 1796, locating first at Columbia, and in 1797 proceeded to Warren County, north of Lebanon, where he resided until his death, December 21, 1846. He was the first Sheriff of Warren County, and also served as County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and Associate Judge of Common Pleas. For several terms he represented his district in the Ohio Legislature. His wife was a native of Harrisburg, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, and a daughter of Jacob Eulass, an early pioneer of what is now Scott County, Ky., settling there in 1787, of Holland descent. She died December 29, 1858, in her eighty-first year. The preceding facts are taken from an old family Bible, once the property of Judge Harlan's grandfather, and handed down to the present generation. It was probably published about 1700. Robert B. Harlan worked

on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, attending the winter district school. In 1828, he came to Wilmington and secured the position of Deputy to the County Clerk, remaining in the office eight years, and reading law during his leisure hours. In 1837, he passed the requisite examination, and was admitted to practice at Chillicothe. He immediately entered upon his professional duties at Wilmington, where he resided till the time of his death. In early life, Judge Harlan's political views were strongly in sympathy with the Whig party; but in 1854 he became a charter member of the Republican party, and was a faithful and earnest champion of its principles through the remainder of life. In 1840–41, he represented Clinton County in the Ohio Legislature, and again in 1850–51. In 1856, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District, holding that office only one term, but being recognized as one of the ablest men ever occupying that position. Judge Harlan was Captain, Colonel and Major General successively of the Ohio Militia, under the old laws. During the Mexican war, he raised a company of volunteers, but upon the completion of the roster it was found that the quota was filled, and the company was therefore disbanded. When President Lincoln issued his memorable call for 75,000 men to crush the rising rebellion, Judge Harlan immediately went to work, raised a company of volunteers, and offered their services to the State, being the first company of men to respond to duty's call in Ohio. This body of men subsequently became Company B, of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward did good service in Ohio and Virginia. Judge Harlan raised another company which was equipped and sent to the field, but he remained in Wilmington. He was engaged in the practice of his profession, which was very large, and proportionately remunerative until his demise. His general health was excellent, although he had frequent momentary attacks of heart disease. Judge Harlan was an active, enterprising and valuable member of the Clinton County Pioneer Association. On September 1, 1877, he was preparing a paper to be read at a meeting of that society, and while sitting on the porch attached to the east of his residence, he was suddenly taken with heart disease and passed away before help could be summoned. He was married in 1838, to Maria D., a daughter of Isaiah Morris, a native of Wilmington. Mrs. Harlan departed this life in 1843, leaving three children. One son died soon after, and on September 9, 1877, another son, Morris, also passed away. He was Vice United States Consul to Hong Kong, China, for seven years previous to his death, resigning his position and coming home on account of ill health. He was very sick at the time of his father's death, which no doubt hastened his own, as just eight days elapsed between the two. The other child — Clara E., married D. H. Barley, formally United States Consul to Hong Kong, now a resident of Cincinnati. On March 10, 1848, Judge Harlan was united in marriage to Caroline E. Haworth. Four children were the fruits of this union; three daughters are living — Lucy M., wife of Alfred Thome, of Wilmington; Antoinette, wife of A. E. Clevenger, a prominent young attorney of Wilmington; and Gertrude, wife of Arthur W. Eastman, of Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio. George is deceased. Mrs. Harlan's parents were George D. and Edith (Hadley) Haworth. Her father was a native of Tennessee, who came to Ohio in 1804, locating two miles north of the present site of Wilmington. He was a prominent agriculturist of Clinton County, and for nearly a quarter of a century served its citizens as Treasurer. Mrs. Harlan's mother was a native of North Carolina, who came to Highland County, Ohio, in 1811, and a few years later to Clinton County. Judge Harlan was a member of the Legislature when the bill was drafted to build the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad, now the Muskingum Valley Branch of the "Pan Handle" road, and by the exertion of his eminent legal powers, and the weighty influence he personally controlled, the charter was granted. Judge Harlan was a man respected by all the citizens of Clinton and adjoining counties. He was eminent for his legal attainments, and before a jury, though somewhat hesitating at the commencement of a speech, finally grew strong and argumentative, and rarely failed to win the case. Throughout his career at the bar, no client ever lost by his inattention to the merits of the case, his inability to present all the good points to the jury, or by his failing to consult all the authorities that sustained the case.

He was recognized as the most noted counselor in Clinton County, and distinguished for simplicity of character, frankness and earnestness of purpose. In business matters, he was austere and eccentric, firm but not domineering; and adhering with great tenacity to his own opinions. His originality of thought, coupled with his great knowledge of all local questions, gave him a hold on the people never equaled by any man in the county. His great love of pioneer history, and its reminiscenses brought him into close communion with the aged and weary, and possessed his soul to such an extent as to lead him to write a large part of the interesting matter that forms our county history proper. No man in Clinton County was better learned in its pioneer history, and no man could collect and compile reminiscent sketches in a better manner than the subject of this notice. Writing history was the sole labor of Judge Harlan in his latter days, and to the excellence of this work the people owe Judge Harlan a debt of gratitude only to be paid by due reverence to his memory. Socially, Judge Harlan was quiet and unobstrusive. He was kind-hearted and benevolent when reached by a tale of suffering, an object of unquestionable charity, or a cause worthy of philanthropy. In the home circle, he demanded strict obedience of his children, and repaid them by meritorious acts of filial affection. Having been reared a Quaker, Judge Harlan accepted the views of that society, but was subsequently a Methodist, and in later years enjoyed the largest liberty of thought, "Love to God and love to men," being his doctrine. Few men have achieved such results, if compelled to attempt them with no outfit from school instructions beyond the little received from childhood, as was the case with him. While every man is self-made, Judge Harlan was one who made himself with fewer helps than most who have reached such positions as he filled and occupied. His career illustrates the advantages of specialty in labor, and the success which may follow an entire devotion to a single department of professional work. Free and upright in all his duties, he left a name truly honorable, and a character worthy of emulation. A learned friend has said: "Clinton County never produced or developed a greater man than Judge Robert Barclay Harlan."

JONATHAN HADLEY, deceased, was born in North Carolina August 20, 1800. He was the son of William and Sarah (Clark) Hadley, also natives of North Carolina. He was educated in the public schools, and, for the greater part of his life, followed farming. In early life, he was a stock-raiser and dealer in stock, in which business he continued until the time of his death, which occurred in Iowa January 25, 1864. He was married three times. His third wife was Elizabeth Timberlake, a native of Highland County, Ohio, of English descent. They were married May 25, 1848. Five children were born to Mr. Hadley's first marriage, and one to each of the others. Of these seven children, six are now living—Charles (who manages the dairy which the family have conducted for three years), Frank (a merchant of Springfield, Ohio), Eva, Calvin (married and farming near Kokomo, Ind.), Carrie and Jonathan. Albert is deceased. Mr. Hadley's family after his death moved to Warren County, and from there to Clinton County, where they rented a farm of 112 acres west of Wilmington. They are doing a good business, and making a complete success of their enterprise.

SAMUEL H. HADLEY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in the territory now comprised in Adams Township, Clinton County, May 18, 1824. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Butler) Hadley, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Georgia, and both of English extraction. Jacob came to Clinton County in 1809 with his parents, John and Lydia (Harvey) Hadley, who settled on Todd's Fork. Our subject was reared on the farm, and has made farming the occupation of his life. He has a fine farm of 200 acres three miles from Wilmington, on which there is a beautiful elevation upon which his residence was built. He was married, in 1847, to Emily Johnson, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, and died in 1849, two years after her marriage. In 1851, Mr. Hadley was again married to Ruth Smith, a native of Clark County, Ohio, by whom he has had six children—Orlando (now married and farming in Clinton County), Emily J. (the wife of E. A. Lewis, banker of Sabina), Alice (who graduated at Wilmington College in 1878, and is now a teacher in the

Sabina Public School), Mary D. (now the wife of Mr. Lacy, a farmer of Union Township), Anna and Eva J., both of whom are now in college at Wilmington. Mr. Hadley and all of his family are members of the Society of Friends. He is a stanch and enthusiastic Republican. He is a man of decided convictions, and expresses his opinions without regard to public opinion. His farm is well improved, and has about it that air of neatness and order that characterizes the home of a perfect farmer.

SAMUEL L. HAINES, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 5, 1811. His parents were John and Lydia (Lamb) Haines, natives of Guilford County, N. C., he of English and she of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather was one of three brothers that emigrated from England in 1725, and located in North Carolina, where our subject's father was born March 15, 1773. His mother was born in the same State on August 24, 1779. His paternal great-grandparents, Joshua and Elizabeth (Harris) Haines, were married, April 8, 1752, the certificate of their marriage being now in Mr. Haines' possession. His maternal great-grandfather, Robert Lamb, was born in Scotland, and at sixteen years of age was left fatherless. At this age he expressed a desire to go to the "New World," but being opposed in his wish by his mother, he awaited a favorable opportunity and boarded an American vessel as she was about to sail, concealing himself among the cargo. His movements were discovered by his mother, who immediately boarded the vessel, but, being unable to find her son, was obliged, with great grief, to give him up. Arriving in this country, he was "sold" for five years to pay his passage, and at the expiration of his term of service received his liberty and $500 with which to commence life for himself. He became one of the leading men of his State, and at one time owned 2,800 acres of land. He married a sister of President Jackson's mother. Our subject received his education in the primitive schoolhouses of Clinton County, to which county his parents came at a very early day. He has followed farming during his life, and is now possessed of 215 acres of good land. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, of whom he and a sister, born in 1800, are the sole survivors. In 1835, he married Mary Ford, a native of Virginia and a daughter of George and Prudence Ford. Her parents emigrated from Ireland in 1798, and landed in New York. In 1820, they came to Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days. By his marriage, Mr. Haines has been blessed with seven children, five of whom have died with quick consumption. The survivors are Lydia J. and Nancy E., the latter being married to C. R. Vantress, a successful farmer of this township. Mr. Haines is among the most prosperous and influential citizens of the township. He is a man that thinks and acts for himself, and expresses his views without regard to the opinion of others. He is a Republican, and a member of the Society of Friends, and has served his township as School Director and Township Trustee.

A. ZIMRI HAINES, for many years a prominent farmer of Union Township, but now residing at Wilmington, was born in Union Township March 20, 1815. His father was Jacob Haines, a native of Pennsylvania, and a blacksmith by trade. He came to Clinton County from Waynesville February 4, 1803, having come to Ohio in 1801. He located on Dutch Creek, in Union Township, within half a mile of Center Meeting-House, where he resided till his death. Mr. Haines' mother was Mary Leonard, a native of North Carolina. Seven children were given to this union. Two are living —Isaac, residing at New Burlington, and Zimri. Mr. Haines' father died June 4, 1854, and his mother in 1855. Zimri Haines was reared to manhood on the old homestead, and resided there until 1870, when he removed to Wilmington, and erected a handsome residence on West Main street, which he has since occupied. He yet owns the old homestead, now consisting of 350 acres, a permanent proof of a life of industrious toil. Mr. Haines is a member of the Society of Friends, as were also his parents. He is Republican in politics, but never aspired to political honors. Mr. Haines was united in marriage, November 2, 1843, to Mary Miars, a native of this county, having been born and raised two miles northwest of Wilmington. Of their five children, four are living—Carrie A. (wife of Frank S. Broomhall), Marie E. (wife of Edwin K. Peters, of Fulton & Peters), Ada A. (wife of Charles Jenkins), and Alvin Z. (who mar-

ried Eva Adams, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and is now farming on the old homestead), Sallie M. (first wife of Howard A. Haynes), is deceased. Mrs. Haines is also a member of the Society of Friends.

AUGUSTUS H. HAINS, Auditor of Clinton County, Wilmington, was born on Anderson's Fork, near New Burlington, in Greene County, Ohio, August 23, 1843. His father, William F. Hains, was a native of Virginia, and of German ancestry. He came to Ohio about 1828, and was a farmer till his death in May, 1867. Mr. Hains' mother was Jane Babb, a native of this county. She departed this life in 1847. When our subject was eleven years of age, his father removed to Fayette County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He attended the district schools, and, in 1862, enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisting in Company K, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and serving till the close of the rebellion. During his time of service, Mr. Hains suffered severely from rheumatism. After the war, he attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he remained one year. In April, 1866, he removed to Wilmington, where he has since resided. Mr. Hains has always been an ardent Republican, and for two years served as Treasurer of Wilmington. In 1875, he was nominated and subsequently elected to his present position. He has since been twice re-elected, each time by large majorities. Mr. Hains is one of the most enterprising spirits of Wilmington, in a business, social and religious manner. He is well known throughout the county, and bears the good will and esteem of the better class of citizens. He is a member of Wilmington Lodge and Chapter (Masonic), and was formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church. After coming to Wilmington, he united with the M. E. denomination, in which body he has proven a valued member. He is Superintendent of the Sunday school and leader of the church choir. Mr. Hains was married, January 1, 1867, to Nannie Johnson, of Troy, Miami Co., Ohio. They have three children—Adda, Raymond and William F. Mrs. Hains is also a member of the M. E. Church.

ELI HALE, deceased, late of Vernon Township, was one of the most prominent farmers of this county at an early day in its history. He was born in North Carolina in 1798. His father was Jacob Hale, also a native of North Carolina, and a planter. His mother was Elizabeth Harvey. They came to Ohio at a very early day, locating on Todd's Fork, in Chester Township, when the subject of this sketch was but six or seven years of age. They resided there till their deaths, the former occurring in 1845, and the latter in 1858. The old homestead farm is now owned by Armonia Hale. Eli Hale grew up on the old home farm, and when a young man engaged to clerk for his brother, Samuel Hale, at Washington C. H. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits at Clarksville, Vernon Township, dealing in produce and rafting it down to New Orleans, where it was traded for goods. He also dealt largely in pork and flour. About 1825, he married Anna, daughter of William Hadley, of this county. After marriage, he commenced dealing in real estate, at one time owning about 3,800 acres of land in Vernon Township. As fast as he accumulated means, he invested in real estate, and subsequently lost almost his entire fortune. At one time, Eli Hale was considered only second in wealth to any one in Clinton County. Himself and John Hadley were two of the leading and enterprising spirits of southwestern Clinton, and Mr. Hale was always largely interested in all matters pertaining to the development and growth of Clinton County. He was an Orthodox Friend by birth, and politically a member of the Whig party. He departed this life in 1849, and is interred in the Quaker Burying-Ground at Clarksville. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hale, five now living —Melinda (wife of Henry Sherwood, of Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio), William H. (from whom these facts were obtained, residing at Richmond, Ind.), Miles M. (of Topeka, Kan.), Sarah A. (wife of David Pritchard, of Knightstown, Ind.), and Alfred (also residing at Topeka, Kan.). Mrs. Hale is living with her daughter at Waynesville, Ohio, and is in the seventy-third year of her age.

JOHN H. HALE, Wilmington, one of the oldest grocers of the village, was born in Wilmington September 7, 1831. His father, William Hale, is a native of North Carolina, who came to Clinton County in the winter of 1807–08. He was born

September 27, 1790, has been a farmer through life, and is now resting from his labors at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He is undoubtedly the oldest person in Clinton County. Mr. Hale's mother was Maria Sabin, also a native of North Carolina. She was born in 1797. John H. Hale was reared on the old homestead, receiving a good education in the common schools. Having been reared on a farm, he retained a preference for farm pursuits, and, in 1840, purchased the old home farm, on which he resided till 1865, and which he still owns. In the latter year, he came to Wilmington and purchased a grocery on the southeast corner of Main and South streets. Three years later he sold out, and, buying a lot on West Main street, erected thereon two brick buildings at a cost of $10,000. He immediately put a fresh stock of groceries in the east room, where he has since carried on business and met with reasonable success. Mr. Hale was reared a Democrat, but voted with the Republicans from 1856 to 1864. From the latter year to 1880, he voted the Democratic ticket again. Since 1880, he has been a firm Prohibitionist. He was united in marriage October 9, 1856, to Martha J. McDonald, a native of this county. They have four children—Charles W., E. Eugene, Ernest W. and Raymond A. Mrs. Hale is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILL R. HALE, D. D. S., dentist, 205 Main street, Wilmington, was born in the village of Wilmington August 7, 1854. His father, Joseph Hale, was a native of North Carolina, who came to this county in 1808 with five brothers—William (now the oldest person in Clinton County), Samuel, Harmony, Jacob and Eli. Joseph Hale was a prominent merchant of Wilmington for forty-five years, and is still living. Mr. Hale's mother was Sarah A. Sewell, daughter of Amos T. Sewell, of Wilmington, who was Recorder of Clinton County for thirty-two years. Will R. Hale grew to manhood in his native village, and has always continued to reside there. He obtained a good education at Wilmington College, and during the winters of 1874–75–76, attended the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, graduating in the class of '76. He returned to Wilmington and immediately opened an office. Although still a young man, and with older practitioners to contend with, he has met with unbounded success, and his trade is steadily increasing. Before attending lectures at Cincinnati, he studied three years with Dr. Welch, of Wilmington, and two years at Chicago. Mr. Hale is a member of several dental societies, and earnestly endeavors to perfect himself in what is to be his future life work. He was united in marriage in October, 1877, to Amy Fuller, a native of Clinton County. They have one son—Russell F. Mr. Hale is neutral in politics.

JESSE HART, of Hart Bros., blacksmiths and wagon-makers, Wilmington, was born in Beaver County, Penn., April 27, 1814. His parents were Mitchell and Margaret (Parkinson) Hart, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. Mr. Hart passed his boyhood days on a farm, and, while yet young, learned the weaver's trade, at which he worked for eighteen years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, afterward working at this latter trade three years. He has been a resident of Clinton County about forty years. In 1860, he commenced working at wagon-making, which business he has since continued to follow. The brothers own a shop on West Main street, just outside the corporate limits of Wilmington, where they do a good business. Mr. Hart owns seven and a half acres of land, on which is located his residence. He was united in marriage, August 26, 1846, to Susan M. Wiley, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and of English descent. Four children have been given them, three living—Parkinson, James H. and Mary. The two boys learned their trades at Wilmington. The former is a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and the latter a blacksmith. Mr. Hart is a strong Republican.

J. H. HARTMANN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township March 6, 1839. He is a son of James and Maris (Mendenhall) Hartmann. His father was a native of Virginia, and of German descent. He was in the Mexican war, and his powder flask and canteen are still preserved by our subject. He died in Union Township at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Mr. Hartmann's mother was a native of North Carolina, and of Irish parentage. The grandfather of Mr. Hartmann came to America from Germany at a very early day. Not having the

money to pay his passage, upon arrival at his destination he was sold for debt, the purchaser securing his labor for twenty-one years. He was sold to a man who possessed the same proportion of sympathy as does a stone by the wayside, and from whom he received treatment in accordance with that gratuitously extended to the African slave in the dark days previous to the rebellion. In the latter part of the twelfth year of his servitude, he was engaged in splitting rails, walking two miles to his place of labor. His master (if such he might be termed) compelled him to carry a rail home each time he came to meals. This he did till his back became so sore that further labor was impossible. He came to dinner one day without his usual rail, and was so abused that he unceremoniously left, and subsequently became a land-owner, and a respected and honored pioneer in his neighborhood. The subject of this notice was educated in the "Dutch Schoolhouse," in District No. 3, and has been a farmer through life. He commenced life with twenty-five acres of land, and has toiled till he now owns about ninety-five acres. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Hicks commanding, but was honorably discharged the same year on account of general disability. He participated in several skirmishes during his short term of service. Mr. Hartmann was married March 20, 1864, to Mary C. Hartmann, a native of Warren County, Ohio, and a daughter of Garner Hartmann, an early settler of that county. They have three children—Alpheus A., James A. and Emma. Mrs. Hartmann is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. H. is connected with the Republican party.

N. G. HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Wilmington; was born in Union Township on "Prairie pike," January 3, 1846. He is a son of James and Maris (Mendenhall) Hartmann, who were among the early settlers of Union Township. Mrs. Hartmann came to Clinton County when but two years of age, and died in this township in 1872, while in her sixty-sixth year. His father was a native of Virginia, and of German descent; mother of North Carolina, of Irish ancestry. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and commenced farming on twenty-five acres of land, left to him by his father. By perseverance, untiring energy and economy, he has increased his acreage to 144, and is considered a successful agriculturist. He was married in 1872, to Elizabeth Conard, a school teacher of Union Township, and a daughter of Enos Conard, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. They have seven children—Charlie, Frank, Clayton, Blanche, Alvin, Anna Salome and George. Mr. Hartmann is connected with the Republican party. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

W. H. HARRISON, Wilmington, the oldest merchant tailor in Wilmington, and probably in Clinton County, was born in Twin Township, Ross Co., Ohio, May 26, 1818. His father, James Harrison, was a native of Newark, N. J., and a tanner and currier by trade. He located in Snow Hill, in this county, in 1819, but the same year departed this life and was tenderly laid at rest in the old Quaker Burying Ground at New Vienna. Mr. Harrison's mother was Jane Dill, a native of Ireland. Her father was probably born in Bucks County, Penn., but being informed of a share in an estate in "Old Erin," he visited that country about the commencement of the Revolutionary war. While there he married and intended to return to America immediately, but the "Continental fuss" prevented him from so doing. While living in Ireland, a daughter was born to him—the mother of our subject—who accompanied her parents to America about the year 1781. After the death of her husband, in 1819, Mrs. Harrison returned to her friends in Ross County, where she passed away from earth three and a half years later. Our subject was left to the care of her father, with whom he remained till nearly fifteen years of age. Desirous of doing something for himself, he was apprenticed to the tailor trade with Joseph C. Reed, of Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio. On October 15, 1833, Mr. Reed and his apprentice started for Wilmington, arriving at their destination the following day. Mr. Harrison there finished his time of service (six years). In December, 1841, he commenced business for himself on South street, about opposite his present location. During the forty-one years he has been in business in Wilmington, he has met with very reasonable success, although suffering severe losses

at times. On November 14, 1865, his entire stock of piece goods, valued at $2,500, was stolen from the shop and never recovered. This was somewhat discouraging, but Mr. Harrison immediately purchased another stock and pursued his business, and to-day is the leading merchant tailor of the county. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity nearly thirty years, and is now connected with the Lodge and Chapter at Wilmington, and Miami Commandery, No. 21, at Lebanon, Warren County. Mr. Harrison was formerly a Whig, casting his maiden vote for his namesake. Since 1854, he has been a Republican. He was married February 14, 1843, to Mary H. Antram, a native of Clinton County. Four children were born to this union—Mary E., wife of H. C. Oyler, of Harveysburg; Nancy J., wife of Zenas Harlan, of Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kan.; Alice, wife of C. W. Randall, a resident of Lebanon, Ohio; and James D., also a resident of Lebanon. Mrs. Harrison was a member of the M. E. Church, and departed this life December 15, 1857, in the hope of a blissful immortality. Mr. Harrison was again united in marriage September 20, 1859, to Lucy M. Carroll. They have two children—Ada and William H., Jr. Mrs. Harrison is a consistent member of the Baptist denomination.

JAMES W. HAWS (deceased) was one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Union Township. He was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, January 22, 1826. His parents, John and Sarah (Gibson) Haws, were among the early settlers of this county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, but while young learned the carpenter trade. His early literary training was obtained in the district school, but preferring a busy, active life to the tiresome duties of the school-room, his education was somewhat limited. He worked at his trade eight years, building throughout the county. Tiring of this work, he settled down on a farm, where he toiled early and late till the time of his death. On July 20, 1876, while working on a hay stack, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The news of his death shocked the whole community, for a better man or neighbor did not reside among them. In early life, Mr. Haws had sought the religion of our Savior, and for many years was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that body he had served as Steward and Trustee. During the late rebellion he was a warm advocate and liberal supporter of the charities created for the benefit of the widows and orphans of our deceased soldiers. Mr. Haws was united in marriage, in 1857, to Sarah, daughter of Asa Fisher, born in Virginia September 17, 1838. Her mother was Frances Williams, also a native of the "Old Dominion." Mr. Haws was an enterprising and well-to-do tiller of the soil, and at the time of his death owned 264 acres of well improved land. This farm is now under the control of Mrs. Haws, who is a lady of high culture, generous heart and unbounded sympathy.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Wilmington, grocer and dealer in provisions, South street, was born in North Carolina, October 10, 1844. His parents were Hennison and Keziah (Gowen) Hawley, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. Hawley's father was a shoemaker by trade. The subject of this sketch engaged in the express business when quite young, carrying tobacco down the Atlantic coast and bringing back fish. After the surrender of Gen. Lee he opened the first colored school in Granville County, N. C. The scholars numbered twenty, and the tuition was fifty cents apiece. This school proved a success, and soon afterward Mr. Hawley was elected Justice of the Peace of Oxford Township, of that county, in which office he served for eighteen months. On January 1, 1870, he resigned his position, and the same day, married Edna Chavins, a native of that State. With his wife and her brother he removed to Arkansas, and took charge of a farm on Davis' Lake, belonging to a citizen of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Hawley remained on this land fourteen months, his principal crop being cotton. Mrs. Hawley suffered much with the ague, and Mr. Hawley resolved to give up the farm and come North. He started for Ohio, stopping at Louisville seven weeks. He located at Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, having $350 upon his arrival at that point. He went into the saloon and grocery business with King Anderson, but six months after the entire stock was destroyed by fire. On October 27, 1871, Mr. Hawley removed to Wil-

mington, and soon after opened a saloon and grocery. In 1877, he went into the drug business on the corner of South and Main streets, but sold out a few years later. In 1873, Mr. Hawley ereeted a frame building on South street at a cost of $1,400. In 1876, he erected an iron front, at a cost of $2,800, and in 1879 put up a three-story brick, costing $4,200. The upper story of this latter building was used for Masonic Hall until 1882, when Mr. Hawley erected another brick building, and converted both into a new three-story brick hotel. Mr. Hawley owns property in Washington C. H., and a farm of sixty-seven acres in Adams Township, this county. Mr. Hawley quit the saloon business on April 30, 1882, and since then has engaged only in selling groceries and provisions. He is considered one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Wilmington, and has invested thousands of dollars in building up and beautifying the appearance of the village. While residing in North Carolina he was President of the Union League of Granville County. Upon coming to Wilmington he joined Rose Croix Lodge, No. 28 (Masonic), and has since officiated as its Treasurer. He is also a member of Hiram Chapter, No. 16, and of the Knights Templar of Springfield, Ohio. He is connected with Ohio Valley Lodge, No. 1877 (Odd Fellow), and is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Colored Baptist Church. Mr. Hawley has three children—Victoria C., Raymond O. and Ayler.

JAMES M. HAYNES, Wilmington, of Haynes & Glass, dealers in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats and caps, 151 South street, is a life resident of Clinton County. He was born six miles west of Wilmington, December 7, 1847. His father is Archibald Haynes, a native of New York, who immigrated to this county about 1808. He was a merchant of Wilmington until 1832; then farmed for some years, and at present resides at Oakland, in Chester Township. Mr. Haynes' mother was Mary A. Banes, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1868. James M. Haynes passed his early life on a farm, and when quite young entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he took a scientific course, but stopped school before graduating. He came back to Wilmington, and secured a position as clerk for W. C. Hadly (now deceased), in the dry goods business. He remained with him eighteen months, as a salesman, and then purchased a half interest in the business. This relationship continued two years. Mr. Haynes then purchased Mr. Terrell's interest in the firm of M. H. Brackney & Co., engaged in the same business, and subsequently, as Brackney & Haynes, they engaged largely in pork packing, this last adventure proving somewhat disastrous. On April 23, 1877, Mr. George D. Glass purchased Mr. Brackney's interest, and the firm has since been Haynes & Glass. They enjoy a good trade in dry goods and notions, and are probably the largest dealers in wool in the county, buying and shipping to the Eastern markets. Mr. Haynes is connected with the Society of Friends, the Royal Arcanum, and is a "straight Republican." He was united in marriage in June, 1870, to Clara E. Brackney, a native of this county. Four children have been given them, three living —Elsie C., Edna M. and Harry C. Mrs. Haynes enjoys a birthright in the Society of Friends.

HOWARD A. HAYNES, Wilmington, proprietor livery, feed and sale stable, South street, near depot, was born in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio, September 2, 1843. His father, Archibald Haynes, was one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of this county, an interesting sketch of whom will appear in the chapter of pioneer reminiscences. Mr. Haynes' mother was Mary A. Banes, a native of Bucks County, Penn. Of their five children only two survive, J. M. Haynes, of Haynes & Glass, dry goods merchants of Wilmington, and our subject. The latter was reared on a farm in Chester Township, residing there till he was twenty-three years of age. On May 8, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry; was made Second Lieutenant, and served four months, being honorably discharged the same year. On October 31, 1865, he married Sallie M., daughter of Zimri Haines, a prominent farmer of Union Township, this county. After marriage, Mr. Haynes "farmed it" for four years in Chester Township, and then sold his farm, removing to Wilmington. This was in 1871. He first engaged in the grocery business, and subsequently in the dry goods trade with his brother, Harmon L. Haynes, the firm being known as Haynes

Bros., and doing a good business until 1879, when his brother died. The firm did business in the storeroom lately occupied by Hinshaw & Andrew, our subject having erected the building. After the death of his brother, Mr. Haynes closed out the business and sold the building to Garner Hinshaw. He then embarked in his present business, in which he has met with very fair success. One child was born to Mr. Haynes—Lizzie B. His wife, who was a member of the Society of Friends, died in October, 1873, and June 1, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Mary (Millikan) Moon, a daughter of Thomas Millikan, of Wilmington. Mrs. Haynes is also a member of the Friends. Mr. Haynes is Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CALVIN B. HENDRICK, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, January 23, 1830. His parents were John and Sarah (Birdsall) Hendrick, the former of Scotch descent and the latter a native of New York, of English descent. They came to Clinton County in 1814, and remained until the time of their death. Our subject was reared and educated in Union Township. He early chose and commenced farming as an occupation, and has continued in agricultural pursuits during the whole of his life. He now owns the farm on which he was born, and is cultivating it with good success. He was married in 1862 to Harriet M. Gallup, a native of Connecticut, of English descent, and by her has had one child—John C., born September 3, 1864. Mr. Hendrick is in politics a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARVIN R. HIGGINS, Wilmington, Clerk of Courts of Clinton County, was born at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, April 25, 1852. His father is Asa Higgins, a native of Highland County, and a stock dealer by vocation. He now resides at New Vienna, in this county. Mr. Higgins' mother's maiden name was Jane V. Miller. She is also a native of Highland County. The subject of this sketch came to Clinton County with his parents when but six years of age. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he subsequently attended the Normal College at Worthington, Ohio, from which he graduated. He commenced teaching when quite young, and for three years was a teacher in the Sabina schools, and afterward its Principal for two years. Mr. Higgins has spent almost his entire life in teaching, with the exception of two years spent in the East, in mercantile pursuits with his father. Mr. Higgins has been a life Republican, and has always evinced an intense interest in the welfare of that party. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to his present position, and re-elected in 1881, commencing his second term February 9, 1882. Mr. Higgins is a member of Wilmington Lodge and Chapter (Masonic), of Ely Commandery of Knights Templar, and connected with the Royal Arcanum. He was united in marriage August 15, 1875, to Mary A. Moon, a native of Clinton County. Mrs. Higgins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Higgins is filling his present position with honor, both to himself and his numerous constituents.

JEFF HILDEBRANT, Wilmington, one of the most genial and enterprising merchants of Wilmington, and well known throughout the length and breadth of Clinton County, was born near Snowhill, Greene Township, February 10, 1831. His father was Christopher Hildebrant, a native of New Jersey, who came to Ohio about 1820. He was a pioneer farmer of Greene Township. Mr. Hildebrant's mother was Elizabeth Cripsteen, also a native of New Jersey. She still resides on the old homestead, and is in her eighty-sixth year. Our subject was raised on a farm, and when fifteen years of age entered the Newberry Academy, of the Society of Friends, at Martinsville, and subsequently taught school a few months. He then went to Freeport, Ill., and while teaching school there, had Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President James A. Garfield, as a pupil. After five months Mr. Hildebrant returned to Clinton County, and in connection with his brother operated the first thresher and separator ever owned in Greene Township. Soon after, he entered Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, where he remained two years, graduating in June, 1853, in a class of twelve persons, ten of whom are yet living. After leaving college, Mr. Hildebrant came back to the old homestead, where he "farmed it" for five years. He was then elected County Surveyor, and served three years as such. In the fall of 1861 (October 9), he was married to Mar-

garet M., daughter of the Hon. D. P. Quinn, a pioneer settler of this county, who died in 1867. Soon after marriage, Mr. H. removed to a farm on Rattlesnake Creek, in Fayette County, but in the spring of 1863 purchased D. R. Whitcomb's book store, at Wilmington, and with the exception of a few months has been in that business ever since. A nephew, Henry C. Hildebrant, of Washington C. H., was a partner for seven years, but since August, 1880, Mr. Hildebrant has carried on the business alone. He carries the largest stock of books, stationery, wall paper, school and church furniture and sewing machines in Clinton County, and his sales are in proportion. Mr. Hildebrant was the first to introduce Alderney cattle into Clinton County, and has always evinced a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the growth and development of stock and agriculture. He owns thirty-five acres of land within the corporate limits of Wilmington, and is an active member of the State Horticultural Society. He is a lively Republican, and liberal in religion. One son has been born to Mr. Hildebrant—Charles, now in attendance at Ohio State University. Mrs. H. departed this life November 15, 1880.

GARNER HINSHAW, Wilmington, of the firm of Hinshaw & Andrew, was born at Westboro, Jefferson Township, this county, June 13, 1831. His father was Joseph Hinshaw, a native of North Carolina. He came to Clinton County at a very early day, locating in Jefferson Township, where he was a pioneer farmer for many years. He died in 1874. Mr. Hinshaw's mother was Sarah Ratcliff, also a native of North Carolina. She departed this life in 1875. Mr. Hinshaw's childhood and youth was passed on a farm, and at the age of twenty years he went to Westboro and engaged in the dry goods business. Being well known throughout that part of the county, he soon gained quite a little trade, which he managed successfully until 1872, when he removed to Wilmington. He engaged in the same business in his new location, and carried it on alone until November, 1872, when R. E. Andrew was admitted to a partnership, and the firm name changed to Hinshaw & Andrew. The trade of the firm has steadily increased to the present time, and its members rank among the better class of business men of Wilmington. Mr. Hinshaw is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was reared a Republican and has always believed in its principles, yet he is a firm Prohibitionist. He was united in marriage, September 1, 1855, to Maria, daughter of Lewis Hockett. Of the eight children born to this union four survive—Annie, Orie, Elva and Homer L. Mr. Hinshaw and wife have birthrights in the Society of Friends, and their children are members of the same.

AMOS HOCKETT, Wilmington, one of the oldest members of the Wilmington bar, was born near Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, July 31, 1829. His father was David W. Hockett, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio when about eight years of age. His grandfather, David Hockett, was one of the honored pioneer settlers of the southern part of this county. Mr. Hockett's mother was Lydia Hiatt, who departed this life when our subject was but four or five years of age. Mr. Hockett's father was a farmer by occupation, and is still living near Martinsville. He enjoys good health, and is in the seventy-seventh year of his age. One son, Frank L. Hockett, is the author of the History of Clark Township, which finds a place in another portion of this work. Amos Hockett grew up on a farm, and when fifteen years of age commenced teaching school, being probably the youngest teacher in the county at that time. He followed this vocation for several years. While teaching, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Wilmington in 1853. He immediately entered into partnership with A. W. Doan, but they remained together only a few months. He then went to Leesburg, Highland County, where he remained only a short time. In 1852, his brother Albert was elected Treasurer of Clinton County, and Mr. H. served as Deputy for three years. In 1858, he was appointed County Recorder, serving ten months, being also School Examiner at the same time. In 1860, he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, under David Sanders, who was subsequently made Collector of Internal Revenue. In April, 1863, he went into the Clerk's office as Deputy, under Rodney Foos, and when the latter went into the army was placed in full charge of the office. In 1864, Mr. Hockett was elected

Treasurer of Clinton County, serving as such four years. After serving this term, he assisted the Auditor a short time, and in January, 1869, was appointed Auditor, serving two months. When Asa Jenkins was elected Auditor, Mr. Hoekett served as Deputy one year. In 1875, A. H. Hains appointed him Deputy Auditor, and he filled the office till January, 1881. During the winter of 1881–82, Mr. Hoekett officiated as assistant to the County Treasurer. It will thus be seen by the foregoing record that Amos Hoekett has served the people of Clinton County in an official relation over a quarter of a century; longer, perhaps, than any one else now living in the county. During all this time of service, he has been a faithful and honest public servant, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the greater portion of the citizens of Clinton County. At present, Mr. Hockett is a Notary Public, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. He is also a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hockett was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Huff, a native of Highland County, Ohio, also a member of the Friends' Society. They have one child—Emma, wife of Frank Marble.

WILLIAM O. HOLLOWAY, Recorder of Clinton County, Wilmington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 3, 1847. His father was Dayton Holloway, a native of West Virginia, born near Pittsburgh, Penn., and came to Ohio at an early date. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that vocation till old age caused him to relinquish all hard labor. He now resides with his children, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Holloway's mother was Cynthia A. Comber, a native of Warren County Ohio. She departed this life in 1872. When our subject was five years of age, his parents removed to Port William, in this county, where he grew to the more mature years of manhood. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he subsequently obtained employment in a woolen mill, which vocation he followed until 1869. In the latter year, he came to Wilmington, and was soon after appointed Deputy Auditor, under Asa Jenkins, serving as such four years. For a year he was employed as a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia clothing house, and was then made Deputy Recorder, under M. J. Grady, occupying this position one and a half years. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Auditor, and the following January took charge of the office. He was re-elected in 1880, his second term expiring in January, 1883. He has always been a Republican in politics. Mr. Holloway was married in 1876 to Anna Osborn, a native of Warren County, Ohio. They have one son—Charles C. Mrs. Holloway is a member of the Society of Friends.

JOSEPHUS HOSKINS, minister and farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 26, 1841. His parents, Isaac and Rachel Hoskins, were natives of Guilford County, N. C., he of Welsh, and she of English descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1811, and located in Clinton County. They had eight children, of whom seven grew to maturity and five, four daughters and one son, survive. The father was a farmer, and followed that occupation during his whole life, with the exception of ten years spent as a merchant, eight of them in Wilmington. His wife died in 1854, and in 1859 he married Anna Hunt, who died in 1879, without issue. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Hoskins. The subject hereof is a farmer, and since 1874 an acknowledged minister in the Society of Friends, in which his father is an Elder. He owns 250 acres of land upon which he lives. He was married in 1864 to Emily J. Gallemore, of Clinton County. Her father, Elisha Gallemore, was born in Clinton County. He was a successful farmer, at one time owning 800 acres of land, acquired by his personal efforts. He was at one time worth $80,000. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins have seven children, viz.: Alma, Luella, Minnie, Clinton, Dora, Clarence and Elvin.

JOHN C. IRELAND, retired farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born near Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio, October 12, 1816. His father, Francis Ireland, was a native of Frederick County, Va., and a farmer by occupation. He located in Warren County, Ohio, in 1815, on a farm of sixty acres, where he resided till his death, in November, 1817, when our subject was but a few months old. Mr. Ireland's mother was Sarah Curl, also a native of the "Old Dominion." Six children were given to them, four

now living—Thomas J., Lucinda, Susannah and our subject. Artimesia and James M. are deceased. John C. Ireland was reared on the farm, and was the only one of the six children born in Ohio. He resided on the old homestead farm until 1846, and then removed to Clinton County, locating on a farm of 117 acres on the Westboro pike, in Washington Township. He resided there until 1875, increasing his farm, till it now comprises 218 acres of the best land in that part of Clinton County. In April, 1875, Mr. Ireland retired from the laborious duties of farm life, and sought rest and comfort in a new home at Wilmington. About 1872 or 1873, he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever and paralysis, which has enfeebled his health somewhat, but in the main he enjoys very good health. He is a firm and uncompromising Democrat, and for many years served as Trustee of Washington Township. Mr. Ireland was united in marriage, in 1838, to Emma Baker, a native of the Buckeye State. Of the eight children born to this union, seven are living—Eliza A., wife of Joseph Conner, residing on the old homestead; Mary, wife of Edward Champlain, a farmer of Washington Township; Frank, a farmer of Washington Township; Sarah, residing at home; Oscar, a farmer of Washington Township; Amanda, wife of Samuel Mitchell, a blacksmith of Cuba; and James, on the old homestead. One daughter, Caroline, died at the age of twenty-eight years. Mrs. Ireland departed this life August 9, 1872, and was tenderly laid away to rest in Sugar Grove Cemetery. Mrs. Ireland was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ireland was again united in marriage, in December, 1875, to Mrs. Catherine (Clevenger) Briggs, widow of Samuel Briggs and a sister of Peter Clevenger, Esq., of Washington Township.

GEORGE M. IRELAND, physician and surgeon, Wilmington, was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 1, 1850. His father, David Ireland, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died when our subject was but thirteen years of age. Dr. Ireland's grandfather was John Ireland, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1778. He married Sarah McCracken, a native of America but of Scotch descent. John Ireland died in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1858. Dr. Ireland's mother was Susan Hoke, born in York County, Penn., in 1810. She now resides in Knox County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Knox County, attending the high school of Fredericktown, where he obtained a good English education. After leaving school, he went to work on a farm, which vocation he followed for two or three years. Desiring to become a useful member of society, and to benefit his fellow-men to the best of his ability, he chose the practice of medicine as the means by which he could best serve his purpose. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Hall, of Fredericktown, with whom, for three years, he diligently prosecuted his studies. At the expiration of this time, he attended a series of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1876. Soon after, he located in Wilmington, where he has met with fair success, and is building up a remunerative and permanent practice. Dr. Ireland is a member of the Central Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, of Star of Hope Lodge, 127 (I. O. O. F.), of Wilmington, and politically is Republican. He was united in marriage, November 21, 1871, to Miss Z. A. Stillwell, a native of Knox County, Ohio. They have one son, Charlie. Dr. Ireland and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

DR. A. JONES, Wilmington, the oldest practicing physician and surgeon in Clinton County in point of professional duty, was born at Bean Station, Granger Co., E. Tenn., April 12, 1807. He is the eighth of ten children, the issue of Wm. Jones and Deborah McVeigh. His father was a native of South Carolina, but a North Carolinian by education. He was a pioneer settler of East Tennessee, and of the same age as the old military statesman, Gen. Andrew Jackson. On March 4, 1810, William Jones located in Warren County, now Union Township of Clinton County, Ohio, where he resided the remainder of life. He was a house-builder by occupation, and assisted in the erection of many of the first houses in the county. He died August 7, 1841. Dr. Jones' mother was a native of Virginia, and of Scotch ancestry. Three of her uncles came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, and fought in the Revolutionary army, under Gen. Wayne. Two were killed, but the other one, Eli McVeigh, served seven years in the cavalry and infantry, being severely wounded at one time. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old.

Mrs. Jones departed this life in 1849. Aquila received careful training at home, and was also placed under the tuition of a Mr. Truesdell, a graduate of the Ohio University, until fifteen years of age. In 1822, the High School of Wilmington contained about 150 scholars, with but one teacher. The duties of this position were too laborious for one man, and Dr. Jones was selected as an assistant. Mr. Truesdell and himself made the first synopsis of English grammar ever used in the schools of Clinton County. A year later, Dr. Jones was made Assistant to John McManus in the Auditor and Recorder's Office of the county. He remained in this position two years, in 1824 making out the duplicate tax for the county. John McManus resigned his position in 1825, and at the March session of the County Commissioners, Dr. Jones was appointed to fill the office of Auditor for the unexpired term of two years, being at the time only eighteen years of age. He was probably the youngest County Auditor the State of Ohio ever recognized. While teaching school, he had read "Blackstone," with a view to adopt the law as his profession. He subsequently abandoned this design, and in the fall of 1823, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Loami Rigdon, who was the first physician to hang out a sign in the new county of Clinton, having located in 1812. For the next four years, he was a close student under good instruction. In 1829, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and attended lectures faithfully. In April, 1830, he located at Washington Court House, Fayette County, Ohio, where he began his professional duties. In 1831, he removed to Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio, where he pursued his profession until the winter of 1834–35, when he permanently located at Wilmington. In the early days of Clinton County, physicians were not so numerous as at present, and for many years there were only three in the entire county, Dr. Turner Welch, Dr. F. and Dr. A. Jones. As is usually the case, the inhabitants of a new territory suffered severely from the ague. Dr. Jones underwent many privations and hardships in the early days of his practice. Riding forty or fifty miles a day over mud or corduroy roads was of common occurrence, and often the young disciple would reach home early in the morning, fatigued and utterly worn out. Being possessed of a remarkably strong constitution, characteristic of the genuine, native-born Tennessean, he was enabled to endure these privations with peculiar fortitude and patience. Loving his profession, and its exciting and varied phases, he soon built up an extensive practice, which has tenaciously clung to him during his professional career. In the fifty-two years of a busy physician's life, Dr. Jones has never lost more than two months' time by sickness or other causes. For the last half-century, his form, now bent somewhat by the preceding cares and troubles of an eventful life, has daily been seen relieving the poor and the needy, and mingling with the joys and sorrows of a united populace. No man within the limits of Clinton County is better known than Dr. A. Jones, and none bears a higher standard for integrity, benevolence and nobleness of character. Dr. Jones is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and on several occasions formed one of a committee to examine the State Insane Asylum. For many years, he has been an active and earnest member of the County and State Medical Association. He was the first physician to the County Infirmary, and his medical talents have always been recognized and revered. Dr. Jones cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and was a strong Whig until 1860. Being a personal friend and admirer of the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, he became the latter's champion, and remained in the Democratic fold for some years. He has lately become convinced of the terrible evil produced by the enormous consumption of alcoholic liquors in this country, and his vote and influence are now placed with the Prohibition party. Dr. Jones, in connection with his brother-in-law, R. R. Lindley, established the *Clinton County Republican*, which is still flourishing. In 1836, Dr. Jones commenced keeping a meteorological journal, in which the daily weather has been recorded to the present time. In 1838, he made a weekly report to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and by his individual labors and written papers on the subject, was largely instrumental in creating in the minds of the people a desire for a United States Signal Corps, and the subsequent establishment of the same. In the first year of his practice at Washington C. H., 1830, and the second day of the eleventh month, he was united in marriage to Caroline A. Dawson, a native of the "Old

Dominion," then a resident of Washington C. H., Ohio. Of the nine children born to this union, six are living—Annie E., wife of A. T. Henton, a practicing physician of McLean County, Ill.; Henry P., a soldier in Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, residing at Springfield, Ohio; Alpheus, an attorney of Wilmington; Walter R., publisher of the New Vienna *Register*, of New Vienna, Ohio; Emma C., who resides at home and ministers to the wants of her loving father; and Lizzie H., wife of John McHenry, in the Adjutant General's Office of Indiana, at Indianapolis. Edwin, Alfred and William, are deceased, all dying in infancy. Mrs. Jones departed this life December 28, 1878, after a union of nearly half a century. She was a lady possessing rare intellectual and social qualities; a strong, clear mind; a bright, intelligent expression, and above all, the kind and loving disposition that characterizes the true Christian woman. She was a conscientious member of the Methodist Church, and passed over the river in the belief of a blissful immortality. Dr. A. Jones' father was an Old-School Baptist, and his mother one of the "seven pioneers," who established the present Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington. The Doctor grew up in the teachings of the latter body, but for the greater part of his life was a regular attendant on the services of the Presbyterian Church. In 1880, soon after the death of his beloved companion, he became united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is trying to follow in her footsteps. In earlier years, Dr. Jones was a recognized leader in society, and no party or sociable was complete without the presence of his cheerful countenance and enlivening spirit. In the home circle, he was lively and jovial, and to his children the very ideal of a loving father and companion. He has always taken an especial interest in the prosperity of Wilmington and Clinton County, and especially in school matters. He has assisted many young people to obtain positions as teachers, and for many years was an able and efficient member of the School Board. In his medical career, he has graduated fourteen students, many of whom have filled positions of eminence and honor. Eight of the fourteen are now dead. He has always been a "friend in need" to the poor, both professionally and socially, and enjoys the thanks and blessings of an entire community for his many acts of philanthropy and benevolence. As a member of the County Pioneer Association, Dr. Jones has always evinced more than ordinary interest in its welfare, and in the collation and compilation of the early history of Clinton County. For many years, he was engaged in preparing the manuscript which forms a portion of this work. As such, we desire publicly to thank him for his untiring efforts in behalf of our citizens and posterity, the latter of which will value his labors probably more than the present generation. Dr. Jones' health has been very good during the past two years, and he bids fair to yet live many years, and to continue on the path of duty and usefulness in which he has always stood so firmly.

ETHELBERT C. JONES, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, September 28, 1826. His father, John Jones, was born in Granger County, Tenn., December 27, 1802, to William and Deborah (McVey) Jones, he of Welsh and English descent, and she a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. He came to Union Township in 1810, and located on Todd's Fork. He received his education in the subscription schools of the county. On May 12, 1824, he married Eleanor Whitson, who died in 1874. They had ten children, six boys and four girls. He was a farmer and an extensive trader, especially in horses. He has bought and sold 8,000 horses. He paid out in one day $100,000 for hogs, and in 1835 he bought 1,600 sheep in Clinton County and drove them to Philadelphia, where he sold them, realizing $1,000 in the transaction. He claims to have crossed the mountains fifty times, and to have paid the farmers of Clinton County as much, if not more, money than any man that ever dealt in the county. He is now living with his son, our subject, at the ripe old age of fourscore years. Ethelbert, our subject, has wisely decided to follow the occupation of his father. He was married, in 1849, to Sabina Jackson, who died October 11, 1866. They had six children, three boys and three girls, viz., Arthur D., Eliza J., Frank C., Louella Kate, Anna May and Charles Williams. In 1868, he was again married to Sarah A. Swan, a native of Indiana, by whom he has one child, Hattie C. The family are members of the Society of Friends. Our subject and his father are both Democrats.

GEORGE B. JENKINS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Virginia, March 28, 1839. He was the son of Frederick B. and Drusilla (Keiter) Jenkins, natives of Virginia, of German and Welsh descent. He was educated in the common schools, and at the North College of Illinois. He early chose the occupation of a farmer, which he has diligently followed with success. He owns a tract of 235 acres of good land, upon which he resides. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth S. Tempier, a native of Virginia, of English and German descent. By her he has had three children—Esther T., Mary G. and Frederick B. Mr. Jenkins is a Democrat in politics, and a man highly respected among his acquaintance. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian.

ASA JENKINS, ex-Auditor of Clinton County, was born at Birmingham, Allegheny Co., Penn., February 4, 1842. His father was William Jenkins, a native of England and a miner by trade. He came to America about 1827, locating in Allegheny County, Penn., where he resided till about 1855. He then removed to Jackson County, Ohio, where he is now engaged in farming. Mr. Jenkins' mother was Mary A. Todd, born near Pittsburgh, Penn. She departed this life in 1881. Of the nine children given them five survive—John, residing in Jackson County, Ohio; Asa; William, a minister of the United Brethren denomination; Mary J., wife of Peter H. Clark; and Daniel, also of Jackson County, Ohio. Asa Jenkins was reared to manhood in the cities of Birmingham, Allegheny and Pittsburgh, Penn., receiving only a limited education. In April, 1861, he married Nancy Ray, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and in 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, without regard to company. At that time, he was agent of the C. & M. R. R., at Raysville, Ohio. He was transferred to Company D, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to Memphis in September, 1862. He served with the company till July 3, 1864, at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, where he was shot in the left arm and shoulder. Five inches of the upper bone of the left arm was taken out, also a portion of the bone in the shoulder. Mr. Jenkins lay in the hospital nine months, and was finally discharged at Camp Dennison, May 12, 1865. During the war, his wife had removed to Washington C. H., Ohio, but soon after Mr. Jenkins' return they removed to Wilmington. Mr. Jenkins attended Wilmington College for three years, being among its first students. In March, 1869, Mr. Jenkins was nominated and elected County Auditor for a term of two years. He was re-elected three times, serving in all six years and eight months. He came out of office in November, 1875, and that winter, upon the assembling of the Ohio Legislature, was made Journal Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. He served two winters in this official capacity, and since then has been engaged in various enterprises. He was instrumental in placing Appleton's series of readers in the Wilmington Public Schools, and is now engaged in prosecuting pension claims, working at conveyancing, etc. Mr. Jenkins' long experience in public life has given him a valued experience in public matters, and he is now considered one of the best accountants in Clinton County. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, while lying in the hospital at Chattanooga, and since then has been an ardent Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, the Good Templars, and has always evinced an active interest in temperance matters. Eight children have been born to him, seven living—Clarissa J., Annie A., William G., Carrie C., Stella R., Maud L. and Charles Sherman. Albert is deceased. Mr. Jenkins and wife are firm believers in the faith of the Christian Church.

LEWIS JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in this county November 13, 1821. He is a son of Louis and Mary (Bangham) Johnson, natives of Virginia, and both members of the Society of Friends. Lewis Johnson was a farmer of this county, and died when our subject was but six weeks of age. Mrs. Johnson subsequently married John Coats, and departed this life in Sligo, Adams Township, in 1865. He was educated in the primitive schoolhouses of his boyhood days, and has always followed farming as a vocation. He has cleared fifty acres of land by his own individual labor, and once owned 194 acres, but now owns a farm of 115 acres, having given his children the remainder. He is a Republican in politics. He was married,

in 1842, to Rachel Stanton. They have five children, three daughters and two sons—Ahira, a farmer of Union Township; Mary, wife of Isaiah Haworth, also a farmer of Union Township; Sarah A., Joseph R., residing in Adams Township, and Elizabeth L. Mr. Johnson and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

W. E. KENRICK, Wilmington, Sheriff of Clinton County, was born near Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, December 28, 1852. His father is a native of Wayne Township, Warren Co., Ohio, and is still a farmer of that county. Mr. Kenrick's mother was Sarah McCoy, also a native of Warren County. She was the mother of six children, five of whom are living. She died March 4, 1879. W. E. Kenrick was reared a "farmer's boy," residing on the farm, and obtaining his education in the district schools. In 1875, he came to Wilmington, and soon after was made Deputy Sheriff, under H. B. Connelly, and afterward with G. H. Smith. In the spring of 1878, he received the nomination for Sheriff over ten other candidates, at the primary convention of the Republican party, and was elected the following fall by a good majority. He was renominated in 1880, and again re-elected that fall. Politically Mr. Kenrick has always been a Republican. He possesses a warm, genial nature, and during his short stay in Clinton County, has made hosts of friends. Mr. Kenrick was married, April 9, 1875, to Susy Lippincott, a native of Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio. They have one child, May.

CYRUS KING, Wilmington, one of the most prominent colored citizens of Clinton County, residing at the fork of the Snowhill and Lexington Pikes, was born in Halifax County, Va., January 1, 1806. His father was Isaac King, also a native of Virginia, and a slave of Moses Hendricks, as was also his father, Cyrus King. In 1812, two ministers of the Friends Society, Widow Boorum and Sally Terry (both now deceased), brought Mr. King's father's family to Highland County, Ohio, where they rented a farm of Daniel Burgess. Eight or nine years later, Isaac King removed on a farm owned by Joshua Woodrow, where he resided eleven years. In 1830, he removed to Greene Township, near the present residence of Cyrus King, having purchased 100 acres of land from Samuel Wasson, in 1829, and for which he paid $5.75 per acre. Mr. King's family consisted of seven children. He died on this farm about thirty years ago. Cyrus King's mother was Elizabeth Simons. She departed this life about 1872. Our subject was raised on a farm, obtaining only two weeks' schooling during his life. He left home while residing at Hillsboro and went to Cincinnati, to earn money to assist in paying for his father's farm. His father subsequently persuaded Mr. King and brother Joseph to buy 105 acres of land adjoining his own (in 1832 or 1833). Mr. King secured employment as cook on a Mississippi River steamboat, the person holding the position being familiarly known as "the Doctor." He officiated in this capacity eight or nine years. Then settled on his farm in Union and Greene Townships (in 1840), where he has since resided. Several brothers of Mr. King have owned farms, and at their death left them to him and one living sister, as did also his father. He owns 407 acres of good land, including an eight-acre farm near Cincinnati, left to him by his brother Archibald. Mr. King was a conductor on the famous "Underground Railroad," and kept a station, often having several slaves secreted on his farm. While on board a Mississippi steamboat, Mr. King was once arrested for trying to assist two mulatto slaves to escape. Their master had him tied and was about to inflict severe punishment, when the Captain, who was a friend to our subject, had him released. In 1830, Mr. King was married to Rachel Bird, a native of Kentucky. Nine children have been born to them, two living—Susan and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. King enjoy tolerably fair health. Mr. King has toiled hard through life, and has assisted in clearing five different farms in this State. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, and was instrumental in building a schoolhouse for colored children at New Antioch. He has four grandchildren living and five deceased.

EZEKIEL W. KIRK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Chester Township, July 16, 1838. His father was Mahlon Kirk, a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh ancestry, who located in Chester Township in 1808. He was a farmer,

by occupation. Mr. Kirk's mother was Sarah Stanley, a native of North Carolina, and of English parentage. Her father, Anthony Stanley, was also an early settler of Clinton County. Mr. Kirk remained with his father on the old homestead until twenty-six years of age. He then engaged in agriculture for himself and has been very successful, owning at present 237 acres of good land. He was formerly a Republican, but of late years has adopted the views promulgated by the Prohibition party. He was married in 1866 to Elizabeth P. Coate, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and a daughter of Hiram Coate. They have three children—A. Lincoln, Rachel Anna and Elbert J. Mr. Kirk and wife are members of the Society of Friends, and he has officiated as overseer and clerk of the Monthly Meeting, held at Center Meeting House.

ISAAC B. KLINE, miller, Wilmington, was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., February 3, 1820. He is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Brill) Kline, natives of Virginia, the former of Scotch-German and the latter of English descent. Jacob Kline was a gunsmith by trade, and our subject grew up under his instruction, learning the trade, and working at it in a shop of his own for four years. In 1845, he learned milling, and in 1847, located at Wilmington, Ohio, where he worked by the month for several years in a saw-mill. In 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. About fifteen years ago he purchased his present mill, and has continued the business with fair success. Mr. Kline also owns fifteen acres of land adjoining his mill property. He was married in 1851 to Sarah H., daughter of James S. Garland. They have seven children—Martha Ellen, Ida, Elizabeth, Carrie, Rosa, Isaac Frank and Sophia Grace. Mr. Kline and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a Republican.

J. J. LACY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Washington Township, December 25, 1810. He is the son of J. Johnson and Ruth (Clevenger) Lacy, natives of Frederick County, Va., where they were married early in the present century. They came to Ohio in 1809 and settled in the present limits of Clinton County where the village of Cuba now stands. Here Mr. Lacy commenced keeping tavern, in which business he continued several years. He afterward made several changes in his location, but finally settled in this township, where he died about the time of the breaking-out of the rebellion, having buried his wife some years before. He was with the County Commissioners when they were selecting a site for the county seat in 1810. His family consisted of ten children, of whom six are now living, our subject being the oldest of these. He received a limited education in the primitive schools of early days, and early commenced the work of a pioneer farmer. He became the owner of land in this township in 1838, and located on it in the fall of 1840. In 1855, he purchased a part of his present farm, to which he made additions from time to time, until now he owns 523 acres. He was married in October, 1833, to Ruth Brown, who was born in this county in 1811, and died here in 1875. By this marriage eleven children were born, ten now surviving. Mr. Lacy is a successful farmer and a good citizen, and stands well in the estimation of his fellows.

JOSHUA LACY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township Clinton County, Ohio, November 24, 1827. His parents were Enos L. and Sarah (Wright) Lacy, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio, but both of English descent. They came to Clinton County about 1816, and located in Washington Township, but afterward removed to Union Township. Our subject has followed farming successfully during life and now owns 472 acres of land, all of which he has earned by his own personal efforts. He was married, March 12, 1850, to Ruth C. Bankson, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and daughter of William Bankson, a native of England. They have four children, viz.: Sarah A., married and living in Clinton County; Arthur W., married and living in Union Township; Enos L. and Oscar C. The two latter are unmarried and conducting their father's farm. Mr. Lacy is a Democrat and is now a member of the Board of Trustees of Union Township. He has been a member of the Boards of Directors of the Fair Association, Cemetery Association and School.

ELIJAH LACY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, April 22, 1829. He is the son of Enos L. and Sarah (Wright) Lacy, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio. They were married in Ohio, to which State Mr. Lacy came with his parents in 1816, when he was but nine years of age. He spent his whole life in the State of his adoption and died here in 1880. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and for many years occupied the office of Township Trustee. Our subject received a common-school education and devoted his attention to farming, which he has since followed with marked success, being now the owner of 400 acres of excellent farm land. He was married November 8, 1852, in Clarke County, Ind., to Sarah J. Lea, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Lea, natives of Virginia, he of Welsh and she of Irish descent. By this marriage four children were born, viz.: Augusta H., now the wife of Dr. G. R. Conard; L. Wilber, now married and farming; May E., wife of Dr. Wire, of Wilmington; and Robert J., who is at home with his parents. Mr. Lacy is a Democrat in politics. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. A. LAMB, jeweler and optician, Wilmington, was born at Findley, Hancock County, Ohio, May 4, 1842. His father was Isaac Lamb, a native of this State, and a merchant for many years. He now resides at Bremen, Fairfield County, Ohio. Mr. Lamb's mother was Rebecca Abright, also a native of Ohio. She departed this life when our subject was but two years of age, and he then went to live with an uncle and aunt in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he resided till grown. In 1859, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to learn his present trade, and was there when the rebellion commenced. On October 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving till July, 1865, and being mustered out of service as Captain of Company F, being probably one of the youngest Captains in the army. After the war, he went back to Chillicothe and engaged in business. Soon after he went to Dayton, where he remained in business only a few months. He then returned to Chillicothe, and September 1, 1868, came to Wilmington. He purchased the stock and trade of Charles Hinman, in the jewelery line of business. His business increased very rapidly, and in 1875, Mr. Lamb erected his present building, which is one of the neatest and best business rooms in Clinton County. He carries a large stock of goods, with a good repair shop in connection. Mr. Lamb takes great interest in all matters pertaining to the growth, education and development of the minds of the people, and of the prosperity of his adopted village and county. He is a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity; Chief of the Wilmington Fire Department; President of the Clinton County Bible Society; Treasurer Wilmington Library Association and President of the Wilmington Lecture Association. In church and Sunday school matters he has always evinced more than ordinary interest. He is an elder in the Presbyterian denomination, Superintendent of its Sunday school, and Secretary of the Clinton County Sunday School Union. He once served two years as President of the latter society. Mr. Lamb is connected with the Royal Arcanum; is Republican in politics, and was Treasurer of the Clinton County Executive Committee for two years. He was united in marriage, October 7, 1868, to Clara De Voss, a native of Greenfield, O. Mrs. Lamb died in 1877. Mr. Lamb subsequently married Margaretta De Voss, a sister of his first wife. He has one son—Charles D.

GEORGE LAUBER, proprietor restaurant and saloon, on Main street, Wilmington, was born at Baden, Germany, April 22, 1838. His parents were Martin and Sabina (Steinmer) Lauber, natives of Germany. Our subject remained in his native land until fourteen years of age. His mother had died previously, and his father came to America with the other members of the family, our subject among the number. They located at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, where Mr. Lauber grew to manhood. When young, he learned the cooper's trade, working at it in Hamilton nine or ten years. In 1861, at the commencement of the civil war, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving over four years, and by gallant conduct being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and receiving an honorable discharge as such. After returning to Hamilton, he went to Cincinnati, and entered Nelson's Commercial College,

remaining some months. He then came to Wilmington, and has been in his present business since 1871. He has been moderately successful in trade and is classed among the substantial business men of the village. His political faith is cemented to that of the Democratic party. Mr. Lauber was married in 1870, to Kate Kurfiss, a native of Warren County, Ohio.

JOSEPH LEONARD, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, residing on the Clarksville & Center pike. He was born on Todd's Fork, in Union Township, July 22, 1819. His parents were John and Lydia (Starbuck) Leonard. The former was born in North Carolina, and is of Scotch-Irish descent; latter born on Nantucket Island. Mr. Leonard was reared on a farm, and was educated in the district schools and at Wilmington Seminary. He then taught school some years. When of age his father gave him a horse, saddle and blanket, valued at about $200, which was all the assistance he received in his start in the race of life. He worked by the month on a farm for one year, and then started a dry goods store at Center (in 1852) where he did business until 1863. He then engaged at farming, which vocation he has followed to the present time. He owns 178 acres of land, the product of his own labor and economy. Mr. Leonard has been a Republican through life, and has officiated as Overseer and Treasurer of Union Township, and Commissioner of Pikes. Of late years, he has become an earnest Prohibitionist. Mr. Leonard has suffered from hay fever for the past year, but has lately discovered an infallible remedy, which cured him in a short time. He was married June 24, 1858, to Abbie Smith, who was born in Virginia, in 1823. She accompanied her parents, Levi and Abbie (Hartman) Smith to Ohio when quite young. They have two children living — Albert J., born January 15, 1862, and Edgar S., born July 18, 1864. Mr. Leonard and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

LEWIS LEWIS, retired farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Virginia April 6, 1804. His father, John Lewis, was a native of Wales, who came to America at an early day. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1809 left the "Old Dominion," locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, and, in the spring of 1810, on a farm in Union Township, this county. This farm is located on or near what is known as the Burlington pike, and where Mr. Lewis resided a quarter of a century, his death occurring in December, 1835. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Jenkins, and nine children was given them, our subject being the only surviving one. Mrs. Lewis died in February, 1836, the death of herself and husband occurring only two months apart. Lewis Lewis came to this county with his parents when but six years of age. He was reared a farmer's boy, enjoying all the pleasures of early farm life, and passing through its varying vicissitudes in his more mature years. Believing the life of a farmer and agriculturist to be a vigorous, healthy and remunerative one, Mr. Lewis continued in it till the infirmities of old age caused him to relinquish active labor. Before his father's death, he purchased the old homestead of 208 acres, and since then has increased it to 270 acres of productive soil. While on the farm, Mr. Lewis enjoyed good health, but in 1876, on account of feebleness, he thought it best to rest from his labors, having passed sixty-six years in farm life. He removed to Wilmington, where he now resides, enjoying the comforts and blessings gained through a life of ceaseless activity. His health is still feeble, and deafness has increased in proportion to age. Mr. Lewis was formerly an "Old Line Whig," but of late years has been a Republican. While a resident of Union Township, he served his neighbors as Trustee three years, also as Supervisor and School Director of District No. 6. His father and mother were Friends, and our subject enjoys a birthright in that society. Mr. Lewis was united in marriage in 1836 to Mary A. Woolery, a native of this county. Eight children were born to this union, seven of whom survive — Elizabeth J.; Evan J., residing at Muncie, Ind., formerly of Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; Ruth B., wife of Isaac W. Wall, residing in Union Township; Allen, who married Anna South, of Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio, and now resides at Harveyville, Kan.; Jacob, who married Amanda, daughter of Seth Linton, of Union Township, and resides on a farm in Adams Township; Michael W., who married Rose Reed, a sister of L. D. Reed, County Treasurer, and resides on a farm in Union Township; and John M., married

to Ella Whinnery, and residing at Manhattan, Kan. Isaac enlisted in an Ohio regiment during our late rebellion, and subsequently died from wounds received while in the service. Mrs. Lewis died in 1869, aged fifty-six years.

HENRY H. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born on Todd's Fork, in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, November 29, 1833. He is the son of John and Sarah (Rannells) Lewis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, both of English descent. They were early settlers in Clinton County, and raised a family of nine children, all now living, and all but two living in this county. Our subject received his education in the schools of his county, and early commenced working on the farm. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and is now the possessor of 113 acres of good arable land. He was married December 28, 1858, to Rhoda C. Tomlin, a daughter of Peter Tomlin, a soldier in the war of 1812. By this marriage four children were born, of whom three now survive. Mr. Lewis is a man of intelligence and by reading extensively, keeps himself posted in all the events of the day.

J. J. LEWIS, of Babb & Lewis, grocers, South street, Wilmington, was born in Clinton County, February 20, 1836. His father was John Lewis, a native of the "Old Dominion," and a carpenter by trade. He came to this country in early times, and for many years carried on farming. He died in 1873. The mother of Mr. Lewis was Sarah Rannells, a native of Pennsylvania, and a present resident of Wilmington. Mr. Lewis learned the carpenter trade while yet young, and worked at it some time. Wishing to lead a mercantile life, he entered into partnership with Asa H. Jenkins in the grocery trade, the firm remaining as Jenkins & Lewis about a year and a half. Mr. Lewis then disposed of his interest to John Wilson, clerking for the new firm six months. He subsequently engaged in business again with Mr. Jenkins, but two years later Mr. Jenkins retired from the firm in favor of Alfred Wall. Mr. Wall subsequently sold his share to G. L. Barlow. The stock of goods was almost totally destroyed by the "big fire" of May, 1875, and for some time they carried on business in the Christian Church. The firm afterward disposed of the stock and trade to the Grange. Mr. Lewis then engaged in his present business with Franklin Babb, under the present firm name, and enjoy a very fair trado in groceries, queensware, etc. Mr. Lewis is Republican in politics, and connected with Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F. He was united in marriage June 16, 1881, to Ella Thompson, a native of this county.

SETH LINTON, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Octotober 10, 1812. He was the son of Nathan and Rachel (Smith) Linton. For the genealogy of the family, the reader is referred to the sketch of James Linton, deceased, in the biographies of Vernon Township. Our subject's mother was born January 18, 1790, and died April 4, 1859. She was the daughter of Seth Smith, who was born May 19, 1761, and died April 1, 1837, and Elizabeth (Littler) Smith, his wife who was born April 9, 1769, and died July 7, 1842. The father of the latter was Samuel Littler, who immigrated to America from England with William Penn. Our subject grew up in the early days of Clinton County, and is well versed in its pioneer history. He was educated in the subscription schools of his day and in a school taught by his father in the milkhouse on their farm. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm, and when still young bought 200 acres of land for $5 per acre. This land he improved and afterward sold for $50 per acre. He early commenced keeping a nursery, and that business has since occupied a large share of his life. He now owns 233 acres of land on which is located a nursery consisting of the best varieties of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. He also owns an orange grove of ten acres in Florida. He was married, September 21, 1836, to Sarah Ann Moore, at Lytle's Creek Meeting. She was born in this county December 7, 1819, and was a daughter of Joshua Moore, who was born in Chester County, Penn., October 10, 1791, and died February 7, 1874, and Nancy (Stratton) Moore, his wife, who was born November 16, 1797, and died December 19, 1881. They were married at Springfield Meeting and had twelve children, nine boys and three girls. By his marriage, Mr. Linton has had six children, viz.: Nathan M., born March 18, 1838, an attorney, and now a member of the Ohio Legislature; Nancy L., born January 3, 1840, and now the wife of Thomas

McMillan, a farmer; Rachel, born October 8, 1841, and now the wife of E. Snowden, a farmer; Joshua, born April 2, 1843, and married to Olive Hadley, by whom he has had six children, three living; Oliver, born August 5, 1845, and married to Sarah Hiat, by whom he has two children; Amanda, born November 11, 1848, and now the wife of Jacob Lewis, a farmer. Mrs. Linton is an ordained minister of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), and attends each yearly meeting held in the United States, with the exception of one held in Kansas. She has traveled many thousand miles during her ministry, always paying her own expenses. She is well known through Clinton County, and the State of Ohio, and highly respected by one and all. Mr. Linton has been very liberal to his children, giving each a large sum of money when attaining their majority. He is strongly opposed to the use of tobacco and all intoxicants, and is in politics a Prohibitionist. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends, as have been his ancestors for two centuries.

CYRUS LINTON, grocer and pioneer dealer in grain and coal in Wilmington, was born on Todd's Fork, in Union Township, April 17, 1825. His father, Nathan Linton, was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1801, he visited Ohio, and in his wanderings over the State visited what is now Clinton County. He was favorably impressed with the appearance of the country "thereabouts," and its few but sociable inhabitants, and the following year removed his family to Waynesville. In 1803 or 1805, he removed to Union Township. He was a weaver by trade, also a surveyor, and for many years served the county in the latter capacity. He died on the old homestead in 1858, mourned by a host of life-long friends and acquaintances. Mr. Linton's mother was Rachel Smith, a native of Virginia or Tennessee. She departed this life in 1859. The subject of this sketch was reared a "farmer's boy" and resided on the old homestead until the spring of 1864. He then removed to Wilmington, where he has since resided. He was probably among the first to deal largely in coal and grain in the village, and his operations have always met with reasonable success. He also owns a grocery store near the depot of the C. & M. V. R. R. On September 15, 1870, Mr. Linton's son, Samuel S., was admitted to a full partnership in the business, and the firm name has since been C. Linton & Son. Mr. Linton has always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of his native county, and has filled the greater portion of the elective offices in the township, being politically a Republican. He served as President of the Agricultural Board of Clinton County, four years; one term as County Commissioner; several terms as Trustee; and eight years as Councilman of Wilmington. He was married, in 1847, to Lydia Harvey, a native of this county. One child was given them—Samuel S. Mrs. Linton died in the spring of 1852, and in the fall of 1853, Mr. Linton married Eliza, daughter of Jonathan Hadley, an honored pioneer of Clinton County. Three children were sent to bless this union—Olive, Lydia and Edwin C. Mr. Linton's wife and family have birthrights in the Society of Friends. Mr. Linton is the owner of the old homestead, in Union Township, consisting of 123 acres, valued at $60 per acre.

HENRY LORISH, harness manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of harness goods and saddles, Wilmington, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 26, 1826. His father was Nicholas Lorish, born in Fairfield County, near the present site of Lancaster, and when the Indians were undisputed owners of the soil. He was a farmer and followed that vocation until his death, which occurred in 1846. The mother of Mr. Lorish was Magdaline Apt, also a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and who died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1863. The subject of this notice was reared a "farmer's boy," in every sense of the term. He assisted in the work of the farm in spring, summer and autumn, and attended the little old log schoolhouse of the district during the winter months. In 1842, when sixteen years of age, he commenced to learn his present trade, at Baltimore, Fairfield Co., Ohio, and in 1849 came to Wilmington, where he has since plied his vocation, and gained enough of this world's goods to prove his success as a business man. He is one of the pioneer harness-makers of our county, and a man well respected by all classes of people, always taking an interest in his fellow-men. Mr. Lorish has been prominently identified with the I. O. O. F. order for many years. He is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127, and Hiawatha Encampment, No. 7. He has been Treasurer

of both bodies for several years. He was born and bred "in a hot-bed of Democracy," but has always voted for and with the Republican party. His religious ideas are essentially those of the Christian Church, and he has been a member for some time. Mr. Lorish was married in February, 1856, to Martha E. Miller, a native of Warren County, but a resident of this county. One child born to them is deceased. Mrs. Lorish died December 10, 1863, after a union of less than eight years. Mr. Lorish was again united in the bonds of matrimony, September 20, 1865, to Esther A. Lacy, a native of this county. Two sons have been given them—Sherman T., with John Carroll, photographer, and Logan S., a student at the Wilmington High School, who will graduate in the class of 1883. Mr. Lorish's first wife was a member of the Baptist Church; his present wife is a member of the Christian denomination.

J. H. LLOYD, chief miller of Fulton, Crane & Peters, Wilmington, was born in Frederick County, Va., March 6, 1833. His father was James Lloyd, a wealthy planter of the "Old Dominion." In 1860, just previous to the civil war, he sold his possessions, and came to Ohio, locating at Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, where he yet resides. Mr. Lloyd's mother was Sarah Green. She departed this life in 1872. J. H. Lloyd was reared on the plantation in Virginia, living there till eighteen years of age. He then came to Ohio, and learned the miller's trade in the old Telegraph Mills, below Waynesville, on the Miami River. He remained there three years and seven months. He was next employed in a buhr factory by Amos Decker, and a year later went to Stillwell, Miami Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in milling three years. His next venture was in a grocery store at Springfield, Ohio. Two years later he returned to Waynesville, and was chief miller in the mills there for two years. After a nine months' stay at Harrisburg, in 1874, he came to Wilmington and rented the Wilmington Mills of Lewis Hockett (now deceased), for one year. In 1880, Mr. Lloyd accepted his present position. He is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, 127 (I. O. O. F.), and of Hiawatha Encampment, No. 70. Politically, he is Republican, and in 1880 was a candidate for Sheriff in the primary convention. Mr. Lloyd was united in marriage in 1871, to Julia Kilbon, a native of Warren County, Ohio. They have four children—Alice B., Minnie M., Carrie E, and Lizzie L.

ENOCH LUNDY, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, July 18, 1830. He is a son of Jesse and Abigal (Green) Lundy. His grandparents, James and Elizabeth Lundy, were natives of Virginia, and came to this county in 1810 or 1811. The former was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and sat at the head of that body, in Chester Township, for many years. Mr. Lundy's father was born in Virginia, in 1805; he was a farmer, and for many years was an Elder in the Friends' Church. He died in August, 1876. His mother died July 22, 1853, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Lundy was reared in Clinton County, receiving but a limited education. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed many years, once being in partnership with Zimri Wall. He is now engaged in farming, and is the owner of ninety-four acres of land. Mr. Lundy was married in 1857, to Sally M. Babb, a daughter of Azel Babb. They had two children, one now living—Calvin James, born January 19, 1864; Elbet died in 1865. Mrs. Lundy departed this life in 1870, and Mr. Lundy was again married, February 12, 1874, to Phebe D. Wall, a daughter of A. L. Wall, of this township. They have had three children, only one surviving—Homer J., born January 8, 1880. Mr. Lundy and wife are prominent members of the Friends' Church, and he has been Overseer and Treasurer of the Center Monthly Meeting for about ten years.

C. A. MARBLE, Wilmington, the leading and pioneer undertaker of Wilmington and Clinton County, and senior member of Marble & Harvey, dealers in furniture and undertaking goods, was born in Fayette County, Penn., July 25, 1829. His father, Daniel Marble was a native of the Keystone State, and came to Wilmington with his family when the village was quite small. He was also an undertaker and erected the first hearse ever used in Clinton County. He died November 23, 1860. Mr. Marble's mother was Isabell (Mitchell) Marble, a native of Pennsylvania, and is also deceased. Mr. Marble grew to manhood, receiving a good education in our public schools. He early learned

the cabinet-maker's trade with his father, and subsequently served an apprenticeship at tailoring. He then learned daguerreotyping (in 1847), and was afterward engaged for some time in the clothing and merchant tailoring trade. He was engaged in clerking in Cincinnati for some time, but about the close of the war opened a gallery in Wilmington, and made the first photograph ever printed in that village. He remained in that business until the death of his father, in 1860, when he took up his present voeation, succeeding his parent, and has continued at it since. In 1875, he commenced dealing in furniture, but a few months later, suffered a loss of $3,500 in the "big fire," so well remembered by Wilmington people. In the spring of 1876, T. C. Harvey became associated with Mr. Marble in business, the firm name being changed to its present one. Mr. Marble has always taken more than usual interest in the different departments of his profession, and when, in June, 1881, a meeting of the undertakers of Ohio was held, to form a State Association, he was made a member of the committee to draft its constitution and by-laws. He is a charter member of the association, and a liberal supporter. The firm of which Mr. Marble is a member handles a large stock of furniture, and enjoy a very successful trade. Politically, Mr. Marble is a strong adherent of the principles set forth by the Republican party. He was married to Mattie, daughter of the Hon. D. T. Quinn, of Clinton County.

E. F. MARBLE, jeweler and optician, Wilmington, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1832. His father was Daniel Marble, a native of the "Keystone State," who came to Clinton County in the fall of 1839. He was a mechanic, and resided at Wilmington until his death, in 1860. Mr. Marble's mother was Elizabeth Mitchell, also a native of Pennsylvania. She died some years ago. The subject of this notice accompanied his parents to this county when but seven years of age. Here he was reared and educated, and when young learned the jeweler's trade with his brother, H. R. Marble, who established the pioneer jewelry trade of Clinton County. Mr. Marble remained with his brother five years, and, upon the latter's death, purchased the stock and trade, and has continued the business. His stock is very large and fine, and his trade remunerative, and on the steady increase. Mr. Marble has always voted the Republican ticket, and is a staunch advocate of the doctrines promulgated by that party. He is a man well known and proportionately respected by the better class of citizens of Wilmington and Clinton County.

JOHN MATTHEWS, Wilmington, Probate Judge of Clinton County, was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 11, 1812. His father was John Matthews, a native of North Carolina, who came to Ohio in 1805. He located in Highland County, three miles north of Hillsboro, where he resided till his death. Judge Matthews' mother was Mary E. Hussey, a native of Tennessee. She departed this life in the fall of 1864. The subject of this notice grew up on a farm, and received his early educational training in the subscription and district schools. Having been raised on a farm, he always retained a fondness for agricultural pursuits, and was engaged in agriculture till 1867. In 1836, he removed to Clinton County, locating near Snow Hill, where he remained nearly ten years. He resided at New Vienna until 1867, when he came to Wilmington. While a young man, he obtained a certificate to teach, and for many years engaged in that noble profession. While engaged in this work, he formed a desire to make the practice of law his future life work, and to that end commenced its study. While a resident of New Vienna, Judge Matthews was appointed Postmaster by President Polk, and subsequently re-appointed by President Fillmore. During these years, and previously, he was an ardent Democrat, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. In 1862, he was appointed Assessor of the Sixth District Internal Revenue of Ohio, discharging the duties of that position until the fall of 1866. In the latter period, he was a candidate for the position of Probate Judge of Clinton County, and was triumphantly elected by a large majority. Since that time, he has been re-elected several times, and still occupies the position, having had little or no opposition at election times. Judge Matthews early became a member of the Methodist Church, and since his removal to Wilmington, has served in various official trusts in that denomination. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, both of the Lodge and

Chapter, at Wilmington. He was united in marriage, in 1836, to Sarah Woodmansee, a native of this State. Two children were born to them—Mary E., wife of Isaac Smith, of New Vienna, and Isaac W. Mrs. Matthews died in June, 1845. Judge Matthews again married, in September, 1847, Margaret Patton, a native of Highland County, Ohio, who died in August, 1850, leaving no children. His third and present wife was Rebecca Nordyke, a native of this county. They were married in 1852. Four children are the fruits of this alliance—Luella, wife of W. H. Rannells, a prominent clothier of Wilmington; Clara, wife of C. W. Brown, of Wilmington; Charles A. and William. Judge Matthews' character for strict integrity and high principle, as well as his business ability, is beyond all question. He is ever ready to do what he can for others, at the expense of his own time and comfort. His social characteristics are those of a pleasant, genial companion and warm friend. A resident of the county for nearly half a century, Judge Matthews is well and favorably known, and none stand higher in public confidence and esteem.

CHARLES E. McELWEE, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, November 24, 1852. His father, Isaac R. McElwee, was born in Virginia in 1824, and in early life followed the trade of a carpenter. He married Rhoda Walker, of Clinton County, and during the greater part of his life has been a farmer, now owning a nice farm in this township. Our subject received his education in the district schools of this county, and early commenced work on his father's farm, which he is still cultivating. He was married in 1876, to Louella Kate Jones, a daughter of Ethelbert Jones, and a native of Union Township. This union has been blessed with three children—Ethelbert, Stella and William. The family are members of the Friends' Society. Mr. McElwee is a Republican in politics.

WILSON McFARLAND, a farmer of this township, P. O. Wilmington, residing one and a half miles west of Wilmington, was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 3, 1827. He is a son of Jacob and Margery (McGrew) McFarland. His father was a native of Kentucky, and located in Greene County, Ohio, in 1805. The subject of this notice was reared a "farmer's boy," and has retained a fondness for agricultural pursuits through life. He received a good common school education. About ten years ago, he went to Tennessee, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for nearly five years. In 1861, while a resident of Clinton County, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Moody commanding, and held the position of Third Sergeant. He participated in the battle of Stone River, and subsequently accompanied Sherman when he "marched down to the sea." He re-enlisted in 1864, and was finally discharged in 1865, having suffered no wounds during his four years' service. After the war, he returned home, and has since been engaged in farming, except the five years spent in the South. Mr. McFarland takes great interest in sheep-raising and wool, and generally keeps about 400 head of fine Merinos on his farm. He is a stanch member of the Republican party, and has served his neighbors as School Director, and at present holds that position. Mr. McFarland's farm consists of 231 acres of valuable land, located on the Goshen pike. He was married, in 1865, to Jennie Wilson, a native of this county. Both are consistent members of the Christian Church.

JOHN S. McGREGOR, P. O. Wilmington, a prominent farmer of the northeastern part of Union Township, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, January 1, 1826. His grandfather, John McGregor, located near Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1804, and in 1813 settled near Clarksville, in Vernon Township, of this county. He subsequently kept a general store on the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in Wilmington, when those thoroughfares were yet full of trees and stumps. Mr. McGregor's parents were Eli and Maria (Sexton) McGregor. The former was born January 1, 1788, and died in 1876; the latter was born May 25, 1797, and died in 1879. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and a strong anti-slavery man. He was a conductor on the "Underground Railroad" previous to the rebellion. Mr. McGregor was reared on a farm, and obtained a good English education in the schools of the neighborhood. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and assisted his father at this business till he was

thirty years of age. He subsequently carried on a cabinet-maker's shop in Brown and Greene Counties for ten or eleven years. He was engaged in farming in Greene County until 1865, when he moved to his present location. He is the owner of sixty-seven acres of good land, through which runs the Pan Handle Railroad, and a flag station is located on the farm. He has been moderately successful in life. He was formerly a member of the Free-Soil party, but of late years has been a Republican. Mr. McGregor was united in marriage in 1857, to Caroline Bartholemew, a daughter of Chester Bartholemew. She is a native of Adams Township. They have two children — Eli C. and Joseph F. Mrs. McGregor is a member of the Christian Church.

ELI A. McKEE, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Frederick County, Va., January 31, 1827. His parents were Thomas and Emily (Anderson) McKee, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who settled at Wilmington in 1832. They subsequently moved to Oakland, in Chester Township, this county. The subject of this notice was a carpenter in early life, and afterward "farmed it" awhile. He was a house-mover seven or eight years, and subsequently ran a wagon shop. He is now the owner of fifty acres of good land. Mr. McKee was married, in 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Elihu and Jane Oren. They have four children — Emma J., wife of Thomas Brann; Charles O., and Adda and Alma (twins). Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Friends' Church, and he is a Republican.

JOHN McLAIN, deceased, was born near Wheeling, W. Va., January 1, 1802. He was the son of John and Jane (Purcell) McLain, he of Irish, and she of Scotch descent. He came to Ohio with his parents in his youth and remained in this State until his death, which occurred May 6, 1868. On March 4, 1841, while living at Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, he was married to Ann Maria Woodruff, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom one son died in infancy, and another at the age of ten years. The three remaining children are now married and living near the place of their birth in Clinton County. In the fall of 1843, Mr. McLain moved to this county and settled on a farm near Wilmington where he engaged in farming, and where he remained until his death. He was a stanch Republican and a true Christian gentleman, though not a member of any church.

ROBERT McMILLAN, builder, Wilmington, is a life resident of the village. He was born April 28, 1840, and is a son of William McMillan, a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Clinton County, Ohio, when but six years of age, and during the latter part of his life was engaged in erecting many of the principal buildings of Wilmington and vicinity. He died in February, 1873. Mr. McMillan's mother was Elizabeth Henry, a sister of James Henry, of Henry & McMillan, grocers. Robert McMillan grew to manhood in his native village, obtaining his education in the public schools. He assisted his father at the builder's trade during the latter's life time and has since followed it. Mr. McMillan is probably the largest builder in Wilmington, having erected the larger part of its fine business blocks and private residences. He erected the Methodist Episcopal and Christian Churches, City Hall, Wilmington Public School building, First National Bank building, County building and Wilmington College, with many others too numerous to mention. Mr. McMillan has been in active service about twenty-two years, and has done his share in improving the appearance of his native place. He resides in a neat and substantial brick residence, on the northeast corner of South and Columbus streets. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Republican in politics, and a member of the village Council. Mr. McMillan was united in marriage in 1870, to Laura F., daughter of Stephen Eldred. They have two children —Ray and C. R.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, junior member of Henry & McMillan, grocers and dealers in queensware, South street, Wilmington, was born in the village of Wilmington, January 30, 1856. He is a son of William McMillan, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this county when quite young. He was a brick-mason and a builder by trade, and erected many of the substantial business blocks and dwellings of Wilmington and vicinity. He died in February, 1873. Mr. McMillan's mother was Elizabeth Henry, also a native of Pennsylvania, and still residing in Pennsylvania. The subject of

this notice grew to manhood in his native village, and attended the public schools till fourteen years of age. He then went to Kansas, where he clerked for two years. Returning to Wilmington, he was employed as a clerk in the store of L. D. Sayres, with whom he remained eight years. On July 7, 1880 he formed a copartnership with James Henry in his present business. Mr. McMillan is connected with the Royal Arcanum, and served one year as collector of that organization. He has always been a stanch Republican. Mr. McMillan possesses a very fine private library, in which this work will find a prominent place. William McMillan is a young man of excellent habits, and good business qualifications, and bears the esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

ABRAM McNAMA, maker of boots and shoes, East Main street, Wilmington, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 6, 1823. His father was Timothy McNama, a native of Ireland, who came to America during the Irish rebellion of 1778. He removed to Licking County, Ohio, about 1812. Mr. McNama's mother was Rachel McDonald, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. When quite young, Mr. McNama accompanied his parents to Perry County, Ohio, where his mother departed this life and where he was reared and educated. When nine years of age, he commenced learning his present trade, and has laboriously followed this occupation for nearly half a century. He resided in Perry County until twenty-two years of age, then removed to Lebanon, and April 2, 1850, located in Wilmington, where he has since resided. Mr. McNama has been very industrious and economizing through life, and his business has always been remunerative. He is a member of the Society of Friends. His maiden vote was cast for James K. Polk, and since then has voted with the Democratic party. He was married November 11, 1847, to Mary A. Elliott, a resident of this county. Two sons have been given them, one now living—Lawthern, a resident of Warren County, Ohio, formerly in business with his father. The other son, William, died of the cholera in 1854. Mrs. McNama is also a member of the Friends.

ISAIAH F. MIARS, Wilmington, was born in the house where he now resides, August 23, 1833. His father was David Miars, a native of Virginia and of German ancestry. He located on Todd's Fork, Union Township, this county, in 1811. He was a blacksmith by trade, but was mostly engaged in farming. In this latter vocation he became quite successful, owning 468 acres at the time of his death, December 19, 1880. Mr. Miars' mother was Sally Stout, a native of North Carolina, and of English parentage. She is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Miars grew to manhood on the old homestead, and has been engaged in farming all his life. He now owns 121 acres of the old homestead farm. Mr. Miars' political views are in sympathy with those adopted by the Republican party, and his official acts have been limited to the directorship of a school district in his native township. He was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock, in 1855, to Matilda Babb, a native of Union Township, of Scotch ancestry, and a daughter of Henry and Anna (Woodruff) Babb. They have been blessed with six children—Luella J.; Elva E., wife of Orlando Walker, a prominent young farmer of this township; Sally Ann, Mary E., Corwin and Henry. Mr. Miars, wife and family are members of the Society of Friends.

ORLANDO MIARS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, September 1, 1827. He is the son of John and Catharine (Miars) Miars, natives of Virginia, of German descent. He has received no other education than such as could be obtained from the district schools of the township. He is by occupation a farmer, and now owns 175 acres of good land. He was married in 1852 to Marcia Buckley, a daughter of George and Ruth (Barnes) Buckley, the former a native of Connecticut, of Welsh and English descent, and the latter a native of Vermont, of English and French descent. Mrs. Miars was born May 3, 1823, and by her Mr. Miars has had two children, viz., Charles R. and Florence. The family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Miars is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to official honors. He has, however, held several minor offices in the township. He is a kind husband, an affectionate parent and a good and respected citizen.

JOHN D. MILLER, P. O. Wilmington, a farmer and stock-raiser on the McKay pike, three and a half miles from Wilmington, was born in Center County, Penn., June 29, 1817. He is a son of David and Tamzen (Whitson) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. David Miller came to Clinton County in 1819, locating in Union Township. He was an artilleryman during the war with Great Britain, in 1812. Mr. Miller was reared in the wilds of Clinton County, often watching a herd of deer pass his father's door. He received but a limited education, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits through life. He was a "squirrel hunter" during the rebellion, having enlisted, though over age, as First Sergeant in the Ohio National Guards, to repel Kirby Smith in his raid against Cincinnati. He is the owner of seventy-five acres of land, the result of his own untiring industry and economy. He is a Democrat, and has served as School Director. Mr. Miller was married in 1841 to Jane McKinzie, a daughter of John and Isabella (Crawford) McKinzie, of Scotch ancestry, who located in Clinton County about 1809. Four children have been given them, three living—Bell T., married and residing in Tennessee; Miles D., a farmer and carpenter, and Durias J.

LEVI MILLS, of Mills & Van Pelt, attorneys at law, office over Lamb's jewelry store, Wilmington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 14, 1844. His father was Jonathan Mills, a native of Warren County, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1862. Mr. Mills mother was Charity Cook. She departed this life in 1860. Mr. Mills was reared amid rural scenes, and resided on his father's farm till twenty years of age. In 1864, he came to Wilmington and commenced the study of law in the office of Robert E. Doan, with whom he remained until admitted to practice. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School during the winters of 1865–66, 1866–67 and 1867–68, and on the third Wednesday of April, 1868, was admitted to practice at the bar. He returned to Wilmington and formed a law partnership with R. E. Doan. Soon after, this relationship was discontinued, and Mr. Mills practiced his profession alone for three years. In October, 1873, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County on the Republican ticket, but resigned after a year's service. On December 5, 1873, he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and soon after formed a copartnership with Felix G. Stone, the firm of Stone & Mills doing business for three or four years. In 1878, he entered into partnership with David B. Van Pelt, and the firm of Mills & Van Pelt does a flourishing business. Mr. Mills has always been a Republican, but of late years has become a Prohibitionist in sentiment. In the fall of 1881, he was nominated at Loveland, Ohio, for Attorney General of Ohio, by the State Anti-Liquor Alliance, but declined the proffered honor. Mr. Mills' parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he was reared in the doctrines of that church. Upon attaining his majority he became a licensed minister of the Friends' Society. The fact of a minister of the Society of Friends being an attorney at law is a very rare occurrence in the history of the church. Mr. Mills was united in marriage in October, 1862, to Ruth W. McMillan, a native of this county. Four children have been sent to bless this union; three daughters are living—Hattie, Mary and Irene. Robert J. is deceased. Mrs. Mills enjoys a birthright in the Society of Friends. Mr. Mills is the present Secretary of the Pioneer Association of Clinton County, and as such has done much toward the preservation of the local history so fully portrayed in this volume.

FRANK BIRDSELLE MILLS, junior member of the law firm of Stone, Walker & Mills, Wilmington, was born at Sabina, Richland Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, April 30, 1857. His father was Abner C. Mills, a native of Kentucky, who located in Darke County, Ohio, in 1840. A few years later, he removed to this county, where he "farmed it" till his death, June 10, 1875. Mr. Mills' mother was Huldah Hall, also a native of Kentucky. She departed this life in 1864. Our subject resided in his native village till he was fourteen years of age. In 1869, he went to Burlingame, Kan., where he lived one year. He then returned to Sabina, and received a good English education in the public schools there, and subsequently at the Wilmington College of the Society of Friends. In 1875, he came to Wilmington, and read law with Stone & Walker. After the death of his father, in 1876, he went to college for

three years. He next studied law with Savage & Smith, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1879. He opened an office, and practiced his profession alone until February, 1880, when he became a member of the present firm. Mr. Mills is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic), and "a genuine old-fashioned Republican" in politics.

THOMAS MILLIKAN, retired farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in North Carolina, March 1, 1808. His father was Eli Millikan, a native of that State, and a blacksmith by trade. He came to Warren County, Ohio, in the fall of 1811, and the following year to Clinton County, locating on a farm of eighty acres on Todd's Fork, in Union Township. The greater part of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits, but he also worked some at his trade. He married Mary Kersey, also a native of North Carolina. The fruits of this union were nine children, eight of whom yet survive—William, residing in Henry County, Ind.; our subject, John, Nathan, Almeda, Permelia, Rebecca and Eli. Zachariah died at the age of nine years. Mr. Millikan resided on the farm in Union Township till his death, in August, 1849. He was then sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Millikan departed this life five or six years later, at the advanced age of seventy years. Mr. Millikan was a successful farmer, at one time owning 250 acres of land. At the time of his death, he owned 100 acres. The subject of this notice was reared on the farm, and when young assisted his father in the blacksmith shop. He worked at the latter trade in winters, and followed brick-making in the summers for some time. He finally purchased fifty acres of land, near his father's, south of Wilmington, and also entered a section of land in Iowa, the latter piece being now divided between his children. Since buying the first-named piece of land, Mr. Millikan has increased its acreage to 144, and there he resided till November, 1880, when he gave up farm life and removed to Wilmington. He erected a substantial brick residence on South South street, where he is passing the remainder of life in comfort and peace. He has always enjoyed good health. Mr. Millikan was married, in 1836, to Sarah Potterfield, a native of Loudoun County, Va. Seven children have been born to them. Six are living at present—Elizabeth; Nathan; Mary, wife of Howard A. Haynes, of Wilmington; Catherine, wife of Francisco Hyatt, of Clark Township; Joseph and Priscilla. One child, Rebecca, died in her thirteenth year. Mr. Millikan is Republican in politics. Mr. Millikan's parents were Friends, and he possesses a birthright in that society. Mrs. Millikan is also a member of the Friends.

COL. JOHN C. MOON, Wilmington, solicitor of insurance, is a life resident of Clinton County. He was born in Clark Township, May 1, 1830. His father, Solomon Moon, was a native of Tennessee, and accompanied his father (Jacob Moon) to Ohio about 1806. They located in Clark Township, where Solomon was engaged in farming till the day of his death, February 7, 1856. Col. Moon's mother was Hannah McLin, a native of Ohio, who died a few years ago. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom our subject was the seventh child and third son. Col. Moon was reared a "farmer's boy," obtaining his education at the old Martinsville Academy, then one of the most noted educational institutions in Southern Ohio. His father was a plasterer by trade, and our subject would assist him during the summer months, and teach school in the winter ones. He thus devoted his time until 1860. In 1859, he removed to Wilmington, and was soon after elected Superintendent of the Wilmington Public Schools. While occupying that position, he was elected County Surveyor, having received a good education in civil engineering. In 1862, he appointed a deputy surveyor to take his place, and immediately enlisted in Company F, Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months). He was elected Captain of the company, and, upon the expiration of the three months, raised Company B of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, and went with them to the field. Their principal duty was to guard the prisoners at Camp Chase. In the spring of 1864, President Lincoln appointed Capt. Moon as Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment United States Colored Troops, and he served in that capactity during the remainder of the war. The regiment was attached to the Army of the James, and was before Richmond. After the fall of Richmond,

Lieut. Col. Moon was made Colonel of the regiment, and ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, to guard the frontier. He remained there till March, 1866. In 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General. While in Texas, Col. Moon was attacked with the "Texas fever,' which so disabled him as to necessitate his coming home for recovery. He returned to Texas again, but since the war has had occasional spells of this dreadful disease. Col. Moon represents several of the best insurance companies in America and England, but ill health bars him from doing a very large business. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 92 (I. O. O. F.), of Vienna, and Hiawatha Encampment, No. 70, of Wilmington. Religiously, Col. Moon is a Universalist; and politically, an uncompromising Republican. He was married, January 25, 1853, to Susan W. Johnson, a native of Highland County, Ohio. They have two children—Ella and Lizzie. Mrs. Moon is also a believer in Universalist faith. Col. Moon is the author of the interesting sketch of the "Moon family," which finds a place in our history of Clark Township.

DANIEL C. MOON, Wilmington, dealer in flour and feed, S South street, was born near Westboro, Jefferson Township, this county, June 26, 1844. His father was James Moon, a native of Tennessee, a member of the Moon family who are so numerous in the south part of Clinton county, and a sketch of which will be found in the history of Clark Township. James Moon was a blacksmith by trade, and accompanied his father to Martinsville, Ohio, in 1819. He married Sarah A. Clark, a native of West Virginia. Of the sixteen children born to them, thirteen are now living, our subject being the thirteenth child and seventh son. Both parents are yet living, and reside at Independence, Montgomery Co., Kan. Both enjoy good health. Our subject was reared in Jefferson Township, and in 1861, when but seventeen years of age, enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was veteranized in the same regiment. He served nearly four years, during which time he was wounded five times, once through the shoulder; from the latter wound he draws a pension. Mr. Moon was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He came back to Westboro and "farmed it" a year or so. He then removed to Central Illinois, where he was engaged in farming two years; thence to Westboro, and in February, 1871, came to Wilmington. Since that period, Mr. Moon has been mostly engaged in mercantile pursuits, and at present enjoys a good trade. He is Republican in politics, and served two years as Coroner of Clinton County, also as Deputy Marshal of Wilmington for the same length of time. While serving in the latter capacity, Mr. Moon unfortunately killed a colored man, whom he was attempting to arrest. On the trial for murder, it was proven to have been a sad accident, and he was completely vindicated of the charge. Mr. Moon enjoys a birthright in the Society of Friends. He was married in 1864 to Elizabeth Holliday, native of Clinton County. They have three children—Cora, Otto and Burt, all attending school. Mrs. Moon is also a member of the Friends.

JOHN H. MOORE, retired farmer, P. O. Wilmington, is a life resident of Clinton County. He was born in Adams Township September 8, 1817. His father, Joshua Moore, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1808. His first location was in Chester Township, this county, and did his first work for Nathan Linton, of Union Township. He was a cabinetmaker, carpenter and millwright, having served an apprenticeship at all three trades. He was married in 1814, at the Springfield Meeting-House, to Nancy, sister of David Strattan, an old pioneer of this county. This was the first marriage ever celebrated within the four walls of that edifice. After his marriage, Mr. Moore cut off the timber from the spot now occupied by the residence of Zimri Haines, on West Main street, Wilmington, hewed the logs, and erected a log cabin in the new clearing. His first child was born and died in this cabin, and soon after Mr. Moore removed to Lytle's Creek, in Adams Township, where he lived till his death. He was born October 17, 1791, and died February 7, 1875. Twelve children were born to him—David, John, Sarah A., Micajah, Joseph, William, Joshua, Harriett, Nancy, Benjamin, Jehu and Seth. Seven of them are living at present. Mrs. Moore died in the latter part of 1881, aged eighty-four years. John Haines Moore, the subject of this notice, remained on the old homestead till six-

teen years of age, and then learned the weaver's trade, following that occupation for many years. He also learned the cabinet trade, and subsequently rented a grist-mill at Clarksville, Vernon Township, putting up and operating a saw-mill in connection. During his stay of two years in the mills, he lost his health, and for two years suffered from what the physician called consumption. Recovering, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Sligo, Adams Township, and two years later commenced carpentering. He erected the greater part of the present dwellings of that village, and some that have since been removed. He finally purchased a farm of 270 acres in Adams Township, where he resided many years. He was married, June 25, 1840, to Ruth Lindley, a native of Salem, Washington Co., Ind. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living—Lindley M., a dentist, residing at Sanford, Orange Co., Fla.; Oliver, a farmer of Adams Township; and Isabell, wife of James Hadley, of Adams Township. On March 31, 1869, Mr. Moore suffered the loss of his companion, who was tenderly laid at rest in the Springfield Meeting-House Burying-Ground. For ten years after the death of his wife, Mr. Moore traveled over the Union, visiting thirty-two States and Territories. On November 28, 1877, he was married at Philadelphia by its Mayor, W. S. Stokley, to Mary A. Haines, then living near that city. Mr. Moore and his first wife were members of the Orthodox Friends, in which society Mr. M. enjoys a birthright. His present wife is a member of the Hicksite branch. Mr. Moore is a Republican, and once served as Justice of the Peace of Adams Township for three years.

F. M. MOORE, Wilmington, President Clinton County National Bank, is a life-long resident of this county. He was born February 16, 1837, and is a son of M. Moore, a native of Kentucky, who located in Clinton County at an early day. He resided in the county till his death, which occurred in 1846. Mr. Moore's mother was Rebecca McGee, a native of Ireland. She departed this life in 1846. The subject of this notice received a fair English education in the district schools, but being of a business turn of mind early obtained a position as clerk in a store at Jasper, Greene Co., Ohio., where he remained a short time. Before he had attained his majority, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Cuba, in this county, and subsequently at Martinsville. He remained in the latter village ten years, but wishing a larger field of labor came to Wilmington, and soon after became connected with the Clinton County National Bank. In 1873, Mr. Moore was elected its President, and has since occupied that position. Mr. Moore has taken considerable interest in secret societies and their labors, and for many years has been a member of both the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities. He is connected with Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic), and Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127 (I. O. O. F.), and Patriarchial Circle, No. 12. Politically, Mr. Moore has always been a warm admirer and sustainer of the principles adopted by the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian Church, and for some time has officiated as Deacon in the denomination at Wilmington. Mr. Moore was once a County Commissioner, and at present is a member of the Village Council. He was united in marriage, August 11, 1858, to Martha Moon, a native of the southern part of Clinton County. Five children were the issue of this union, two of whom are living—A. Newton, born May 20, 1859, and William M. Mr. Moore is a quiet, practical man, of great force of character, combining a steady perseverance in business, with an easy, gentlemanly deportment. He devotes his entire time and attention to the business of the bank, and his name is a guarantee for integrity, soundness and fair dealing. His life and present position are evidences of what perseverance and industry can accomplish.

JEREMIAH MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Wayne Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, May 1, 1846. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Haynes) Morris, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Morris received a good English education in the Wilmington schools, and subsequently at Earlham College of the Society of Friends, at Richmond, Ind. He has been a farmer through life, and now owns a good farm of 100 acres. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a School Director for six years. He was married, in 1869, to Jennie Geffs, born in Wayne Township in 1846, and a daughter of Jacob Geffs. They have four children —James F., Quincey S., Jessie M., and Charles Foster.

DANIEL B. MORY, physician and surgeon, Wilmington, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., September 9, 1822. His father was George W. Mory, a farmer of Schenectady County. He was a poor man, but gave each of his children a good English education. When six years of age, Dr. Welch (subsequently of this county) called to attend Dr. Mory's mother, and Mr. Mory saw the physician give her some powders to alleviate her sufferings. From that moment Dr. Mory resolved to become a physician, and never relinquished the resolution, nor the hope till he secured his diploma. When seventeen years of age, his parents decided he could forthwith make his own living. He therefore came to Wilmington, where he was somewhat acquainted, and, wanting to finish his education, engaged to do chores mornings, evenings and Saturdays, for Sam Smith, to pay board while going to school. This arrangement proved satisfactory to both parties, and D. B. Mory made such progress with his studies that, in the fall of 1840, he secured a certificate to teach. His first school was in Clark Township, where he taught during the winter of 1840–41. In the spring, he returned to Wilmington, and renewed his agreement and labors with Mr. Smith. The following fall, he commenced studying medicine with Dr. A. T. Davis, and that winter taught school in the "Frederick District." The following summer, he took up his medical studies, and that winter taught school in the "Polecat District." The next spring, he returned to the office of Dr. Davis, where he remained till the fall of 1845, when, with the assistance of an uncle, Roger B. Mory, he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he subsequently graduated. He immediately located at Centerville, Ohio (in the spring of 1847), where he soon gained a large practice. For thirty-one years, Dr. Mory ministered to the sick of that region, and won for himself high honors and boundless gratitude. In August, 1878, he came to Wilmington, where he located, and where his success has exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He still retains a good practice at Centerville and its vicinity. Dr. Mory is a member of the Masonic fraternity—of the lodge at New Vienna, and the chapter at Wilmington—of Reed's Creek Lodge (I. O. O. F.), at Centerville, and of the County and State Medical Associations. Politically, his views have been Republican for many years. He was married, in the fall of 1847, to Sarah A. Hodson. She bore him two children—Mary A., wife of Thomas Nordyke, and Sarah J. After her death he was married the second time, to Eliza J. McFadden. One child was born to them—Daniel B., Jr., graduating from the Ohio Medical College in March, 1882. Dr. Mory suffered the loss of this companion in 1871. The maiden name of his present wife was Louisa Matthews.

JAMES H. NORDYKE, proprietor West House Livery, Wilmington, was born in this county March 7, 1839 (in Greene Township). His father was Hezekiah Nordyke, a native of Tennessee, who came to Ohio when quite young. He died in the county in 1871. Mr. Nordyke's mother was Nancy A. Harris, a native of Kentucky. She departed this life in 1870. Mr. Nordyke resided on a farm till attaining his majority. He was educated in the public schools of the county, and subsequently at the National Normal School, of Lebanon, Ohio. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Kansas, where he remained only a few months. He then returned to Clinton County, and in the fall of 1869 engaged in the livery business at New Vienna. When the war commenced, he sold out his stable and went on a farm, where he resided till 1870. In the latter year, he went to New Vienna again, and engaged in the grocery business. Four years later, on account of ill health, he sold out, and engaged in buying and shipping horses—a business which required very little physical labor, and which he followed for two years. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres near Snow Hill, in Greene Township, where he "farmed it" two years. He next sold the farm and removed to Wilmington. On September 15, 1879, he engaged in his present business, in which he has met with excellent success. He runs a feed and sale stable in connection with the livery. Mr. Nordyke is a member of New Vienna Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilmington. He is a strong Republican. He was married, in the fall of 1861, to Samantha J. Dixon, a native of Greene Township, this county. Of the three children given them, two are living—Lucy and Fred. Allie is deceased.

NELSON OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 10, 1832. He is a son of Isaiah and Rachel (Devoe) Oglesbee, natives of Virginia, the father born May 14, 1795, and the mother December 18, 1797. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living, and all residing in Van Wert County, Ohio, with the exception of our subject. Mr. Oglesbee's father was a farmer, and he has always followed that occupation. He is a Supervisor and School Director, and a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Oglesbee was married, December 2, 1858, to Maria Powers, born in Greene County, Ohio, November 22, 1840, and a daughter of Edward Powers. They have three children—Albert, Ella R. and Edward Elmer.

C. R. OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Liberty, Clinton Co., Ohio, June 18, 1843. His father was Daniel Oglesbee, a native of Virginia, who located in Clinton County in 1817. Mr. Oglesbee's grandparents were John and Sarah (Tump) Oglesbee, also natives of Virginia. His mother was Delilah Huffman, a native of the "Old Dominion," and of German parentage. Mr. Oglesbee grew to manhood in this county, where he has resided all his life. He is Democratic in politics, and the owner of 100 acres of good land. He was married, in 1875, to Rebecca A., daughter of Joshua and Jane M. (Myars) Haines, early settlers of this county. They have three children—Eric J., Oscar L. and Edward D. Mrs. Oglesbee is a member of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM E. O'NEAL (deceased) was born near Newberry Court House, S. C., December 29, 1804. His parents were William and Mary (Elmore) O'Neal, natives of South Carolina, he of Irish and she of Welsh descent. Our subject at the age of eight years came to Ohio with his parents who settled at Waynesville, arriving on the second Saturday of November, 1812; the father died in 1819. Mr. O'Neal received such training in the common branches as the schools of his day and neighborhood afforded, and learned the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation in connection with his farming he followed the greater part of his life. In 1828, he was united in marriage with Anna Swain, who died within two years from that time, and on the 7th of May, 1835, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Robert and Mary (Jackson) Miskeley, the latter a near relative of the late Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The wife of our subject was born in Gloucester County, N. J., not far from Philadelphia, August 13, 1810, and in 1819, with her parents emigrated to Ohio, stopping at Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1820 removed to Waynesville. Her parents died, the father, October 3, 1833, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and the mother, February 24, 1877, in her ninety-first year. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal resided in Montgomery County, Ohio, for one year, then removed to Indiana and remained six years, when they returned to Ohio, and four years lived near Dayton, then came to Clinton County, where the former died, November 9, 1877. They were the parents of the following-named children: James B., George M., Isaac C., Sarah A., Nat. S. and Mary J. The four sons all served in the war of the late rebellion, and three of them laid down their young lives in the cause of the Union, and the remains of one to-day rest beneath a Southern sun in an unknown grave. James B. was a member of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Ashland, Ky., March 15, 1862. George M. was in the same company and regiment, and died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, December 5, 1863; Isaac C. was in the Second Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was drowned in the Holston River, near Knoxville, Tenn., June 6, 1865; and Nat S. was a member of Captain J. Q. Smith's company of Squirrel Hunters.

CHARLES OSBORN (deceased). The subject of this notice was a resident of this county for some years, and as such deserves especial mention in this work. He was the publisher of the first newspaper in the United States to advocate, in a radical manner, the emancipation of the slaves. It also expressed in strong language its opposition to intemperance and war. In the language of William Lloyd Garrison, "Charles Osborn is the father of all of us Abolitionists." He edited and published the *Philanthropist* at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1817–18, it taking fifteen months to issue fifty-two numbers (the paper was a weekly). He was a Quaker preacher, and commenced his ministry in the Friends' Church about 1807 or 1808. He traveled

and preached wherever there were Quakers, and for thirty years sat at the head of the church, even Joseph John Gurney refusing to take a seat above him. During these thirty years, he was engaged in two controversies with the main body of Friends. He was, probably, the strongest opponent of Elias Hicks and his doctrine in the Friends Society. He also opposed the colonization scheme very bitterly from its inception.

We insert the following article, as showing the position and esteem in which he was held by the Society of Friends:

Testimony of the Clear Lake Monthly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends, concerning CHARLES OSBORN, *deceased:*

We feel that in commemorating the life, the pious and godly example, the arduous and zealous labors of this faithful minister of the Gospel, we are but rendering that tribute which is due to his memory. And this we feel constrained to do, by the fresh and endeared recollection we have of him, and of his earnest labors in the cause of truth; hoping that this brief memento may prove a blessing to survivors, an incitement of similar dedication of heart to the service of the Lord, and to follow him as he followed Christ.

It appears that he was born in the State of North Carolina on the 21st of the eighth month, 1775.

In the nineteenth year of his age, he removed with his parents, Daniel and Margaret Osborn, to the State of Tennessee. Here he resided many years, and here was the scene of his early labors in the Gospel. His first appearance in the ministry seems to have been in the year 1806 or 1807.

Destitute of worldly patrimony, he made but a poor appearance to those who judged after the sight of the eye, and by this class was treated somewhat coolly in his first public labors; but his eye being kept single to the great Minister of ministers, none of these things moved him. Through the baptizing power, and the authority of truth attendant upon his ministry, all opposition was soon silenced, and he went forth an approved minister of the society about the year 1808. Toward the close of 1808, he engaged in his first religious visit.

He traveled much in the service of truth in his own yearly meeting of North Carolina, and several times visited Friends of other yearly meetings while a resident of Tennessee.

In addition to these labors in the ministry of the Word, having at an early period of his life, through the manifestations of truth in his own breast, seen the injustice and cruelty of slavery, he engaged in the formations of associations for the relief of its victims, under the denomination of Manumission societies. In this enterprise, which commenced in 1814 or 1815, and of which he was the principal originator, he endeavored to enlist the feelings and co-operation, not merely of members of his own society, but that also of all others, and in endeavoring to lay the foundation-principle of these societies, he, at that early day, advocated and maintained the only true and Christian ground—*immediate and unconditional emancipation.*

In 1816, the Colonization Society took its rise in the city of Washington, under the auspices of leading men of the nation. Notwithstanding the reputed high character of the projectors of this scheme, he promptly and energetically opposed it. The same year he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and there conducted a paper under the title of the *Philanthropist*, in which he took occasion to expose the then secret, but now well-known, design and tendency of this cruel and oppressive scheme.

This paper was the first ever published, that we have any knowledge of, which advocated the doctrine of unconditional emancipation. This was the germ from which sprang the far-famed *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, of Tennessee, the editor of that paper, Benjamin Lundy, having previously served in the printing office under the preceptive influence of our friend.

The *Philanthropist* was also the first paper ever published, at least in the United States, that advocated the doctrine of the impropriety of using the products of slavery.

While a resident of Ohio, he performed sundry religious visits to Friends in various places. He came to the State of Indiana, and settled in Wayne County in the year 1819.

He left home in the spring of 1832, and performed a religious visit to Great Britain and a part of the Eastern Continent, being absent about eighteen months. While there, he encountered a spirit of innovation of a different character among Friends, a disposition to run into formalities, out of which the Society originally came, and to adopt doctrines at variance with the views of our worthy predecessors, in regard to the purely spiritual nature of the Gospel. This was to him, as we learned from his own account, a source of renewed trial, and deep exercise of mind. He, however, was enabled to meet it with promptness and decision, though it made its appearance in high places. Thus, as one of the Lord's valiants, equipped in the panoply of his Divine Master, he was enabled to withstand the enemy on the right hand and on the left.

But it seems his severest trials were reserved for his declining years. After having spent his life, from youth to advanced age, in the advocacy of the truth, as professed by the Society of Friends, and traveled extensively in the ministry of the Gospel, as one almost, if not altogether, universally beloved and approved, he was deserted, while occupying the same ground, and maintaining the same testimony he had long been laboring to do, by many, very many, of his familiar

friends and acquaintances—by that very society itself, as then organized, which he had so zealously labored to build up; and that, too, which was a far more painful consideration, because of his faithful and unflinching steadfastness in maintaining some of those testimonies. We allude to the course of treatment he received, previous to the separation, on the Anti-Slavery question.

Having acted from the convictions of truth upon his own mind, in his efforts in behalf of the slave, he dared not call them in question, or change his course to suit the unsoundness of others. A few Friends who felt and sympathized with him, and who were alike bound to the law and to the testimony, in the winter of 1842–43, re-organized the society, in order to carry out the principles and testimonies thereof, the doing of which had therein been prohibited by the Yearly Meeting, since which time, as ability was afforded, he endeavored to encourage Friends to faithfulness in the support of our meetings for worship and discipline, and in the maintenance of the various testimonies of the society, ever manifesting to the last an unwavering confidence and belief in the rectitude of his course in regard to the re-organization of the society.

In his ministry, it was his peculiar lot to wade in the deep in unfolding the glorious plan of redemption through the Lord Jesus Christ, being eminently qualified, as a doctrinal teacher, to lay open the mysteries of redeeming love "to poor, lost and fallen man," ever guarding with a jealous and watchful eye the honor and glory of his Divine Master. Although he was somewhat slow in utterance and delivery, yet his language was very comprehensive, perspicuous and full of meaning.

His abhorrence for strife and war was fitly portrayed in the following page of his journal, penned while passing through Germany in 1832:

"Passing along, here presents to view an extensive, well-cultivated landscape, indicating plenty; there is a shepherd, leading and tending his flock, inspiring ideas peaceful and sublime. We move along our steady pace; soon we enter the gates of a fortified town, where the soldier, equipped with his frightful plumage and glittering instruments of death, appears in sight. Ideas of battles fought; of conquests made; of burning cities; of streaming blood; of dead and dying men; of widows' cries, and orphans' tears, the pride of princes whose glory is their shame, rush into the mind, and demand the Christian tribute of sorrow—abhorrence of war, and prayer for its poor, fallen, ambitious votaries. 'All they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword.'"

In the social circle he was deeply interesting, his observations being both instructive and edifying to those of his friends who had the privilege of enjoying his company.

In 1842, he removed to the North, and settled in the State of Michigan, and from thence, in 1848, he removed here, near Clear Lake, Porter Co., Ind., and became a member of our Monthly Meeting.

On the first day of the week previous to his being taken ill, he appeared in public testimony in his own particular meeting, and spoke with that clearness, life and power, which had so conspicuously marked his ministerial labors in the Gospel through life. The tenor of his remarks on this occasion, were such as to leave the impression on the minds of Friends, that he was apprehensive his race was almost run.

The next morning, while apparently in usual health, he penned the following lines in his journal, descriptive of the feelings and aspirations of his soul:

"Though I am not without trials and poverty of spirit, yet as I am favored to keep in the patience, and not to feel condemnation, I have cause for rejoicing, for the cup of unmixed felicity is not a draught for mortals. If it were, where would be the reserve for futurity? 'Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be on the vine, the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stall, yet will I rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation!' O, Lord! enable me to pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks; to rejoice evermore, and praise Thee while I have my breath, and forever, after death."

For several years previous to his dissolution, he was subject to occasional attacks of lung fever, which sometimes were quite severe. On the evening of the same day, the 24th of the twelfth month, 1850, he showed symptoms of a recurrence of the same disease, but was not confined to bed. On the following morning, he expressed a desire to write a little more in his diary, which he accordingly attended to, and wrote as follows:

"Third Day, 24th.—I am somewhat unwell to-day, but being favored to have my mind stayed upon God, I have peace.

"My life—if Thou preserv'st my life,
Thy sacrifice shall be,
And death—if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to Thee!

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee!

"O, ye philosophers, of the present day! ye Fowlerites! ye exalters of nature and science! have ye, with all your philosophy and mesmeric dreams, discovered a more excellent way?"

At a certain time in the course of his sickness, a friend having stepped into the room, he remarked: "How much better off I am than the poor slave. I have my friends around me,

doing all they can for me, while many of them have not so much as a child to hand them a cup of water."

As already intimated, he was deeply impressed with the necessity of bearing a testimony against the productions of slavery, and, accordingly, looked forward to the closing scene of all terrestrial things with him; while in health, he had his burying-clothes, free from the stain of slavery, procured and held in readiness.

A day or two after he was taken unwell, as there was a business of a temporal nature demanding his attention, he manifested some anxiety about it, saying: "It is altogether likely to me that I shall go very suddenly; I wish that business attended to. It was never my intention to have anything of a worldly nature resting upon me at such a time as this."

The instrument of writing which it was necessary he should execute being prepared and produced, he observed that he felt unwell—too much fever in his head for it to be proper to undertake it then—that to-morrow he might be better. Accordingly the next day he was considerably better, and the business was then attended to, and all settled to satisfaction. He then observed: "I am now satisfied; I have nothing to do but to die."

After this he said but little, lying mostly in silence, bearing his afflictions with great patience, evidently having finished his work, and was quietly waiting for the coming of the Lord Jesus. This was sensibly felt to be the case by those present. It was a time of perfect and solemn calm, when he quietly passed away the 29th of the twelfth month, 1850, aged seventy-five years four months and eight days.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

The above memorial was read in this meeting, and directed to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting. Taken from the minutes of Clear Lake Monthly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends, held third month, 6th, 1852.

BENJAMIN MAULSBY, } *Clerks.*
JANE WILLIAMS, }

The foregoing memorial was subsequently read and approved in both the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings. Two sons of Charles Osborn now reside in this county, at Wilmington—Charles N. and Parker B.—sketches of whom appear in this work.

CHARLES N. OSBORN, Justice of the Peace of Union Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 20, 1819. His father, Charles Osborn, was a minister in the Society of Friends, and the publisher of the *Philanthropist*, issued in 1817, from Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, being the first newspaper in the United States to advocate the immediate emancipation of the slaves; in fact, the first "Abolition paper" published in America. A condensed but comprehensive history of Charles Osborn will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Osborn's mother was Hannah Swain, a native of Tennessee. She departed this life in February, 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years one month and twelve days. Our subject remained in Indiana, Wayne County, till seven or eight years of age, and then accompanied his parents to this county, locating on Todd's Fork, near Sligo, in the forepart of 1827. Two years later, the family removed to the Little Miami River, below Waynesville, in Warren County, Ohio, but returned to Wayne County, Ind., in the fall of 1831. Mr. Osborn remained with his parents until June, 1838, when he struck out for Wilmington, on foot and alone, with his little knapsack on his back. He walked the entire distance, arriving at his destination on the 20th day of the same month. He obtained employment as a clerk with Barclay & Hoge, owners of a general store and manufactury of hats. Mr. Osborn was a hatter by trade, and came to Wilmington with the intention of working at his trade. He remained with the above firm till 1840. On September 16, of that year, he married Caroline, daughter of Daniel Hinman, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. Soon after this union, Mr. Osborn went into business on Main street, in connection with David Strattan and Joseph W. Hackney, the firm name being Strattan, Hackney & Co. Mr. Osborn remained with the firm only a few months, and then, in connection with his brother-in-law, Stiles Hinman, bought out the firm, changing the firm name to Hinman & Osborn. In March, 1842, the firm sold their stock and trade, and Mr. Osborn went to Martinsville and purchased the hat store and tools of T. L. Caruthers, also, in company with a brother-in-law, John C. Hadley, opening out a general store. In October, 1847, the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Osborn returned to Wilmington. His next venture was with D. C. Hinman in a general store, the firm of Hinman & Osborn doing business till January 1, 1851. In the fall of that year, Mr. Osborn was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, being re-elected in

1854, and serving two terms. In 1857, he embarked, with Webb Broomhall, in a merchant tailoring and clothing establishment. In 1858, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Wilmington, serving one term. In April, 1861, Mr. Osborn engaged in the drug business with Cyrus M. Walker. In 1865, he disposed of his interest to his partner, and purchased the stock of groceries owned by Samuel Woodruff. E. L. Way was a partner in the business. Four months later, Mr. Woodruff bought back the stock. Mr. Osborn started in the same business again, but two years later Mr. Woodruff bought him out. He then went into partnership with Judge A. W. Doan, the firm of Osborn & Doan continuing two years. Mr. Osborn remained in the business till March 1, 1877, and since then has been acting as administrator of estates, executor, trustee, etc. Mr. Osborn was made a Mason in 1850, and a member of the Chapter in 1854. For several years he officiated as Secretary and Treasurer of both Lodge and Chapter. He was formerly a Whig, and was a delegate to the Whig convention, in February, 1840, that nominated Tom Corwin for Governor of Ohio. Since 1854, he has been a stanch Republican. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, two sons and two daughters living—Mary E., wife of E. L. Way, once publisher of the *Clinton County Republican*, now residing in Orange County, Fla.; Edward F., of Babb & Osborn; Hannah, wife of Frank Babb, of Babb & Lewis; and Daniel C., proprietor and publisher of the *South Florida Journal*, at Sanford, Orange Co., Fla. Mr. Osborn, wife and family are Friends.

PARKER B. OSBORN, is one Wilmington's oldest and most enterprising harness manufacturers. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 14, 1821. He is the son of that noble Quaker minister, Charles Osborn, who was, in the language of William Lloyd Garrison, "the father of all of us Abolitionists." In 1817, he issued, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, the first number of the *Philanthropist*, the first newspaper published in America advocating the doctrine of immediate emancipation of the slaves. He was a pioneer minister of the Society of Friends, and for thirty or forty years "sat head of the church over the world." A brief but reliable sketch of this slave emancipator will be found in this work. Parker B. Osborn resided in Wayne County, Ind., till he had attained his fifteenth year. He then commenced learning his present trade, and subsequently taught music seven or eight years (from 1827 to 1835). In 1828–29, he resided with his parents on Todd's Fork, in Adams Township; thence to Warren County, Ohio, and two years later back to Wayne County, Ind. His next place of business was at Niles and Cassopolis, in Michigan, where he remained six or seven years. In 1850, he came to Wilmington once more, and commenced teaching music again, having classes throughout this State, Indiana and Michigan. In 1855, he located at Muncie, Ind., where he worked at his trade, and from which point he taught his different classes in music. In the spring of 1862, he located again at Wilmington, and since 1865 has devoted his entire time and attention to his business. Mr. Osborn is a well-known citizen of Wilmington and Clinton County, and honored by all for his high business qualities and warm, social nature. He enjoys a birthright in the Society of Friends, and, politically, is Republican. He has been married three times. The maiden name of his present wife was Rebecca A. Randolph. Mr. Osborn has three children living—I. R. Osborn, with Lyon & Healey, of Chicago; Clarence W., residing on a farm near Lincoln, Neb., and Jennie E., at home.

GEORGE W. OWENS, Solicitor, Wilmington, was born in Bedford County, Va., August 26, 1832. His father, Toliver Owens, was also a native of the "Old Dominion," and a miller by trade. He resided in Virginia till his death, in 1848. His mother was Permelia Tucker, a native of Virginia. She departed this life in 1866. Our subject resided at home until 1850, when he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Crittenden, Ky., and engaged in the manufacture of woolen rolls. A year later, he went to Cincinnati, and engaged in farming near that city. He next removed to Miamiville, and engaged in the milling business with Mark Buckingham. He remained there six years, two years of which he was a partner of a man named Ballard, in the painting business. Mr. Owen's next venture was at Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio, where he followed painting until the war commenced. He enlisted as a musician

in the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until Congress passed an act disbanding the band at Nashville, Tenn. This was in 1862. Soon after, Mr. Owens went to Camp Dennison, and became a member of the post band. He remained there until his enlistment in Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, being again detailed for band service. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., and paid off at Columbus, Ohio. After the war, Mr. Owens returned to Mainville, and soon after to "Twenty-Mile Stand," where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a year. He then purchased property of William Baxter, at "Sixteen-Mile Stand," and remained there, in the same business, two and a half years. In 1871, he came to Wilmington, and opened a grocery store, remaining in that business till 1873. He subsequently purchased the stock and trade of J. Kimbrough, at Ogden, in Adams Township, where he remained nearly three years, during which time he served as agent for the "Pan Handle" R. R., and the Adams Express Company. He then came once more to Wilmington, purchasing the "Jenkins property" on South South street, where he now resides. Of late, Mr. Owens has been a solicitor in the insurance business, in which he has met with good success. Mr. Owens is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127 (I. O. O. F.), and has lately become a member of Hiawatha Encampment, No. 70. He is liberal in politics, and is an attendant on the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Owens commenced life a poor boy, but by constant toil and economy, has succeeded in acquiring a gratifying competency. He was married, November 28, 1865, to Mrs. Maggie (Irvin) Chamberlain, a native of Warren County, Ohio. They have two children—Robert L. and Jesse T., both attending the public school. Mrs. Owens is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS PENDREY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, August 13, 1832. His parents were William and Sarah A. (Custis) Pendrey, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia, and of English ancestry. Mr. Pendrey grew up on his father's farm, and upon the death of the latter, received $100 as his share of estate. With this sum of money, he commenced active life, and has succeeded in accumulating a farm of sixty-six acres. He was married, in 1858, to Mary E. Lewis, a daughter of John Lewis, of Union Township. They have been blessed with four children—Clara Eva, Cora Elma, Rose Belle and Charles Arthur. Mr. Pendrey is a Republican. Mrs. Pendrey is an earnest member of the Christian Church.

JOHN R. PENDREY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, January 3, 1828. He is a son of William Pendrey, a native of Ohio, who located in Clinton County at an early day. He was a successful farmer of Union Township for some years, and departed this life in 1832. Mr. Pendrey's mother was Sarah A. Custis, also a native of Virginia. Mr. Pendrey's father dying when he was but four years of age, he grew up under his mother's care, and when old enough assisted in the support of the family. He has remained a farmer through life, and by hard work has succeeded in becoming the owner of 103 acres of good land. Politically, his views are Democratic. He has served his neighbors as School Director and Road Supervisor. Mr. Pendrey was married, August 3, 1854, to Miriam Jenkins, a native of Union Township, and a daughter of Evan Jenkins, a native of Virginia. They have eight children —Ida, wife of James Bennett, a farmer of this township; William A., Frank J., Ella M., Albert A., Nettie E., Retta C. and Dora E.

JOSEPH PETERS, Wilmington, of Fulton, Crane & Peters, the most prominent hardware firm of this county; was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., near Allentown, October 14, 1818. His father was Abraham Peters, who departed this life when our subject was quite small. Mr. Peters' mother was Elizabeth Frizinger, of German parentage. Mr. Peters resided in Pennsylvania, among the Germans of that region, and spoke nothing but that language till twenty-four years of age. He early learned the blacksmith trade, and when twenty-one years of age went to Springfield, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for twenty years. He then removed to Lyndon Station, Ross Co., Ohio, where he "farmed it" for three years. He afterward removed to Lynchburg, Highland Co., Ohio, where he took charge of a stock of hardware owned by S. Q. Fulton. In 1872, they sold out the stock and removed to Wilmington, where they have since been

engaged in business. Mr. Peters was formerly Democratic in politics, but from 1860 to 1880 voted with the Republican party. Since 1880, Mr. Peters has cast his vote and influence with that steadily increasing band of Prohibitionists, who are striving with hopes of final success in overthrowing "King Alcohol." Mr. Peters has been a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity for over thirty years, and of the Methodist Episcopal denomination for about the same time. In the latter body, he has served as both Trustee and Deacon. Mr. Peters was married, September 5, 1848, to Maria E. Richards, a native of Virginia. They have two children—Sarah J., wife of S. Q. Fulton, and Edwin K., of Fulton & Peters, grocers of Wilmington.

EDWIN K. PETERS, Wilmington, of Fulton & Peters, one of the most enterprising grocery firms of Wilmington, was born at Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, September 11, 1851. His father, Joseph Peters, is a native of Pennsylvania, and senior member of the firm of Fulton, Crane & Peters, the largest dealers in hardware in Clinton County. Mr. Peters' mother's maiden name was Maria E. Richards, a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch resided at Springfield till ten years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Lyndon Station, Ross Co., Ohio. He subsequently attended South Salem College, being under the tuition of Prof. Lowes, and where he obtained a good literary education. Mr. Peters afterward went to Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio, where he resided six years, being engaged principally as a clerk in a hardware, and subsequently a drug store. Tiring of this, he went to Chillicothe and obtained employment as a brakeman on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He remained in the employ of this company for two years, a portion of the time serving as train baggageman. Mr. Peters soon after came to Wilmington, and was employed by the firm of Fulton, Crane & Peters for some time. In June, 1880, he entered into partnership with Robert S. Fulton, in the grocery business. Both members of the firm are young men, but by energy, perseverance and an enterprising spirit they have succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Peters is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and politically is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Peters was united in marriage October 8, 1874, to Eveline, daughter of Zimri Haines, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, formerly of Union Township. They have an infant daughter—Edith M.

LEVI N. PIKE, farmer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, May 27, 1818. He is a son of William and Lucy (Butler) Pike, natives of North Carolina, and of English ancestry. Mr. Pike received a good education in his native county, and early learned the blacksmith trade, which vocation he followed till 1879. Since then he has been engaged in farming. He now owns sixty-four acres of good land. He was married, in 1841, to Sarah Smith, a native of this county. She departed this life in 1875. In 1876, Mr. Pike married Mrs. Ann J. Fife, widow of William Fife, who died in 1870. She had two children by her first union—Sarah, wife of Matthew Irvin, a farmer of Union Township, and David Maxwell, also a farmer. Mr. Pike has one son—William A. Pike, who is also married. Mrs. Pike is a native of Ireland, and accompanied her parents to America in 1840. She is a member of the United Brethren denomination. Mr. Pike is a Republican.

ISAIAH W. QUINBY, attorney at law, Wilmington, was born on the 5th day of May, 1837, in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. The log house in which he was born is still standing on the farm of Mahlon Wall, and has been used as a dwelling until quite recently. His father was born in Bucks County, Penn., and his mother in Chester County, same State. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends. They came to Ohio in 1826, landing from an open boat at Cincinnati, and afterward made their residence in Warren County for a few years, and then removed to Clinton. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Moore. Mr. Quinby's father's family, when he was two years of age, left Chester Township and moved to Adams Township, his father having purchased a farm there. He was the seventh child of a family of nine children, four girls and five boys. During his childhood and early manhood years, he worked on his father's farm, as usual with farmers' sons, and attended school through the winter months, probably averaging not more than four months' schooling each year,

until seventeen years of age. Soon after he was seventeen he left home by parental consent to learn the trade of a carpenter, and worked for several months at $9 per month, giving entire satisfaction to his employer. Afterward, having a desire for a better education, he spent a year at school near Annapolis, Parke Co., Ind., largely paying his own expenses for board, tuition, books and clothing from his own earnings. This school was under the management of the Society of Friends, and the superintendency of one of Indiana's most noted teachers, B. C. Hobbs, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers, of whom Mr. Quinby's sister, Josephine, was one. Here he acquired knowledge rapidly, had a good standing in his classes, and was a favorite with his classmates. He was robust and active; but few excelling him in a game of foot-ball. It was while he was attending school at that place that the struggle was in progress in Kansas to make it a free State, and about this time his political opinions and thoughts were crystallized into shape. His sympathies were on the side of those who were endeavoring to keep slavery out of the Territories lying north of the Missouri Compromise line, and although not a voter by several years, he took his place in the ranks of the then young Republican party that was rapidly forming throughout all the North. At the close of the school year in 1855, he was selected as one of the four students to discuss the following question: "The Dissolution of the Union is Preferable to the Extension of Slavery." He was assigned to the negative of the question, in the discussion of which he acquitted himself creditably. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and for twelve years there was not one but he taught more or less of the time—mostly through the fall and winter months. When not engaged in teaching for the next three years, he was working at carpentering, attending school or working on his father's farm. About this time he commenced reading law, thus occupying all his leisure hours. In the spring of 1860, he came to Wilmington, where he pursued his studies until August 21, of that year, when he was admitted to the bar by the District Court then in session. His means being limited, he did not attempt to engage in the practice of his profession until some years afterward, but continued teaching. In October, 1858, he cast his first ballot, voting for the Hon. Thomas Corwin for Congress. In the fall of 1860, the political excitement then running high, Mr. Quinby made his *debut* as a political speaker, participating in public speeches and discussions in both Clinton and Clermont Counties. He cast his first vote for President the following November, adjourning his school, and riding twenty miles to vote for Abraham Lincoln, and to attend the polls on election day. On January 12, 1862, he was married to Hannah Scott, the daughter of James Scott, who resided in Warren County, a few miles from Butlerville. He was then teaching at Deerfield, Warren County. Soon after, he was employed to teach at Mason, Warren Co., where he began housekeeping, and taught for a year. In April, 1865, having returned to Clinton County, he was elected one of the Justices of the Peace in Adams Township. He served for one year, and then, being about to remove to Wilmington, resigned. On March 1, 1867, Mr. Quinby opened a law office at Wilmington, where he has practiced since. About this time, he was appointed one of the Board of School Examiners of Clinton County, serving for two years as its able Secretary. His influence and acquaintance with the teachers of the county was large, having been for so many years a teacher himself. In April, 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Union Township, where he served for three years, declining a re-election. In 1870, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth Ohio District, for Clinton County, and collected the revenue due the Government until the revenue tax law was abolished. In 1875, he was the nominee of his party at the primary election as candidate for Representative, over six competitors, and was elected by over 1,000 majority. In 1877, he was again the nominee of the Republicans of Clinton County for the House of Representatives, and elected, receiving a few votes more than the candidate for Governor on the same ticket. Mr. Quinby commenced life quite poor, but by industry, economy and temperate habits, he has acquired a fair share of this world's goods, although he is not wealthy. He made a very valuable member of the House, being diligent in every work committed to his care. He was careful in the votes he cast, and in every measure adjudicated upon was governed in his

actions by what his conscience dictated to him to be right and proper. He was the author of the Quinby Local Option Bill, and the careful attention which he gave, not only to the bill, but to all questions of temperance, gained for him a State reputation as a friend of the temperance cause, and made him well known throughout the State. He labored with indefatigable energy to make his measure a success, but he was doomed to see his bill defeated on its passage, although he had the satisfaction of seeing the Republican party committed to the measure, and voting for its passage. His efforts on behalf of his bill awakened a strong public sentiment throughout the State in behalf of temperance legislation, that had long been dormant. Others who have since been members have introduced from time to time somewhat similar temperance measures, until it may be said that the great political party of which Mr. Quinby is an honored member is committed to the procurement of additional temperance legislation in Ohio, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, as is shown by the record of the party in the halls of legislation, and by the resolution relating thereto in the platform adopted at the Cleveland Convention in June, 1881. Mr. Quinby made many warm and attached friends during his two terms, not only among those of his own political faith, but of those who antagonized him in political creed. After his second term, Mr. Quinby declined a renomination, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the author of the History of Adams Township in this volume, and for its excellence we publicly extend him our thanks. I. W. Quinby is well known throughout Clinton and adjoining counties, and the esteem in which he is held can best be portrayed in the following sentence: He has honestly and conscientiously tried to do his duty in all his acts, public and private.

A. T. QUINN, physician and surgeon, Wilmington, was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 16, 1837. His father, Isaac Quinn, was a native of the "Old Dominion." In early life, he became a minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and in 1829 or 1830 located in Highland County, Ohio. He there became a student of medicine, and finally a licensed M. D., thus ministering both to the spiritual and physical wants of his patients. In the early part of his ministerial labors, he traveled a great deal, but after becoming a physician, confined his labors to certain localities. He died in 1844. Dr. Quinn's mother was Cynthia Witten, also a native of Virginia. She departed this life at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, about 1867 or 1868. Dr. Quinn was reared in Highland County, and obtained a classical education in the University of Ohio, at Athens, graduating in the class of 1859. He subsequently attended a series of lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from the latter institution in 1862. The same year, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, wherein he served till the fall of 1864. After being discharged, he came to Wilmington, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. His success has been very fair. Dr. Quinn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127 (I. O. O. F.), and of the great Republican party. He was married, in 1869, to Mary Fisher, a native of this county. Dr. Quinn and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

W. H. RANNELLS, Wilmington, the leading clothier of Clinton County, was born in Union Township, near Wilmington, September 1, 1846. His father, Thomas G. Rannells, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio in 1814, locating in Union Township, where he still resides. Mr. Rannells' mother was Massa J. Rannells, also a native of the Keystone State. Mr. Rannells was reared a "farmer's boy," obtaining his education in the district schools, and subsequently at Wilmington College, where he remained two years. He then attended a Commercial College at Oberlin, Ohio, as a student, and afterward as a teacher in penmanship for about one year. He graduated in the class of 1867, and then returned to Wilmington. Shortly after, he engaged in his present business, and in April, 1871, George P. Dunham became a full partner, the firm remaining as Rannells & Dunham until February, 1882, when Mr. Dunham was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth Ohio District, and disposed of his interest to Mr. Rannells. The firm of Rannells & Dunham

built up the largest clothing trade in this county, and to Mr. Rannells is due much of the success which the firm attained, and the trade of which he still holds. He is one of Wilmington's youngest and most prosperous merchants, and a man well respected by one and all. Politically Mr. Rannells is an ardent Republican. He was married, July 3, 1872, to Luella, daughter of John Matthews, Probate Judge of Clinton County. They have one daughter, Clara L.

L. D. REED, Wilmington, Treasurer of Clinton County, is a life resident of this county. He was born November 2, 1837, and is a son of William Reed, a prominent native farmer of this county, who died in 1864. Mr. Reed's mother was Mary Douglass, also a native of this county. She departed this life in 1842. Mr. Reed grew up on a farm, receiving a good education at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he remained four years, taking a scientific course. After leaving college, he taught school three or four years in this county, and was subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits four years. His political views had always been decidedly Republican, and in 1869 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, taking his office in February, 1870. He was re-elected and filled the office for six years. He then went to farming, which vocation he successfully followed till 1879, when he was elected to his present position. He was re-elected in the fall of 1881, and commences his second term this fall (1882). Mr. Reed is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic), also of the Chapter, No. 63. He was united in the bonds of holy wedlock, in 1861, to Mary C. Marble, a native of this county. They have two children—Anna B. and Frank R. Mrs. Reed is a faithful member of the Christian Church. Mr. Reed has made a good public officer, and his popularity among the people is unquestioned.

JONATHAN M. RICHARDSON, dealer in black and white walnut, and all hardwoods, Wilmington, was born at Dayton, Ohio, July 19, 1826. His father was Jacob W. Richardson, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1802. In early life, he was educated at Annapolis, Md., and subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Brady, of Pennsylvania. He first located at Dayton, Ohio, and in 1832, at Xenia. In 1835, he came to Wilmington, but went West the following year. He returned to Wilmington in 1845, where he practiced his profession till 1853. In the latter year he went West again, but came back again and subsequently located in Tennessee. In 1863, he removed to Grant County, Ind., where he still resides. He married Margarett Harwood, a native of England, who accompanied her parents to Ohio when quite young. Four children were born to this union, two now living—John W., a physician of Highland County, Ohio, since 1840, and our subject. Mrs. Richardson departed this life at Dayton, Ohio, in 1832. In 1836, his father married Charity Johnson, a native of this county, who is still living. The subject of this notice was reared mostly in Fayette County, Ind., and when twenty years of age came to Wilmington, assisting his father in a drug store one year. He then engaged as second clerk on the old J. M. White, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. In January, 1847, in company with his father, he started East, with a drove of fifty-four horses, for the market. He followed the wagon road, going via Zanesville, Wheeling, Washington (Penn.), Fredrickton, Md., Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Keyport, N. J., thence by vessel to New York City. During this long and wearisome journey, they crossed no railroad, and saw but one train of cars. That was a freight train on the road between Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Richardson stayed in the city twenty-four days, disposing of all but eleven head of horses. These he brought back to Philadelphia, where he sold nine, and came back by way of Chambersburg, arriving at home June 9 of the same year. He next entered his father's office and practiced medicine for three years. The life of a practitioner he did not like, and he therefore learned the carpenter trade (about 1851). He followed contracting and building till 1875, erecting some of the finest public and private buildings in the county. While working at his trade, he commenced buying and shipping cherry lumber, and subsequently made a contract to supply Mitchell & Rammelsburg, of Cincinnati, with walnut lumber. This business he has since followed, shipping to them as much as 200,000 feet at one time,

and one season selling to all parties $63,000 worth. During the last ten years, he has handled not less than from 200,000 to 300,000 feet of walnut lumber per annum. His largest market is in the East. Mr. Richardson owns 163 acres of good land in Union Township, near Wilmington, and eight acres in the corporate limits of the village. In the fall of 1881, he commenced the erection of a fine brick residence on West Locust street. The foundation is out of the "Clinton group" of rock found on Todd's Fork. The building is of brick, with a veranda entirely of cut stone. The window and door casings, also the main stairway, are from New York City. The wainscoting is of fine walnut, and the window glass imported directly from France. Mr. Richardson has one room fitted up especially for himself. He is a great lover of archæology, and takes a remarkable interest in the preservation of fossils and relics. He has opened fifty-six mounds in the State of Ohio, one of which has cost him $222 simply for excavating. His collection of curiosities and relics is one of the largest and finest in the State. He has also a very fine and valuable collection of coins. Mr. Richardson has been a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity since 1854, and is connected with Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127. He is neutral politically, always deeming it best to vote for those who will best serve the interests of the community. He was united in marriage September 7, 1847, to Mary J. Davis, a native of this county. They have two sons—James E., in business with his father, and Frank, who resides on the farm. In 1879, in company with Dr. L. B. Welch, Mr. Richardson issued "An Illustrated Description of Pre-Historic Relics Found near Wilmington, Ohio," which work gives an interesting account of the mound explorations made by the compilers in this county.

ADDISON P. RUSSELL, of Wilmington, was born in that town September 8, 1826, and is a son of Charles Russell, a native of Virginia and a scion of Revolutionary stock, who emigrated to Ohio early in the present century. Charles Russell was a merchant and manufacturer, and one of the prominent men of Wilmington for many years. His wife, Mary (McNabb) Russell, was a native of Ireland, but a descendant of the Scotch clan of McNabb. Charles Russell and his wife are both deceased, the former's death occurring at Wilmington, April 16, 1872, and the latter's at Middletown, Ohio, September 25, 1862. Their son, Addison, was reared and educated in his native place, attending the schools during winters until he was sixteen years of age. He then became an indentured apprentice in the office of the *Gazette*, at Zanesville, Ohio, remaining for a few years subsequent to November 9, 1842. Next taking editorial charge of of the Hillsboro *News*, he conducted that paper for one year, beginning July 1, 1845. From January, 1847, until July 1, 1852, he resided at Lebanon, but at the latter date returned to Wilmington and purchased a half-interest in the *Clinton Republican*, which he retained several years. In 1855, he was elected to the Legislature from Clinton County, serving two years. In 1857 and 1859, he was chosen by the Republicans of Ohio for Secretary of State, and in 1862 was appointed financial agent for Ohio in New York City, by Gov. Tod. He was re-appointed to the same office by Gov. Brough, 1864, and by Gov. Cox in 1866, since when he has not engaged in politics. His attention has for a number of years been engaged in literary labors, and Mr. Russell has become an author whose works are recommended by the best critics of the country. His first work was an anonymous publication, issued by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, in 1867, and entitled "Half Tints: Table D'Hote and Drawing Room." In 1875, the first edition of "Library Notes" appeared, published by Hurd & Houghton, of New York. This volume gained a wide reputation, and was commended near and far for its value and interest. The first edition was soon out of print, and in 1879 a second edition was published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston. His third work, "Thomas Corwin; a Sketch," was published in 1879, by Robert Clark & Co., of Cincinnati, and was warmly received by all who knew aught of the great orator and statesman. Mr. Russell's first volume, "Half Tints, etc.," has been long out of print. He at present resides in Wilmington, enjoying the content of a leisure well earned, and is looked upon as a thorough gentleman, an excellent scholar and a substantial citizen.

JOHN S. SAVAGE, of Savage & Smith, attorneys at law, Wilmington, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 30, 1841. His father was James

Savage, born in 1804, and in early life was a school teacher. He is now engaged in farming in Wayne Township, this county. Mr. Savage's mother was Frances Battson, born in Kentucky May 30, 1813, and a daughter of the Rev. Robert Battson, a minister of the Christian Church. John S. Savage grew to manhood in Ohio, coming to Clinton County in 1853. He obtained a fair English education, and his first vocation was that of a school teacher, which profession he followed five years. During this time, he devoted his spare moments to the study of law, and on May 18, 1865, he was admitted to practice at the bar. The same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Savage opened a law office at Wilmington, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The firm of Savage & Smith (Simeon G. Smith) is one of the best known in Clinton County, and enjoys a large and remunerative practice. Mr. Savage has always been a strong Democrat, casting his first vote for George B. McClellan, in 1864. In the fall of 1874, he was nominated by the Democracy for Congress, from this district. His opponent was John Q. Smith, and the district was largely Republican. In the face of all this, the popularity of Mr. Savage with the people was fully established by his being elected by a majority of 1,162 votes, thus showing that the people had faith in his honesty and uprightness, and would elect him irrespective of party. He declined a second nomination. Mr. Savage is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 52 (Masonic), also of the Chapter. He is a Knight Templar, and connected with Miami Commandery, No. 22, of Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Savage was united in marriage, December 31, 1868, to Lydia Ayers, a native of this county. Of their four children, two are living—William H. and G. LeRoy. Charles and Lawrence are deceased. Mrs. Savage is a member of the Christian Church.

L. D. SAYRES, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Wilmington and Clinton County, was born in the village of Wilmington, August 31, 1841. His father was H. D. Sayres, a native of New Jersey, who came to Ohio in 1830. He was a hatter by trade, and is still living. Mr. Sayres mother was Miss E. Baker, a native of Ohio. Mr. Sayres was reared in Wilmington, and educated in private schools. In 1857, he commenced in his present business, as a clerk for Fife, Sayres & Fife. In 1860, the firm became Fife & Sayres (his father being the junior partner). In 1862, the firm became Fife, Sayres & Co. (our subject being the "Co." of the firm). In 1865, the firm of H. D. Sayres & Co. took charge of the business, and in 1869, Mr. Sayres purchased his father's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He is the second oldest salesman and merchant in the village, and enjoys a trade as large as any in his line of goods, in the county. In 1861, Mr. Sayres enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and shortly after was placed in hospital service. He was subsequently placed in the commissary department, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, where he finished his two years' war service. Mr. Sayres is a supporter of the principles set forth by the Republican party, and at present is one of the village Councilmen. He is also connected with the Royal Areanum. He was married, September 14, 1864, to Phebe G. Bailey, of Cincinnati. They have four children—Lillie C., Clara B., Essie and Lida. Mrs. Sayres and children are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Sayres' mother still resides in the village, and enjoys excellent health.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD, SR., proprietor Schofield's Woolen Mill, Wilmington, was born in England November 21, 1822. His father was James Schofield, a manufacturer of woolen goods. His mother having died when quite young, Mr. Schofield accompanied his father and family—which consisted of seven sons and two daughters—to America, about the year 1838. The father died in 1845 or 1846. The subject of this sketch learned his trade when but eight years of age, with his father, in England. He has worked at it ever since—over half a century. He resided in Philadelphia, Penn., some years, but in 1860 removed to Columbus, Ohio. Soon after, he came to Wilmington, and purchased the mill property now owned and operated by him, a history of which will be found in the chapter on the Industrial Interests of Wilmington. Mr. Schofield has met with very gratifying success since coming to Wilmington, and is the largest manufacturer of woolen goods in Clinton County. Has always been

a Republican, never having voted but for one Democratic candidate. He was married, in 1844, to Ann Roth, a native of England. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are living—Miriam, wife of Charles S. Outcalt; Lizzie, wife of N. S. O'Neal; John, a dentist, at El Paso, Ill.; and Frank, who has charge of the woolen mill. Mrs. Schofield is a worthy member of the Christian Church.

NATHAN H. SIDWELL, Physician and Surgeon, Wilmington, was born at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, October 18, 1840. His father was James Sidwell, a native of Kentucky, who accompanied his parents to Ohio when but a child. He was a physician by profession, and practiced medicine till his death, October 10, 1866. Dr. Sidwell's mother was Lueinda Newkirk, a native of this State. She departed this life in July, 1876. The subject of this notice was reared in Georgetown, receiving his education at the high school of his native village. He commenced the study of medicine when quite young, and attended a series of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. He subsequently graduated from the Miami Medical College (Regular), in the spring of 1871. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the following January (1863) was made Assistant Surgeon in the regular army, in which he served till the date of his discharge, June, 1864. He returned to Georgetown, where he resided till 1866. In the latter year, he removed to Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and thence, in August, 1867, to Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio. In October, 1873, Dr. Sidwell located in Wilmington, where he has succeeded in establishing a fine practice. He spent the winter of 1876-77 at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, where he gained a valuable amount of information to be used in his practice. Dr. Sidwell is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, Miami Valley Medical Society, Secretary of the Clinton County Medical Society, and Physician to the Cinton County Infirmary. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and his political views are Republican. Dr. Sidwell was united in marriage, in August, 1864, to Annie E. Krute, a native of Georgetown, Ohio. Eight children were born to this union, four living—Louie, Carrie, Mary and Dawson. On February 24, 1882, Dr. Sidwell suffered the loss of his estimable companion. Mrs. Sidwell was a member of the Christian Church, and a lady much esteemed by one and all. Dr. Sidwell is also a member of the Christian denomination, and a Deacon in that body.

ROBERT SKIMMING, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Alleghany County, Md., June 3, 1830. He was a son of Anthony and Mary (McDow) Skimming, who were born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1818, and settled in Alleghany County, Md., where they lived till the autumn of 1836, when they came to Wilmington, and in 1839 removed to Washington Township, where they died, the former April 22, 1855, and the latter on the 16th of the same month. Mr. Skimming, whose name heads this sketch, passed his early life and manhood on his father's farm, and was educated in the district schools and Wilmington Academy. At the early age of eighteen, he embarked in the teaching profession, which he followed successfully for six years. Through the pursuit of this business, he laid the basis of his present possessions. In 1860, he engaged in merchandising in Burtonville, and continued in that business till October, 1875, when he retired to farming and stock-raising, which he has since followed with marked success. He owns a valuable farm of 270 acres, which is adorned with a very commodious frame residence, besides other good improvements. Mr. Skimming is a man of much enterprise, and is regarded as one of the most influential farmers. He has served his county in various official relations to the highest satisfaction of the public. In 1873, he was elected Infirmary Director, and has ever since been a useful and able member of that body. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Union Township one term, and has filled various minor offices. December 6, 1853, he celebrated his marriage with Miss Mary E. Babb, the eldest daughter of Henry and Matilda (Woodruff) Babb, and a native of Union Township, where she was born June 16, 1830. This union was blessed with four children, as follows: Emma, born November 26, 1854; Samuel H., born February 25, 1858; Charles W., born August 14, 1866, and Wilbert, born January

10, 1872. Mrs. Skimming's father was born in Virginia, and was brought by his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Babb, to Clinton County, when an infant. He was cruelly assassinated at Wilmington on the evening of February 25, 1863, by John McCourter, a radical secessionist, on account of his pure Union sentiment. Mrs. Babb was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Woodruff, who were among the earliest pioneers of Clinton County. Mrs. Babb departed this life January 25, 1830. Mr. Woodruff was a man of considerable prominence in the early history of Wilmington, and at one time held the office of Sheriff of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Skimming are consistent members of the Baptist Church of Wilmington. Mr. Skimming's political views are Republican.

JOHN C. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff of Clinton County, Wilmington, was born in Adams Township, December 30, 1843. His father was Daniel Smith, a native of North Carolina, born in 1809. He accompanied his father, Conrad Smith, to Clinton County when but eighteen months old. He grew up in Adams Township and was a farmer there till his death, in March, 1880. He owned a farm of 100 acres, and was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Smith's mother was Anna M. Hartman. She was born in Virginia, in 1816, and was the mother of five children, one daughter and four sons. The oldest son, George H., was elected Sheriff of Clinton County in 1877, and died February 24. 1878, while in office. Joseph H. is a farmer of Adams Township, and James E. is a merchant at Ogden, in Adams Township. The daughter, Mary E., died in 1863, at the age of nine years. Three of the boys, George H., Joseph H. and our subject, were members of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the two former serving four years each and the latter eighteen months (being a recruit). Mrs. Smith is still living and resides with our subject. John C. Smith was reared on the old homestead farm, and in early life clerked a little and also traveled some. He remained on the farm till January 1, 1879, when he came to Wilmington and received the appointment of Deputy to W. E. Kenrick, Sheriff of Clinton County, which position he now holds. He is a member of Wilmington Lodge and Chapter (Masonic), and of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127, and Hiawatha Encampment, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), having passed all the chairs in the latter fraternity. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and, politically, a Republican. He was united in marriage, December 30, 1880, to Mary B. McKay, a native of Trimble County, Ky. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES E. SNOWDEN, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in the State of Maryland, October 19, 1836. He is the son of Richard and Mary (West) Snowden, natives of Maryland, of English descent, who emigrated to Ohio in 1837 and located in Clinton County. Our subject received his education in the graded schools of Ohio. His early life was spent as a teacher in the public schools but farming has been his principal occupation. He was married in 1862 to Rachel Linton, a daughter of Seth Linton, of Union Township. By this union six children were born, of whom the following four survive—Mary, Alton, Seth M. and Sarah A. Mr. Snowden is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. He is the owner of 115 acres of land which he has secured by his own exertions.

PHILIP SOCKMAN, Wilmington, maker of boots and shoes, East Main street, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 4, 1837. His father, George J. Sockman, was a native of Germany, and came to America between 1823 and 1830. He located in Fairfield County, where he still resides, in the eighty-third year of his life. Mr. Sockman's mother was Margaret Ditler, also a native of Germany; they were married in Germany and nine children were born to them, our subject being the third son and eighth child. He was reared to manhood in Fairfield County, obtaining a good English education in the public schools. At seventeen years of age, he commenced learning his present trade at Hamburg, and a year later went to Waterloo, Fayette Co., Ohio, where he finished his trade. He remained in that village eighteen years, working at his trade. In April, 1874, he came to Wilmington, where he has since resided, and succeeded in building up a steady and remunerative trade. Mr. Sockman is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 127 (I. O. O. F.), and Hiawatha

Encampment, No. 70. He is a stanch Republican. Mr. Sockman was united in marriage, November 20, 1859, to Joanna Nutt, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. Two children have been given them, one living—John O. Mrs. Sockman is a member of the Christian Church at Waterloo, Fayette Co., Ohio.

J. J. STAGG, Wilmington, of Stagg & Abell, proprietors West House, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 3, 1819. His father was Thomas Stagg, a native of New York, who located in Ohio in 1808. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1833. Mr. Stagg's mother was Susannah Howlett, a native of Vermont. She departed this life in 1868. Mr. Stagg was reared in Hamilton County, and is thoroughly conversant with the early history of Cincinnati. He was a farmer in early life, and came to Clinton County in September, 1858. He took possession of the present hotel (then the Gates House), in 1865, and has since been its proprietor. In 1878, Harvey H. Abell was admitted as a partner, and the firm has prospered very well. Mr. Stagg was made a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity in 1850, and is now a member of Dove Lodge, No. 234, of Mount Washington, Ohio. He was married in 1839. Mr. Stagg was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

OBADIAH STEPHENS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Morris County, N. J., April 22, 1813. He is the son of Ebenezer and Maria (Phoenix) Stephens, natives of New Jersey, of English and German descent. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. Our subject's sole education was obtained from Webster's spelling book, studied in the little log schoolhouse of early days. In early childhood he manifested wonderful energy and bravery and these characteristics followed him through life. He takes pleasure in relating the following incident of his school days: During his early school days, the larger boys carried a fire-stick into the school-room one day, and when the stick had burned partially through they were vainly endeavoring to break it in order that it might be put into the old fire-place, little Obadiah seeing their efforts were fruitless rose from his seat, ran to the fire-place and jumping on the fire-stick succeeded in breaking it to the satisfaction of the larger boys. He then walked complacently to his seat and was at once recalled by the teacher and, fearing a flogging which he knew would be severe from that teacher, he reluctantly went to the teacher's desk. Instead of punishing him for his breach of discipline, the teacher took a bottle of whisky from his desk and gave the youth a drink, thus showing his approval of the lad's efforts. Mr. Stephen's father was a millwright by trade and occupied himself also in farming. Our subject followed farming for a time and subsequently operated a distillery, the latter proving very successful. He purchased 100 acres where he now lives, and by dint of great industry he has added to it from time to time until he now owns 430 acres. He came to Clinton County in 1847. On April 13, 1837, he married in Warren County Susannah Ireland. She was a native of Frederick County, Virginia, of Scotch-English descent. They were blessed with four children, viz., Ann Eliza, Emeline, Frances I. and John. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Odd Fellow fraternity and of the Democratic party. His paternal grandmother was a native of Wales, and lived to reach ninety-seven years of age, when she received a fall which resulted in her death. She left 144 descendants at her death. Previous to her death she was enabled to say to her daughter: "Daughter, arise and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter has a son." Thus it will be seen that she was the first of five generations then living.

JESSE G. STARBUCK, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co, Ohio, October 8, 1819. His paternal great grandparents were Thomas and Rachel Starbuck, he born on Nantucket Island May 12, 1707, and died February 2, 1777, and she born in 1710 and died May 31, 1789. His grandfather, Hezekiah Starbuck, was born on Nantucket Island, April 10, 1749, and on November 19, 1771, he married Mary ———. He was a seafaring man, and for a part of his life was a Captain of a whaling vessel. He was on a cruise when the Revolutionary war broke out, and on his return he had great difficulty in entering the harbor which was blockaded by the enemy. In 1785, he emigrated to Guilford County, N. C., where he raised his

family and where his wife died June 9, 1806. He afterward removed to Clinton County where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 10th of June, 1830. Mr. Starbuck's father, Gayer, was born on Nantucket Island August 10, 1777, and removed with his parents to North Carolina, where he spent the early part of his life. He learned the blacksmith's trade and for many years followed that avocation. He was married January 17, 1799, by permission of the New Garden Monthly Meeting, to Susannah, daughter of Jesse and Hannah Dillon. By this marriage five sons and five daughters were born, of whom one son died, aged twenty-two years, and the rest married and raised families. He removed to Ohio in 1807, and settled temporarily in the edge of Greene County, near where Paintersville now is, but in 1810 they came to Clinton County (then an unbroken forest) and located where our subject now lives. Here they remained until their death, he December 30, 1866, and she March 12, 1861. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Jesse Dillon, of Irish descent, was born in North Carolina, in October, 1753, and on April 29, 1778, married Hannah Ruckman, who was born March 20, 1754, to Joseph and Sarah Ruckman. They came to Ohio in 1807, and settled in the wilderness on land now owned by John T. Starbuck. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the township, and was married at Fairfield Meeting, Hendricks County, Ind., on October 20, 1842, to Amy Cox, daughter of Harmon and Martha Cox. She was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 1, 1823, and moved to Hendricks County with her parents when a child. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. S. settled on the farm where they now reside in this township. For the first ten years of his married life Mr. S. was engaged in running a steam saw-mill which had a run of buhrs attached for grinding corn. The balance of his life has been devoted to farming. They have raised a family of five children, their other children having died in early life. The survivors are Adin L., born May 10, 1844, and married October 12, 1865, to Louisa M. Pidgeon, who was born in Guilford County, N. C., November 21, 1847, to Charles and Catharine Pidgeon; they have seven children, viz.: Nellie May (an adopted daughter), Mary Amy, Ernest, Correna, Inez, Leola and Mamie. Mr. Starbuck's second son, Asa, was born March, 1846, and on June 25, 1868, married Almira Custis, daughter of John W. and Louisa (Smith) Custis. She was born October 28, 1846, and by her eight children were born, viz.: Nettie M., Laura B., Adin C., Jesse C., Sarah A., Cora D., Marion R. and Louisa A. The third child, Martha, was born January 29, 1848, and on February 16, 1876, married William D. Moorman, born April 3, 1845, to Samuel and Lucy (Johnson) Moorman, and by him she has one child, Charles R. Mr. Starbuck's fourth child, William R., was born May 12, 1858, and graduated in the Wilmington College; he is now teaching school. The fifth and youngest child is Jesse H., born November 11, 1864, and is now assisting his father on the farm while attending the public school. Mr. Starbuck is a good husband, a kind father and an intelligent and moral citizen. He has dealt liberally with his children, giving them good educational advantages and the means of starting in life. He is one of Clinton County's best and most successful farmers and stands high in the estimation of the people.

JOHN T. STARBUCK, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, October 6, 1822. He was the son of Latham and Sarah (Milton) Starbuck, natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clinton County in 1811. They had a family of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, of whom our subject was the fourth. He received a limited schooling while his people were relieving the land of the timber and underbrush, very often being obliged to absent himself from school to help them. He selected farming for his life occupation, but for a short time followed carpentering. In his farm work he has met with marked success, being now possessor of 222 acres of good farm land. He was married in 1852 to Margaret Shields, a native of Union Township, and daughter of William Shields, who came to this county with his wife in 1806. His marriage was blessed with four children, viz.: Josephine, wife of Samuel T. Compton, of this county; William, married and farming in this township; Clara A. and Albert. The family are all members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Starbuck is a man who ranks high among

the farming community of Clinton County, and all he has was made principally by his personal exertions.

NATHAN STARBUCK, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 13, 1826. He is the son of Latham and Sarah (Milton) Starbuck, natives of North Carolina, of English descent. He was educated in the common schools and chose farming for a life occupation, but owned and conducted a saw-mill from 1866 to 1869. He is the inventor of Starbuck's Ditching Machine for cutting the trenches in which drain tile are laid. This machine is operated by two men and six horses, and is capable of cutting forty rods of trenches per hour. It is a perfect success and has been awarded two medals for merit, but it has not as yet reached extensive sale on account of the inventor's farm operations preventing him from pushing it on the market. Mr. Starbuck was married in 1849 to Ruth Underwood, who died in 1854, leaving two children. He was again married in 1857 to Sarah Hoddy, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Samuel H., Clifford K. and Eddie L. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican. He was the seventh child of a family of twelve children.

JOSEPH N. STEVENS, Superintendent of the Clinton County Infirmary, Wilmington, was born in Marion Township, this county, September 15, 1833. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Collins, natives of Virginia and of English descent. Mr. Stevens was reared on a farm in Marion Township, receiving a fair education in the public schools. He engaged in farming when young and followed that vocation until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in Capt. Dennison's company, and served till June 13, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He was under Gen. Thomas, and was mostly engaged in guarding railroads. During his war service, Mr. Stevens suffered the loss of the fingers on one hand, which disabled him at the time. He was a mail carrier for eight years, and during this time (1876) his eldest son, Alva A., was drowned while crossing a swollen stream. In 1880, Mr. Stevens was appointed to his present position by the Board of County Commissioners. He is Republican in politics and has formerly officiated as Constable and Assessor of Marion Township. He now owns a good farm of 100 acres in Marion Township and a house and lot in Westboro. He was married in 1865 to Melissa M. Manker, born in Highland County, Ohio, February 15, 1834, and a daughter of Hiram Manker, of that county. Six children have been given them, five living—Eberly C., Emma E., Effie A., Otto D. and Charles L. Mr. Stevens and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, in which denomination Mr. S. has been class teacher and Superintendent of Sunday school for a number of years.

FRANK STEPHENS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 30, 1842. He is the son of Obadiah and Susannah (Ireland) Stephens, He received his education in the common schools, and chose the occupation of farming which he still follows. He was married in 1867, to Sarah Gallaher, a native of Clinton County, and a daughter of an early Ohio settler. By this marriage four children were born, viz.: Charles M., Minnie May, John Hawey and Edwin Forrest. Mr. Stephens is a prominent Democrat and a successful farmer.

JOHN J. STEWART, dealer in fresh meats, corner Main and Mulberry streets, Wilmington, was born in Richland Township, Clinton County, Ohio, September 2, 1849. He is a son of Jacob Stewart, also a native of this county, probably Wilson Township. He was a farmer by occupation, but died when our subject was quite small. His mother was Mary Greer, a native of this county. Some time after Mr. Stewart's death, she married Joseph Wakefield, and now resides at Xenia, Ohio. Our subject was the youngest of three children, two boys and one girl, all of whom are living. When ten years of age, his mother married again, and he hired out to work on a farm, following that occupation for seven or eight years. He then learned the trade of a brick mason, and worked at it in Washington Court House, Lebanon and Wilmington, for many years. In 1869, he permanently located in Wilmington, and in 1873 opened a meat shop and commenced present business. Although a young man, and having many obstacles to overcome, Mr. Stewart has been uniformly successful in business, and is now

enjoying a good trade. He is a member of the Wilmington Fire Department, and is neutral in politics, always deeming it right to cast his vote for the best man, irrespective of party. In Presidential and State campaigns, he votes with the Republican party. Mr. Stewart was married in 1869, to Mary Davis, a native of this county. They have three children—Maria, Allen and Jennie, all attending the public schools. Mrs. Stewart is a regular attendant on the services of the Society of Friends.

FREDERICK STOLTZ, a farmer of this township, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 28, 1849. He is a son of John and Fannie Stoltz, also natives of Germany. They came to America in 1851, locating in Adams Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, and he still resides on a farm of his own. Mrs. Stoltz departed this life, in 1872. When young, Mr. Stoltz hired out to work on a farm for nine months at $14 per month. He then worked by the year, and subsequently rented land for five years. He now owns over seventy-two acres of land, the result of his own individual industry and economy. Mr. Stoltz is the proprietor of the Wilmington Eastern Dairy, and keeps an average of fourteen cows to supply his customers with pure, fresh milk. He is a Republican, and unmarried. His sister, Callie, resides with him, and takes charge of his household affairs.

FELIX G. SLONE, senior member of Slone, Walker & Mills, attorneys at law, Wilmington, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 28, 1826. His father was William Slone, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Clinton County in 1850, and resided there till his death, in 1872. Mr. Slone's mother was Rachel Mann, who was born in Butler Co., Ky., November 2, 1800. She is still living and resides at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Slone came to this county when twenty years of age, entering Mayberry Academy, of the Society of Friends, at Martinsville, and subsequently attending a select school, where his literary education was obtained. While going to school he commenced the study of law, and in 1855 passed examination and was admitted to practice. He resided in Brown County, Ohio, engaged in the practice of his profession, until 1861. In that year, he enlisted in the Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and October 10, of the same year, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K. On January 1, 1862, he was made First Lieutenant, and February 12 was made Captain of the company. He officiated in the latter capacity till 1864, when he resigned his commission, and came home (as he thought) to die. He had caught the ague in the trenches before Vicksburg, and for the next three years suffered from the effects of this exposure. It finally culminated in the asthma, from which Mr. Slone has been a constant sufferer since. Mr. Slone went to Georgetown, Brown County, where he resided till 1865. He then came to Wilmington, and formed a partnership with T. O. Hildebrant, in the practice of law. This gentleman was an old friend and schoolmate, and served as Captain of Company F, of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, till 1865, when he was made Adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1876, Mr. Slone formed a copartnership with Lewis J. Walker, and in February, 1880, F. B. Mills was admitted to the firm. Mr. Slone is a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity; has been through the Masonic order, but is not now a working member of that body. Mr. Slone is a great reader, and has one of the best private libraries in Clinton County. He was married, August 28, 1848, to Kate Hodson, a native of this county. Six children have born to them—Margaret, Orville, Oliver P., Rachel, Anna and Lucy, all of whom have "passed to the other side." Mrs. Slone is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Slone is a strong Republican.

WILLIAM J. STRUBLE, Wilmington, Secretary of the Champion Bridge Company of Wilmington, was born in Sussex County, N. J., September 19, 1831. His father, John D. Struble, was also a native of New Jersey, and during his life followed the several vocations of a merchant, mill owner and farmer. He departed this life May 21, 1875. Mr. Struble's mother was Mary Headley, a native of "Jersey," and at present a resident of Knox County, Ohio. Mr. Struble accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ohio, in 1832, where he was reared. He obtained a good education in Dennison University, at Grandville. He subsequently became a farmer, and afterward a

merchant at Frederiektown, Ohio. In 1865, he removed to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., and resided on a farm near that place four years. In 1869, he came back to Ohio, and operated a saw and grist mill at Fredericktown for some time. Desiring to experiment in Southern farming, he purchased a tract of land in Lewis County, Ky., in 1875, where he resided till the fall of 1878. In the latter year, he came back to this State, and engaged in the real estate business. In the spring of 1879, Mr. Struble became a member of the Champion Bridge Company, and soon after was elected its Secretary, now serving in that position. Mr. Struble has always shown an absorbing interest in matters pertaining to the religious growth of the community in which he may reside, and is now a Trustee of the Baptist Church of Wilmington, and Superintendent of its Sabbath School. He is Democratic in his political faith, but a firm believer in Prohibition. While a resident of Fredericktown, Ohio, he officiated as Mayor, also Justice of the Peace for two or three years. Mr. Struble was married, January 11, 1857, to Mary U. Beers. Of the six children born to them, four are living—Flora, Mary A., Burr B. and Charles H. Mrs. Struble and two children are members of the Baptist denomination.

GEORGE B. TALBERT, engaged in buying and shipping walnut lumber, Wilmington, was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 8, 1837. His father was Addison Talbert, a native of Virginia, and a school teacher by profession. He came to Ohio about 1829, locating in Greene County, where he resided till his death, March 30, 1848. His mother was Elizabeth Schnebly, a native of Maryland, who accompanied her father to Ohio when but a child. Five children were born to them—two now living—our subject and John, the latter a farmer residing in Greenwood County, Kan. Mrs. Talbert died in 1858. The subject of this biographical sketch was reared in Greene County, Ohio, and when young learned the carriage maker's trade of Bellbrook, in his native county. He remained at that trade about ten years, and then commenced dealing in lumber at Xenia. After a two years' stay at the latter place, in 1872 he came to Wilmington and commenced dealing in pine lumber. He ran the lumber yard now owned by Alpha Gallup until 1880, when he sold it to Mr. Gallup. Since then, Mr. Talbert has been engaged in buying walnut logs, sawing them and shipping the lumber to dealers and manufacturers in Toledo, Indiana and New York. Mr. Talbert is a member of Wilmington Lodge (Masonic), No. 52, and of the Republican party. He was married in 1874 to Martha H., daughter of Jonas Stump, of Warren County, Ohio, and a grand-daughter of William Smalley, an early pioneer hunter of Southern Ohio, and a contemporary of Boone and Kenton. Only two children of William Smalley are living to-day, Mrs. Stump and her sister, Mrs. Steans, both residing in Indiana. One son, Freeman Smalley, was a Baptist minister, and removed to Illinois, and subsequently to Texas, where he was living at the commencement of the rebellion. He was a stanch Union man, which position soon caused him much annoyance and trouble. He was threatened with death, but exhibited such a bold front that the rebels feared to touch him. By the request of his children, he finally removed to Kansas, where he lived till his death, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Talbert is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

HENRY C. TAYLOR, Wilmington, engineer of Fulton, Crane & Peters' gristmill, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 15, 1849. His father, John Taylor, was a native of England, and an engineer by trade. He followed the sea for thirteen years, and was engineer of the first steam vessel that plied between Dover and Calais, in the English Channel. He came to Ohio at an early day, and is now residing at Coshocton, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Taylor's mother was Maria Kelshaw, a native of England. She is living, now in her seventieth year. John Taylor was the father of twenty-four children, twelve now living, and nine being full brothers and sisters of our subject. One sister, Maggie, was the *fiancee* of Prof. Washington Donaldson at the time of his fatal balloon ascension from Chicago, in 1875. Our subject, when six years of age, went to Kentucky, to reside with an uncle. Three years later he went to Mellville, Ohio; thence to Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Altona, Parker's Landing, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. At New Philadelphia, Ohio, he engaged to fire an engine. He learned the

machinist trade at Lockport, N. Y., and built the engine now used in running the press of the Wilmington *Journal*. From Lockport, he went to Dayton, Ohio; thence to Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, working at his trade at different shops in those cities. He was in the boiler explosion at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1873, but suffered no serious injury. On April 3, 1874, Mr. Taylor came to Wilmington, and ran a machine shop one year. He was then employed by the Champion Iron Bridge Company two and a half years, and in 1878 accepted his present position. He is a firm Republican in politics. Mr. Taylor was married in 1874, to Jennie O. Tucker, a native of Springfield Center, near Otsego Lake, Otsego Co., N. Y. They have one son—Harry M. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. TELFAIR. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest and most respected members of the Clinton County bar. He was born at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, June 16, 1829. His father, Isaiah Telfair, was a native of Kentucky. In early life, he became a midshipman in the United States Navy, and was with Commodore Decatur during the famous "Algerian expedition." He subsequently became an honored member of the medical fraternity, and located in Highland County, Ohio, about 1827. Some years after (1838), he came to Clinton County, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1872, the year of his death. In the early part of his medical career he served as assistant physician of the Virginia Insane Asylum, at Stanton, and while a resident there became acquainted with, and married, Jane A. Boys, a native of Stanton. W. B. Telfair was reared in this county, and when fourteen years of age was sent to school at Washington College, Washington, Penn., when the Hon. James G. Blaine was also a student at that institution of learning. Mr. Telfair graduated in the regular course, in 1848, and then returned home. Resolving to follow a professional career, he selected the practice of law as his future life-work, and immediately entered upon its study. A year later, he went to Chancellorsville, Va., where he entered the Law Department of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1851. He returned to Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe in the spring of 1852. He commenced the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, and soon after became a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, then numbering among its members Stanley Matthews, Manning F. Force, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Spofford, present Librarian of Congress; Blackwell, who subsequently married Lucy Stone; and others of equal celebrity. A few months after locating at Cincinnati, Mr. Telfair came to Wilmington, and formed a law partnership with Judge Hinkson, with whom he remained two years. He then retired from active practice for awhile, but resumed his practice with Benjamin Fuller, the law firm being Fuller & Telfair. In 1853, he married Elizabeth Peyton, and soon after removed to Virginia, the native State of his wife, where he resided some years. After his return to Clinton County he "farmed it" one year, but once more resumed his practice (1858), to which he has since given his entire time and attention. He was in partnership with Judge Robert B. Harlan from June 1, 1869, to 1871, and subsequently with Judge James Sloan, of Hillsboro, which relationship continued until the latter's death, September 18, 1873. The firm of Telfair & Hayes (Melville Hayes) was formed May 18, 1874, and dissolved October 11, 1875. Since then Mr. Telfair has been alone in his practice. Mr. Telfair is a strong Democrat, and has been an able warrior in the contest for party rule. While a resident of Madison County, Ohio, he ran for Congress against the old veteran, Tom Corwin, but the large Republican majority in the district, and the undoubted popularity and political strength of his opponent, proved the contest to be almost a one-sided affair, although our subject polled the entire Democratic vote. At present, Mr. Telfair is president of the School Board of Wilmington, and was formerly a Counciliman. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and is a trustee at present writing. Mr. Telfair is the oldest ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County, and a man well respected by all. Of the four children born to him, three are living—William, an attorney, Susan and John. Ann is deceased.

D. B. VAN PELT, a member of the law firm of Mills & Van Pelt, is a life resident of this county. He was born April 26, 1851. His father, Cyrus Van Pelt, was a na-

tive of Highland County, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. In the fall of 1864, he entered Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Voluntcer Infantry as a private soldier to assist in suppressing our monstrous rebellion, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., from consumption eontracted while in the service, at the age of forty-three years and three months. The mother of Mr. Van Pelt was Mary A., daughter of Gideon Fuller, an honored pioneer of this county, and a sister of William and Benijah Fuller, at one time prominent attorneys of the Clinton County bar, but now deceased. Mrs. Van Pelt departed this life March 15, 1867. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in early life, and subsequently the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the scientific course in the summer of 1874. Having resolved to make the practice of law his future work during life, he commenced its study, and for two years read with Bolton & Schauck, of Dayton, Ohio. On April 10, 1878, he was admitted to practice, and immediately opened an office at Wilmington. In August of the same year he formed a copartnership with Levi Mills, which relationship has continued to the present time, and has proven mutually agreeable, both socially and financially. Mr. Van Pelt has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and at present is connected with both the county and village Boards of School Examiners. Politically, his faith is placed in the Republican party. He was married July 27, 1876, to Florence, daughter of James W. Farrand, one of the oldest pioneers of this county. They have three children—Stanley F., Paul J., and Mary A. Mrs. Van Pelt is a member of the Christian Church.

CALVIN R. VANTRESS, P. O. Wilmington, is a rising young farmer of this township, and a life resident of Clinton County. He was born June 8, 1842, and is a son of Richard and Deborah (Howland) Vantress, natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., and of English parentage. Mr. Vantress was raised like the average farmer boy, and obtained the rudiments of a good English education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He has been a farmer through life, and owns a good farm in Iowa. Mr. Vantress is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and is a School Director in his district. He was united in marriage September 27, 1866, to Nancy Haines, a native of Union Township. They have six children — four daughters and two sons—Ida O., May Emma, Calvin, Lydia D., Nancy A., and an infant son, William R. Mr. Vantress and family are members of the Friends' Church. He is a young man of more than ordinary executive ability, and highly esteemed by all.

JAMES M. VERNON, P. O. Wilmington, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, June 5, 1849. He lived on a farm until sixteen years of age, but spent about six months out of each year, after he was twelve years of age, in study and preparations for college, under the direction of a private instructor. In 1866, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, as a student, and remained in that institution four years. In 1870, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1871 removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he continued his business career. In July, 1872, he was granted a patent on a compensation journal, which was his own invention, and which is now largely used in most of the leading sewing machines. In the spring of 1874, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., to accept a situation on the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette* as a reporter. In the fall of 1875, he resigned his situation on the *Gazette* to accept the financial and commercial editorship of the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*. In 1876, he started the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, which paper he conducted in addition to his work on the *Daily Dispatch*. In the fall of 1876, the *Dispatch* added to its columns a River Department, and Mr. Vernon was placed in charge of the department, in addition to his other work on the paper. In the spring of 1877, he resigned his situation on the *Dispatch*, to accept the editorship of the Wilmington (Ohio) *Journal*, of which John Tudor was the proprietor. In February, 1880, he bought a half-interest in the *Journal*, and in December of the same year he purchased the other half of the paper, and is now both its editor and proprietor. In 1877, when Mr. Vernon moved to Wilmington, Ohio, he took with him the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, which paper he has continued to publish regularly, and of which he is also the editor and proprietor. Mr. Vernon was married to Lena B. Tudor, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 14, 1875.

GEORGE WADE, JR., P. O. Wilmington, an old settler of Union Township, was born in Western Virginia in April, 1824. His parents were James and Susannah Wade, natives of the "Old Dominion." Mr. Wade was reared on a farm, and has continued in that business through life. He received a fair education in the public schools of West Virginia and Ohio, coming to Clinton County in 1836. He located in the timber of Union Township, but has his land now very well improved. Mr. Wade was united in marriage in 1873 to Mrs. Mary J. (Carter) Holley. They have three children—Cyrus, Lydia E. and Carrie Etta.

ABEL WALKER, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, July 28, 1819. He is the son of Azel and Hannah (Jackson) Walker, natives of Frederick County, Va., who immigrated to Ohio in 1804, and located in Union Township in 1805, where they raised a family of ten children. Our subject has devoted his life to farming, in which occupation he has met with good success, being now possessed of a fine and well improved farm upon which he resides. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary J. Patterson, a native of Greene County, and daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Patterson, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. Five children were the issue of this marriage, viz.: Hannah, Tacy P., Sarah H., Louise C. and Elizabeth A. Mrs. Walker previous to her marriage was a teacher in the common schools. Her father came to Clinton County in 1818, and died in 1874, at the residence of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Walker take great pride in the cultivation of their children's minds, and in giving them an education suitable to their station. Mrs. Walker is a Baptist, and her husband a member of the Society of Friends.

SAMUEL WALKER, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Wilmington, is the son of Azel and Hannah (Jackson) Walker, native of Frederick County, Va. He was born in Union Township, this county, and received his education in the schools of the township. He has chosen farming for his occupation, and now owns 246 acres of land, where his parents located when they came to Clinton County, in 1805, and where they lived until their death, the father in 1835 and the mother twenty years after. Our subject is the youngest of ten children. He is a man of more than ordinary literary attainments, and manages to keep himself thoroughly posted on all the topics of the day; he is a great reader, and has in his possession, a copy of every paper ever published in Wilmington, with one exception; he is, perhaps, the best-posted man in the county, especially in matters relating to the history of the press and the Agricultural Society of the county. His farm is well improved, well stocked and thoroughly equipped withf modern conveniences. He is a Republican, unmarried, and a member of the Society o Friends.

CYRUS M. WALKER, real estate and loan agent, was born in Union Township, near the limits of Wilmington, January 4, 1829. His father was Azel Walker, born in Virginia in 1802. He accompanied his father, William Walker, to this county in 1805, and having been reared on a farm retained a preference for farming pursuits through life. He died in May, 1871. Mr. Walker's mother was Elizabeth Robinson, a native of this county. She departed this life in 1871. Both were members of the Society of Friends, and are buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery. Our subject grew to manhood on the old homestead, attending the public schools, where he received a good education. When nineteen years of age, he was employed as a clerk with C. M. Bosworth, and two years later started in business for himself, at Peru, Ind., where he remained ten years. He then returned to Wilmington and engaged in the drug business, remaining at that about five years; his next venture was buying and shipping stock, which business proved profitable for several years. He engaged in pork packing, which he followed for three years, and which proved quite disastrous to his finances. During the last two years, he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which he has met with fair success. Mr. Walker enjoys a birthright in the Society of Friends. Although holding Republican views, he believes in the general circulation of the greenback. He was married, January 5, 1861, to Irene Bitzell, a native of Wayne County, Ind. They have two children—Belle and Nellie.

JOSHUA R. WALKER, capitalist, was born in Union Township, this county,

July 26, 1835. His father was Asa Walker, also a native of Union Township, and a farmer by occupation. He was born April 6, 1812, and died August 11, 1881. Mr. Walker's mother was Sally M. Robinson, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joshua Robinson, a prominent farmer of that county. She is now residing near Wilmington, with her son Bruce, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Joshua R. Walker was reared on a farm, receiving a good English education at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and subsequently attending the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He was a farmer till twenty-six years of age, and then engaged in the stock business for two years. He next bought a livery stable at Wilmington, and nine months later a dry goods store at Paintersville, Greene Co., Ohio, in partnership with W. W. Walker. Seven months after, he disposed of his interest to his partner, and was then employed as Assistant Time-keeper in the round-house of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, at Galion, Ohio, for some time. He subsequently became fireman, engineer and conductor, running from Galion to Union City, Ind. After two and a half years' "railroading," his health failed, and he came back to Wilmington and taught school for some time. He was next engaged in buying and shipping stock to Cincinnati, and during this time, owned a sale stable at the latter place. In April, 1861, he was the second to volunteer in an independent company, commanded by L. Harris as Second Lieutenant, and after arrival at Columbus was transferred to Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Robert B. Harlan, Captain. The original company, commanded by Harris, was the first to volunteer in the State, and as Mr. Walker was second on the roll, he was probably the second volunteer in Ohio. The company went to Baltimore, and were the first troops fired on in that city by the rebel mob. Mr. Walker's health failed him two months after volunteering, and, although he subsequently volunteered twice more, he was each time refused. He organized a home guard at Burtonville, and was Captain of the same during the war. After that terrible conflict, he went to farming and trading again; he was engaged in the hog trade at Cincinnati some time, and afterward bought a livery stable at Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio; he became the agent of the Adams' Express Company, and was largely instrumental in establishing an express route between Hillsboro and Sabina; he had charge of the route five years, at the end of which time he went into the hotel business at Lexington; he was proprietor of the hotel some years, and September 10, 1879, returned once more to Wilmington, where he has since resided. He owns a good farm of 225 acres of land near Greenfield, Ross Co., Ohio. Mr. Walker has been Superintendent of Gates and Roads at the Ohio State Fair for several years past, but during the fair of 1881, at Columbus, suffered a severe accident from a runaway team, which rendered him unconscious for twenty-eight days, and from which he has now recovered. Mr. Walker was made an Odd Fellow in Wilmington, but is a member of Chosen Friend Lodge, at Lexington, Ohio. He has a birthright in the Society of Friends, and is a "true-blue" Republican. Mr. Walker was married, August 26, 1862, to Eliza J. Bankson, a native of this county. Her father, William Bankson, departed this life June 24, 1852, aged fifty-eight years, five months and twenty-nine days. Her mother, Elizabeth Bankson, died April 23, 1874, aged seventy-seven years ten months and ten days. Mrs. Walker also enjoys a birthright in the Friends' Society.

LEWIS J. WALKER, Wilmington, Mayor of Wilmington and member of the firm of Slone, Walker & Mills, attorneys at law, was born in this county September 2, 1843. His father, William Walker, is a native of Virginia, who came to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1806. He was a farmer by occupation, and located in Union Township, where he still owns a good farm, but resides in Wilmington. Mr. Walker's mother was Rebecca Shields, whose parents came to Ohio from Tennessee. She is also living. Mr. Walker was raised a farmer's boy, and when nineteen years of age commenced the study of law with Doan & Walker, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1865. He opened an office in Wilmington, and soon after entered into partnership with T. O. Hildebrant and F. G. Slone, under the firm name of Hildebrant, Slone & Walker. This partnership was continued for two years. Mr. Walker was then elected Justice of the Peace, serving in that capacity two terms (six years). He

next practiced his profession alone till the spring of 1876, when Felix G. Slone was admitted as a partner, the firm name being Slone & Walker. In February, 1880, Frank B. Mills was admitted to the firm, and the law firm of Slone, Walker & Mills enjoys a large and lucrative practice. In April, 1880, Mr. Walker was elected Mayor of Wilmington, on the Republican ticket, for a term of two years. He was married, December 20, 1866, to Miss J. Marsh, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born near Batavia. They have two children—Joseph M. and Wilhelmine M. Mr. Walker and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

H. R. WALKER, Wilmington, dealer in and maker of boots and shoes, East Locust street, was born at New Antioch, Clinton Co., Ohio, March 3, 1848. His father was Nathan Walker, a native of Kentucky, who was a pioneer settler of the east part of this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Greene Township till his death, September 1, 1876. Mr. Walker's mother was J. M. Phillips, a native of Kentucky. She departed this life February 8, 1866. Mr. Walker was reared on the farm, and when fifteen years of age was employed as a clerk in a store at New Antioch. He remained in that position five years, and then learned his present trade with I. M. Shoemaker, now of Sabina. He finished his trade in three years, and then started in business for himself at New Antioch. He remained there till October, 1880, when he removed to Wilmington, and commenced business at his present location. Since coming to Wilmington, Mr. Walker has met with very gratifying success, now employing three men, and doing the largest amount of business in the manufacturing department of any one in the village. Mr. Walker is a faithful adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He was married, in 1873, to Rose, daughter of Richard Vander Vort, of New Antioch. They have one daughter—Maggie, now in attendance on the public schools. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Christian Church.

ORLANDO WALKER, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in this township June 3, 1858. His parents were Lewis M. and Mary Ann (Moore) Walker, also natives of this county. His father died August 25, 1874. Mr. Walker was reared amid rural scenes, and has continued a farmer up to the present time. His labors in this direction have been abundantly blessed, as he is the owner of 305 acres of good land, and being yet young bids fair to rank among the wealthy citizens of Clinton County. In early life, he ran a road steam thresher, which business proved remunerative. Mr. Walker was united in marriage, in 1880, to Eva E. Miars, a native of Union Township, and a daughter of Isaiah and Matilda (Babb) Miars. Mr. Walker is possessed of a kindly nature, a warm heart and is well esteemed for his frank manners and genial society.

A. L. WALL, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born on the old homestead farm, five miles northwest of Wilmington, August 2, 1809. We insert a brief sketch of his father. Azariah Wall, son of Absalom Wall and Margaret, his wife, of Chester County, Penn., was born September 1, 1772, and died August 29, 1853. And Rebecca Leech, his wife, a daughter of Thomas Leech, and Phebe, his wife, of York County, Penn., was born March 24, 1778, and died October 13, 1837. They were married in York County, Penn., about the year 1795 or 1796, lived in Chester County, Penn., till the year 1809, and then moved to what is now Clinton County, Ohio. They were parents of six children. Mr. Wall was reared on the old homestead, receiving a good English education in the district schools of the pioneer days of Clinton County. At the time of his boyhood, this county was in a very wild state, and Mr. Wall participated in the clearing-off of the old farm and others adjoining. He was raised amid rural scenes, and has continued to be an agriculturist through life. He has been very successful financially, now owning 124 acres of well-improved land, valued at a good price. Mr. Wall was one of the Commissioners when the Center Meeting-House Freepike was built. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and our subject grew up in the faith of that denomination. In early days, he was an Old-Line Whig, but of late years has been a Republican. He was united in marriage, in 1838, to Sarah J. Wiley. Mrs. Wall departed this life in 1848. Mr. Wall has three children—Phebe, wife of Enoch Lundy, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Isaac W., the second

child, was born in this county November 21, 1840; he has been a farmer and stock-raiser through life, and now owns 160 acres of good land; he was married, October 29, 1870, to Ruth B. Lewis, born in this county October 29, 1842; they have three children—Lewis A., born August 18, 1871; Josephine A., born December 14, 1873, and Orville, now three years of age; B. Frank, the third child and second son, was born May 28, 1845, and is the owner of 135 acres of land in this township; he was married, September 19, 1871, to Amy C. Huffman, who was born October 28, 1851; they also have three children—Vinnie C., born May 3, 1872; Alphonso O., born March 8, 1873, and Zelta V., born March 8, 1875.

JAMES WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was the second son of James and Mary (Buchanan) Wallace. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, June 10, 1840. He was reared to manhood in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in May, 1860, and immediately came to Clinton County, where he remained for about two years. In September, 1862, he rallied to the help of liberty, by enlisting in Company C, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served under Gen. Sherman, and fought in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, where he was detailed as a teamster. He was through the Atlanta campaign, and was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. He then returned home, and in 1866 settled on his present farm. He was married, September 12, 1861, to Eliza Mooney, by whom he has had six children—Jennie, Clara M., Robert L., Granville, Mabel M. and Charley. Mr. Wallace owns a good farm of 125 acres, and is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. His political views are Republican.

LEO WELTZ, nurseryman, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Prussia January 27, 1825. His father was Frederick Weltz, a Professor of Botany, and subsequently in the employ of the Government as a geologist. Mr. Weltz's grandfather was a native of England, and came to Prussia in the eighteenth century, as a Minister to the German Court. The subject of this notice grew up under the tuition of his father, having the best facilities afforded him for a thorough education. He attended college at Osterwick and Magdeburg, and subsequently attended lectures on botany, at the University of Heidelburg. While a student there, he assisted in laying out the botanical garden of that institute of learning. Mr. Weltz made the study of landscape gardening a specialty, and subsequently studied in and graduated from the Government Botanical Garden at Berlin. He remained in Government employ some years, and then went to Russia, accepting the position of head gardener to Alexander III, Czar of the Russias. He remained at the Russian Court nineteen years and nine months. He was then recalled to Germany, to serve the five years in the army, compelled by the laws of the country. He fought during the revolution of 1847, and received four medals for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. Two of these medals are in the "old country," and two in the possession of Mr. Weltz. One of the latter is of silver, and one of the two accorded to his regiment. Mr. Weltz was Lieutenant of a company of infantry, and received this medal for capturing a battery of guns. The medal draws a pension, which has never been claimed by its owner. After the war, Mr. Weltz took charge of the park at Magdeburg, and subsequently visited the different botanical gardens of Southern Europe. In the meantime, he was a student of Alexander Humboldt, the great explorer and naturalist, and served as his examinator for two or three years. In 1851, Mr. Weltz resigned his situation, which was very pleasant, and came to America, desiring to live in a country where manners and customs developed more freely than in his native land. He located at Huntington, W. Va., where he remained one year. In 1852, he went to Cincinnati, and obtained a position as foreman of the nursery of William E. Mears, of Mt. Washington. Three years later, he started a nursery for himself, at the same point. In the meanwhile, he laid out the grounds of Gov. Salmon P. Chase, Gov. Buchanan, George H. Pendleton and others. In 1857, Mr. Weltz came to Wilmington and laid out Sugar Grove Cemetery, and the year following the cemeteries at London, Springfield and Martinsville, in this State. In 1859, Mr. Weltz purchased the house and land formerly owned by William Adams, so well known

throughout the Union, in anti-slavery times, and on which he had settled in 1806. The old house is still standing, and is preserved by Mr. Weltz as a relic "of other days." In July, 1860, Mr. Weltz removed his family to his newly acquired purchase, removing his nursery from Mt. Washington. Since then, he has added thirty-eight acres to his original purchase, and also owns 238 acres lying on the old Cincinnati pike, and adjoining the corporation. The principal part of the nursery lies on this latter tract, which was formerly the property of Muhlenburg, of Revolutionary war fame. Mr. Weltz has the largest nursery stock in Clinton County, and probably in Southern Ohio. His sales are not confined to this county and State, but large shipments are made to Indiana and Kentucky, and as far West as the Indian Territory. Mr. Weltz takes special interest in agricultural and horticultural matters. He has been a member of the County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for twenty years, and of the Fair Association since coming to Wilmington. In 1875, he was made a member of the State Board of Agriculture, which position he still occupies. On account of being one of its most active and enterprising members, he has twice been sent to represent Ohio in the National Board of Agriculture. Mr. Weltz is an honorary member of agricultural and horticultural societies of six different States, and was President of the Clinton County Association in 1880. Mr. Weltz was President of the Farmers' Institute, of this county, for five years, and has always been one of its energetic members. He is also President of Sugar Grove Cemetery Commission. In 1882, Mr. Weltz was chosen to lay out the grounds and superintend the erection of the Exposition building of the State Fair Association, at Columbus, Ohio. Politically, Mr. Weltz has always been a Republican. He cast his first vote, in this country, for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and "stumped" the State for him in that campaign. Mr. Weltz was united in marriage, March 27, 1853, to Anna Elizabeth Schwalenberger, a native of Bavaria, who accompanied her parents to America in 1841. Of the seven sons born to this union, six are living—Fedor, Trebor, Otto, Frederick, Fremont and Leo. The youngest one, Charles William (named in honor of Prince Charles), is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weltz are Lutherans, and their children have been baptized in that church.

JOSEPH H. WEST (deceased). Mr. West was a most prominent attorney of the Clinton County bar for many years. He was born in this county November 22, 1822, and was the second of eleven children of Peyton West and Sarah Hadley. Peyton West was a native of Pittsylvania County, Va., and by occupation a surveyor. In 1807, he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Clinton County, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, where he died August 22, 1870. He was identified with the growth of Clinton County, taking a prominent part in all enterprises of public moment. Peyton West was one of the first surveyors of Clinton County, discharging the duties of that office for about twenty-five years. For several years he was Collector of Taxes for his county. Sarah (Hadley) West was a native of Guilford County, N. C., and daughter of James Hadley, an early pioneer of Highland County, Ohio, locating there in 1804. The subject of this sketch was bred to a life of industry and morality, under the best of home influences. He was employed at farm work until he reached manhood. His education had been so meager that up to this time he could scarcely read. The spur of ambition impelled him to seek means to improve his mind, and fit himself for a life of usefulness. In 1843, he walked barefooted to Wilmington, a distance of twelve miles. Here he attended school for about one year, doing any honest work the while that would enable him to pay his board. He improved his time so well that he secured a teacher's certificate, and immediately took charge of a school in Clinton County. He remained in this position, discharging his duty faithfully, reading law and cultivating his mind generally, for one year, when he returned to Wilmington and pursued his law studies for six months. In November, 1845, he went to Cincinnati, and for the next six months was employed as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house. In 1846, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and started for Mexico. He went with the regiment as far as New Orleans to be mustered into the service. In consequence of a disabled shoulder, he was unable to pass

muster, and was therefore honorably discharged. He found himself away from home and without money. He worked his way on a steamboat up to Vieksburg, where he remained a few weeks, and then went up the Yazoo River to engage in lumber rafting. After being thus employed for several months, he landed with his raft at New Orleans, June 29, 1847, en route for home. From New Orleans, he took passage for Cincinnati, where he obtained employment as a salesman in a wholesale grocery house. He remained in this situation until November, 1848, when he took a stock of goods and opened a store for his firm at Williamstown, Grant Co., Ky. In this way, he conducted business for the firm until September, 1851, when the latter failed. By the failure of his principals, he lost what money he had, and was obliged to borrow money from a friend in order to reach Martinsville, in this county. In January of 1852, he was employed as the driver of a notion wagon, but one month of such employment sufficed to turn him to other pursuits. In 1853, he located again at Martinsville, and resumed reading law. July 14, 1854, he was admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, and immediately opened a law office at Wilmington. Six months after his admission to the bar, he was engaged as attorney to the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company, holding that position until 1860. In the meantime, he had been admitted to practice in the United States Courts. In October, 1860, he was elected Probate Judge of Clinton County, and was re-elected in 1863, discharging the duties of that position for about six years. From 1866 to the time of his death, he was actively engaged in the management of a large legal practice. He was an ardent Republican from the organization of that party, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1864. He was a man of forcible character, affable demeanor and highly respected by all with whom he had acquaintanceship. September 19, 1850, he married Henrietta Stroud, a native of Williamstown, Grant Co., Ky. Edward J. West, his eldest son, was born at Blanchester, Marion Township, December 8, 1851. He passed his boyhood on a farm, and received a liberal education at the Wilmington High School. He commenced reading law at the age of sixteen, and pursued his studies with great diligence. For two years he taught school, devoting his leisure hours to his law books. January 29, 1873, he was admitted to the bar. In 1875, he was brought out by his fellow-citizens, and elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County. He has been twice re-elected (third term commencing January 2, 1882), and is probably the youngest man in the State filling such a position. Before he was of age, Mr. West had made a reputation as a newspaper correspondent, and was prominent as a lawyer. He is a member of Royal Arcanum, M. E. Church, and especially known to the people of his county as a vigorous and enthusiastic temperance lecturer and Sunday school worker, having been sent as the representative of Clinton County to the Ohio State Sunday School Conventions of 1872–73–74–75. Mr. West has thus far displayed great energy in the practice of his profession, and his popularity bids fair to rank with that of his revered father. He was united in marriage, January 3, 1878, to Katherine E. Bowshier, a native of Circleville, Ohio. They have two daughters—Winnifred C. and Kathleen C.

JOHN W. WIRE, proprietor "Buckeye Livery, Feed and Sale Stable," on Locust street, was born three miles south of Wilmington, December 26, 1837. His father, William Wire, was a native of Maryland, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to Warren County, Ohio, about 1830, where he was engaged in tilling the soil until his death in 1853. Mr. Wire's mother was Catherine Potterfield, a native of Virginia. She departed this life in 1874. Mr. Wire grew to manhood on the farm, growing up stout, vigorous, and full of energy and perseverance. In 1863, he concluded to "hoe it" for himself in another place than his native county, and accordingly came to Wilmington. Seeing a good chance to start in business, he purchased the livery, stock and trade of Smith & Koogle. He immediately commenced businesss, and has continued it to the present time, with but one exception. On May 18, 1875, his barn and contents were burned out in the "big fire," Mr. Wire losing all his grain, but no stock nor buggies. He immediately erected his present stable, which is of brick, 52x90 feet in size, and two stories high. It is a model of a stable, and one well adapted to all

the wants of the trade. Mr. Wire is probably the pioneer liveryman of Wilmington, at the present time (1882), and his affable manners, good accommodations and stable location secure for him "heaps" of custom. He is connected with both the Masonic Lodge and Chapter, and also the Royal Arcanum. Politically, he has firm faith in "that good old Republican party." Mr. Wire was united in marriage, April 19, 1866, to Esther C. Taylor, a native of Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio. Two children have been sent to bless this union—Minnie L. and Herbert D. Mrs. Wire is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

W. P. WOLF, Wilmington, Postmaster of Wilmington, was born near Weston, Louis (now Ritchie) County, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 17, 1829. His father was Joseph Wolf, a farmer of that region, who came to Ohio with his family, in the fall of 1838. He located near Butlerville, Warren County, and subsequently removed to Iowa (in 1850). The day of his arrival at Davenport he was suddenly taken ill with the cholera, and passed from earth four days later. Mr. Wolf's mother was Jane Howard, a native of Harrison County, W. Va. She died at Hopkinsville, Warren Co., Ohio, in October, 1877. W. P. Wolf was reared on a farm, receiving only limited educational advantages. His early schooling was obtained in the primitive log cabin, with puncheon floor, club seats and greased paper for window panes. He never attended school more than three months in the year, during boyhood. When his father located in this State, Mr. Wolf assisted him in clearing the ground and erecting their first dwelling in Ohio. This was probably a humble log cabin, but it was "home," and a sweeter spot is never found on earth. Mr. Wolf assisted his father till sixteen years of age, when he commenced teaching school. He followed this vocation about sixteen years, teaching from nine to eleven months in each year. In 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was detailed for recruit service. He was subsequently made Captain of Company G by Gov John Brough of Ohio. In July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and the following March (1866), came to Wilmington from Blanchester. Soon after he took charge of the Clinton County Infirmary, which position he creditably filled for three years. He was subsequently Assistant County Treasurer and assistant engineer in constructing the admirable pikes of which Clinton County may well feel proud. Mr. Wolf was formerly a Democrat, and cast his first Republican vote for Salmon P. Chase. Since that period, he has been an ardent supporter of Republican principles. While teaching school, he was elected Clerk of Marion Township, serving one term. On May 25, 1871, he was commissioned Postmaster of Wilmington by President Grant, and has since been re-appointed three times. Mr. Wolf was married, September 10, 1854, to Amanda White, a native of Amelia, Clermont Co., Ohio. They have five children—Eva M., Lou Ella, Mary, Charles H. and Naomi. Mrs. Wolf and her two eldest daughters are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wolf has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School since 1866, and connected with that denomination in Wilmington since locating there. He has been a teacher since 1866, and during this time has never missed attending more than one Sunday in each year. For four years, he officiated as Superintendent, and he has always evinced more than ordinary interest in both church and Sunday school matters. While a resident of Blanchester, he served six years on the Board of Education, and with the exception of two years has been a member of the Wilmington Board of Education since 1872. He was largely instrumental in changing the public schools of Wilmington to the "Akron plan," previous to the passage of the graded school laws. In his public as well as in his social life, he has ever been noted for his genial, pleasant and unostentatious manner. Mr. Wolf enjoys the unbounded confidence and esteem of those who know him best. A communicant of the Methodist Church, his life is an example to all, and his modest profession of faith is fully exemplified in a consistent Christian life.

JAMES F. WOODS, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, July 2, 1844. He is the son of Joseph and Rosanna (Fife) Woods. His father was born in Lebanon, Ohio, and his mother in Wilmington, Ohio. His parents were of

Irish descent. His education was obtained in the schools in Wilmington, and at the Wilmington College. He did not graduate, but has more than an average education. His early life was spent as a book-keeper and a clerk. In 1868, he started in the dry goods business in Wilmington, and subsequently went to farming. He is considered a successful farmer. Mr. Woods was married in 1869 to Mary L. Wood. a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and daughter of Robert P. Wood, a pioneer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Woods' marriage has been blessed with three children—Mary Rosanna, Robert Eddie and Joseph Silas. Mr. Woods is a Republican. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Woods' father has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for a long number of years. He is a wealthy, influential farmer.

JOHN WILLIAM WOOD, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, June 28, 1842. He received an ordinary education and early applied himself to the work on the farm, at which he has continued, being now the possessor of eighty seven acres of well-improved and arable land. He was married May 31, 1870, to Huldah J. Freeman, a native of Preble County, Ohio, and a daughter of Richard Freeman. In religious belief, Mr. Wood is a Baptist, and in politics a Republican. He makes stock-raising a specialty and devotes himself particularly to the raising of Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, with which he has had marked success. He is classed among the best farmers of the county, and owns some very fine stock of the above varieties.

NATHAN S. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, September 27, 1837. His parents were Robert Wood, who was born in Frederick County, Va., June 14, 1812, and Mary D. (Hughes) Wood, a native of this township and daughter of Jesse Hughes, of Kentucky. She died in 1881, in her sixty-sixth year. They had a family of six children—Jesse, Nathan S., Lydia (deceased), John William, Isaac and Luvenia, all the survivers now being married. Our subject's grandfather, Isaac Wood, was born in Virginia in 1779, and lived to the age of ninety-three years. Our subject follows farming for a livelihood and is the owner of 205 acres of land on which he built a neat, substantial and comfortable residence in 1881, at a cost of $3,000. He was married, October 8, 1861, to Miss Abbie E. Patterson, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of Thomas Patterson. By her he has had four children, viz.: Seymour, Fanny R., Mary J. and Charles Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Republican, and at present Trustee of this township. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Hughes, came to Clinton County in 1803, and before bringing his family contracted with a man to build him a house and clear a garden spot for $50, which he left with a settler named Bennett, who was to pay it to the man on the completion of the work. This man, however, obtained the money before the work was accomplished and absconded. When Mr. Hughes arrived with his family and found no house ready for their reception, he obtained the assistance of two neighbors and soon had a cabin ready for occupancy. The timber around his dwelling was so thick that his wife was obliged to blow the old-fashioned dinner horn to enable them to find it. This heavy timber has now all disappeared, and the land on which it stood is now in a perfect state of cultivation.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

EDEN ANDREW, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born March 1, 1820, in North Carolina; was the son of James and Elizabeth Andrew, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County, having settled here in about 1818. They first settled on the farm at present occupied by William Hale (near Sligo). After living here a short time, and on several other farms in the county, he finally located on a farm about two and a half miles southwest of Ogden, Adams Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred June 8, 1851. He was the father of nine children, seven of whom are still living; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eden Andrew, the

subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm until he reached the years of manhood. His education was somewhat limited. He was married, February 3, 1842, to Miss Nancy Urton, daughter of John and Lucy Urton. He is a member of the Friends' Society. His political views are Democratic. His adopted daughter, Amanda Andrew, was married December 25, 1878, to Mr. Lawrence Winfield, who was born October 23, 1856, in Clinton County, and son of Joseph and Jane Winfield. They are the parents of two children, viz., Bertha and Loran (deceased). Mr. Winfield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the rising young men of Clinton County.

MILES ANDREW, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born May 31, 1827, in Clinton County; was the son of James and Elizabeth Andrew, and brother of Eden Andrew, whose sketch appears in this work. He was reared on a farm until he reached his sixteenth year, at which time he began the trade of blacksmithing in the village of Sligo; followed this business about thirty years. In 1870, he bought a farm of ninety acres of land, located about one half-mile west of Ogden Village, and on which place he still resides. He was married January 3, 1850, to Miss Rebecca Liston, daughter of John and Priscilla Liston. To them have been born six children, viz., Jasper A., Sarah E., Melzenia, Calvin, William S. and Graut. Mr. Andrew is a member of Friends' Society, a Republican, and justly entitled to the name of a worthy and patriotic citizen.

HIRAM COATE, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born September 8, 1815, in Miami County, Ohio; son of John and Esther Coate. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. He was married November 22, 1838, to Miss Rachel W. Painter, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Painter. Rachel W. was born in June, 1817. They are the parents of eight children, viz., Elizabeth, Elijah, Ephelia A., Alice S., Mercy A., Rebecca M., Hiram A., and one deceased. Mr. Coate is an ardent and consistent member of the Friends' Society. In 1869, he bought a farm of ninety-four acres, on which he at present resides, located about one mile northwest of Sligo Village. In Mr. Coate we find a gentleman well worthy the honor of representation in the history of Clinton County.

JAMES A. CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, was born March 1, 1850, in Greene County, Ohio; son of Addison and Doretha Craig. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. He was married, September 4, 1873, to Miss Charity Stanfield, born July 24, 1848, in Greene County. This union has been blessed with one child, Mary Esther. In 1875, he removed to Clinton County, Adams Township, to the farm which is at present occupied by him, located about one and one-half miles nearly west of Sligo Village. He is a member of the Friends' Society, a Republican, and the owner of seventy-four acres of land.

DAVID CURL, farmer, P. O. Ogden. Among the industrious, perservering and self-made men, there are few more worthy of representation in the annals of our county than the worthy subject of our sketch. Was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 20, 1814, when Ohio was comparatively a forest; his parents were among the early settlers of Logan County, and instilled into their boy that industry and determination to persevere, which were among the true elements that opened the highway to success; and with firmness of purpose and a brave heart, he began to provide for himself. His father, Samuel, was born October 11, 1789, in Virginia, and when he reached the years of manhood, married Susanna Painter. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Samuel died in 1823, October 15, and his wife departed this life March 17, 1819. David Curl was reared on a farm, which lot befell most of the young men of that early day; he received but little education, for in those early days educational advantages were very limited. His nuptials were celebrated March 22, 1837, at which time he led to the altar Miss Rebecca Coate, daughter of John and Esther Coate. This union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living. He is a member of the Friends' Society. In political matter, he is a Republican; he has served as Township Trustee of Adams Township for several years; he is the owner of 268 acres of land, acquired by his energy and perseverance.

PATRICK GROGAN, farmer, P. O. Ogden. We, as true born Americans, be-

lieve there is no man so worthy the respect and admiration of his fellow-men as the man who, by his industry and perseverance, makes his mark in the world, no matter what that aim may be, so long as it is honorable. Mr. Patrick Grogan was born in Ireland March 17, 1830, a son of Patrick and Jane Grogan, who were married in Ireland about the year 1839. They were the parents of eleven children. Patrick, Jr., was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received rather a limited education. In December 26, 1850, he married Miss Bridget Shaw, daughter of William and Sarah Shaw. Shortly after their marriage, they emigrated to America, sailing from the port of Liverpool, and after a voyage of about seven weeks landed in New Orleans. They then took passage on a steamboat up the Mississippi and Ohio to Cincinnati. From Cincinnati they came on to Butler County, Ohio, where they lived several years, then removed to Clinton County, Vernon Township, where they also lived several years. In 1877, he bought the farm on which he is at present located, about two and a half miles south of Ogden Village. Mr. Grogan is the father of eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz., Mary J., Margaret, James, Michael, Sarah, Katie, Bessie, Anne and Thomas. Mr. Grogan has been successful in business transactions; for when they landed in New Orleans, he was taken sick, and was obliged to go to the city hospital, where, during his illness, he lost all he had brought with him, with the exception of a few articles of wearing apparel. The fact of his being the owner of 134 acres of land in Adams Township testifies to his industry and perseverance. Truly, such a man is worthy a record in the annals of our county, and his success is a fair illustration of what the sturdy sons of Ireland have accomplished all over this free land, as well as in every clime where the flag of oppression no longer paralyses their energies and robs them of the fruits of their toil.

HARLAN H. HADLEY, farmer, P. O. Clarksville. Jonathan T. Hadley, the father of our subject, was born about the year 1793, in Chatham County, N. C.; was the son of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley. Simon Hadley's ancestors emigrated originally from Ireland, and settled somewhere in Pennsylvania, when America still consisted of colonies. Jonathan T. Hadley was reared on a farm. In his early days, he received but a very limited education, but in after years he acquired considerable self-culture. On October 23, 1814, he left his native State and started on his journey for Ohio, arriving here November 10, of the same year. This remarkable journey of about 593 miles, was accomplished in about eighteen days; he having ridden the whole way on horseback, and during that time he was compelled many times to cut his way through the woods and bushes. He came directly to Clinton County, and remained there the following winter. In the following summer of 1815, he raised a crop of corn on some of the land he had cleared. In July of that summer, he started back for his native State, completing the journey this time in about fifteen days, and on horseback, as before. On September 3, of the same year, he again started for the State of Ohio, taking with him nothing but his clothes, books, and a little money, and arriving in Clinton County on the 10th of October, completing the journey in about thirty-seven days. About one and one-half months after the date of his arrival, he married Miss Rebecca Harvey, daughter of Isaac and Lydia Harvey, who settled in Clinton County in the fall of 1806, and whose ancestors originally came from England. Isaac Harvey first settled on Todd's Fork, near where the Springfield Meeting-House is located. Jonathan T. Hadley was the father of nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Lydia, Samuel L., Simon, Deborah L., Milton, Harlan H.; and three deceased. After he arrived in Clinton County, he first erected a log-cabin, and began clearing off his land, which consisted of 150 acres, for which he paid about $2.50 per acre, in the clearing of which he endured a great many hardships and privations. He afterward kept adding to the land which he already possessed until by subsequent purchases he had in his possession at one time about 1,000 acres of land. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and departed this life October 28, 1879. He was a man of remarkable energy and industrious habits; of decided character, and firmness of resolution; honorable and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men. In his death, Clinton County lost one of her worthiest citizens. Harlan H. Hadley, son of Jonathan T., and sub-

ject of our sketch, was born October 21, 1835. He was reared to the years of manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. In 1858, November 18, he married Miss Susie Kimbrough, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kimbrough. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Ella, Atwell M., Isaac P., Horace A. and R. Edna. Harlan H. had left to him, by inheritance from his father, about 130 acres of land, located about two miles north of Clarksville, on which farm he is at present located, and by subsequent purchases has at present about 310 acres of land. For the last twenty-five years, he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising. He is a member of the Friends' Society. In 1862, he was elected Township Trustee, and served about nine years.

JAMES HADLEY, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born July 27, 1846, in Clinton County; is the son of Samuel L. and Mary J. Hadley. Samuel L. was born January 30, 1821, and son of Jonathan and Rebecca Hadley, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County. He was reared on a farm, received but a limited education, and married Miss Mary J. Harvey, daughter of Eli and Sarah Harvey. They are the parents of nine children, viz., James, Anselm, Calvin, Emma, Anna, Edwin William P., and three who are deceased. He is the owner of about one hundred and thirty acres of land in the southwestern portion of Adams Township, on which land he at present resides; is a member of the Friends' Society, and may well be classed among the worthy citizens of Adams Township. James, the subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm, and attended a district school. When about twenty years of age, he attended, for two terms, the Spiceland Academy in Henry County, Ind., and subsequently attended a select school at the Springfield Meeting-House, taught by Mr. Calvin Pritchard, in Adams Township, under the control of the Friends' Society, and attended here a few months. On September 9, 1869, he married Miss Isabella A. Moore, daughter of John Haines and Ruth Moore. This union has been blessed with three children, viz., Edgar L., Alontie H. and Louie May. He received from his father, fifty acres of land about two miles west of Sligo, on the Lebanon Free Turnpike road, and by subsequent purchase has acquired a farm of eighty-nine acres of land, and, in 1871, erected thereon a fine new dwelling-house. He is a member of the Friends' Society. In his political views, he is a Republican. Mr. Hadley is a young man of whom Adams Township may well be proud, and well worthy a record in the annals of Clinton County.

WILLIAM P. HARVEY, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born November 16, 1828, in Clinton County. He was the son of Eli and Sarah Harvey. Eli Harvey was born March 9, 1803. His parents were among the earliest settlers on Todd's Fork. They emigrated from North Carolina at a very early day, and were very useful, both in the church and matters of worldly interests in their day. Eli was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a fair English education, such as could be obtained during those early days. He was one of those industrious, energetic men, who, in his humble way, helped to mold the future destiny of his county. He was a very stirring, useful man. He taught school several years, and did a great deal of surveying for the pioneers of his county. He held important offices of trust in both Church and State, from his earliest manhood until death. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and lived and died a devout and consistent Christian. He departed this life in 1872. In his death, Clinton County lost one of her worthiest citizens. William P. Harvey, the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm, received a good English education, and was married in 1851 to Miss Ann Clawson, daughter of William Clawson. She died in 1853. In 1855, he married Miss Nancy Moore, daughter of Joshua and Nancy Moore, both of whom are deceased. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz., Sarah Ann, Willis M., Eli, Joshua, Seth, James and John (deceased). He is a member of the Friends' Society, for which religious body he officiates as a minister of the Gospel. He is, politically, a Republican, and the owner of 153 acres of land located near the village of Sligo.

AMOS HUFFMAN, Adams, was born near Edenton, Clermont Co., Ohio, on the 22d day of February, 1841. His father's name was Peter Huffman, son of Frederick Huffman, who emigrated from New Jersey with his family at an early day, and

settled on Hunter's Run, near where West Woodville now is. His mother's name was Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Jordan, who came to Ohio from, at or near, Edenton, N. C. His mother died when he was five years of age, and his father survived his wife but three years, leaving three children, of whom Amos was the eldest. In a few months after his father's death, and in accordance with his request, he made his home with and became a member of the family of James Scott, in the immediate vicinity of West Woodville. Here his boyhood days were pleasantly spent. Through the winter months, he attended the village school near by, and the balance of the year he was engaged in labor upon the farm At the age of twenty, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the service of his country, and became a member of Company C, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the company being commanded by Capt. W. T. Beatty, and the regiment by Col. L. A. Harris. He left Camp Dennison on the 24th day of September, 1861, his regiment being ordered to service in Eastern Kentucky, by the way of Paris, Mount Sterling and Mud Lick Springs to West Liberty, where it had its first engagement with the enemy, after a forced march of over forty miles. From here the regiment went to Prestonburgh, and soon after was engaged in the battle of Ivy Mountain. In December following, his regiment was transferred by way of the Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers to Louisville. The regiment was placed in Mitchell's command, and served under him until Buell's retreat to Louisville, in the fall of 1862. Leaving Louisville about the 1st of October, on the 8th of that month the regiment participated in the battle of Perryville, where it lost heavily in killed and wounded. Shortly after, his regiment was engaged in the sanguinary battle of Stone River, which lasted several days from the time the skirmishers first became engaged. Up to this time, Mr. Huffman had been constantly with his regiment, participating in all skirmishes and battles in which it had been engaged. On the morning of December 31, 1862, after McCook had been driven back on the right, Rousseau's division, of which the Second Ohio was a part, was ordered to the center, it having been in reserve. The brigade, of which the Second Ohio formed a part, was ordered to the support of the batteries on the elevation between the railroad and pike, and while so doing were charged on by the rebels in column by regiments. Here it was that Mr. Huffman fell, wounded in the left knee by a minie ball. After the rebels were driven back, Corporal Huffman was carried off the battle-field to the field hospital, where his leg was amputated. Here he remained, suffering intensely, but slowly recovering, until the 8th of April, 1863, when he was discharged and sent home. The following winter, he attended school near Ogden, Clinton County, he at the time living in the family of and going to school to I. W. Quinby. Afterward, for about two years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogden, in 1865, being elected Assessor of Adams Township. On the 16th day of October, 1866, Mr. Huffman was married to Kate W. Randall, daughter of John D. and Jane Randall, of Clermont County, and soon after became a resident of Wilmington. In August, 1867, at the Republican primary election, he was nominated for County Treasurer, and was elected to that office the following October. In 1869, he was again elected to the same office. After serving in this capacity for two terms of two years each, a constitutional provision forbidding another succeeding term, Mr. Huffman retired from the office, enjoying the confidence of all who knew him, and with the reputation of having made a faithful, competent and obliging officer. Having purchased a farm in Adams Township, about the time of the expiration of his term of office as County Treasurer, he soon after removed to the same, where he now resides, respected and esteemed by all who know him. His family consists of his wife and three children, two daughters and one son.

RODNEY JENKS, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born May, 1823, in Butler County, Ohio, the son of David and Thankful Jenks. David Jenks was born in Providence, R. I., October 23, 1790. He was reared on a farm, received but a limited education, and was married July, 1812, to Miss Thankful Fish. In 1817, he emigrated with his wife from Massachusetts—in which State he was living at that time—to Ohio, in Hamilton County, on the Big Miami River. He lived here until the year 1824, when he removed to Clinton County, and settled about one-half mile south of where Ogden Village

is at present located. He endured all the hardships and privations subject to and accompanying pioneer life, and died January 5, 1854. He was the father of seven children by his first wife, three of whom are still living—Alden, Harriet and Rodney. His wife having died, he married a second time in 1831. One child was born to them—Amanda R., deceased. Mr. Jenks followed the business of a carpenter during the greater part of his life, having learned the trade with his father, who was also a carpenter. A tenon saw, used by David's father in the building of the first factory erected in the United States, is in the possession of the subject of our sketch, who preserves it as a historical memento. David Jenks was elected Trustee of Vernon Township in 1842, and held the same until the formation of Adams Township, which occurred in 1849, when he was elected one of the first Trustees of that township, in which capacity he officiated two or three years. Politically, he was Democratic. Was successful in business transactions, and left to his family about one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land. Rodney, our subject, was reared on a farm in his early years; he also learned the carpenter trade with his father, which business he followed about ten years. When about twenty-five years of age, he bought a farm of forty-nine acres in Washington Township; lived thereon until 1847. He then removed to the village of Cuba, where he lived until about 1850. He subsequently bought a farm of seventy-four acres near Ogden Village, and by recent purchases has at present a farm of about 125 acres. He was married, August 8, 1844, to Miss Sarah R. Byard, daughter of George and Hannah Byard. To them have been born five children, two of whom are still living—George and David. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Adams Township in 1874, and served one term. He is a member of the Odd Fellow Fraternity Lodge, No. 127, at Wilmington, Ohio. This gentleman is well worthy the honor of being represented in the history of Clinton County, which contains none who are more upright in their dealings with their fellow men, and few more earnest in advancing the public interests of the county.

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born May 24, 1852, in Clinton County, Ohio, near Gurneyville. He is the son of Lewis and Rachel Johnson. He was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving but an ordinary English education. On January 1, 1875, he married Miss Minerva J. Bennett, daughter of Henry H. and Nancy Bennett. They are the happy parents of two children—Irvin H. and Mary Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are both of them consistent members of the Friends' Church. Mr. Johnson, in his political views, is a stanch Republican. He owns eighty-five acres of good land, located about one and one-half miles west of Sligo Village. Mr. Johnson is a young man of industrious habits, and we trust will ever be a useful man to the community in which he resides.

JOHN KERSEY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born April 3, 1829, in Clinton County, Ohio; son of Thomas and Letitia Kersey, was reared on a farm; received an ordinary education; was married, April 23, 1876, to Miss Sarah Ann Price, daughter of William J. and Sarah M. Price; he is the father of two children, viz., Amanda and Jeremiah. In his political views he is a Republican; a member of the Friends' Church, and the owner of 123 acres of land. Mr. Kersey is a man of studious and somewhat retired habits, and a good, honest and law-abiding citizen.

JEREMIAH KIMBROUGH, farmer, P. O. Ogden. The Kimbroughs emigrated from England prior to the Revolutionary war. The first place known at present as to where they settled is in Virginia. Thomas Kimbrough was a Revolutionary soldier; after the war closed, he and his brothers and sisters removed to North Carolina, near where the city of Salisbury is at present built; Thomas lived here until he died; the remainder of his brothers and sisters removed to Tennessee State, near Knoxville. Thomas reared five children, four boys and one girl. Jeremiah, one of his sons, was born 1778, in September, and married, in September, 1799, Miss Sarah Mendenhall, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth M. His father, Thomas, who was at this time a slaveholder, offered him his inheritance, which was one slave, but he refused the offering, and said to his father, "No, I will be my own slave," and in the fall of 1809, he started with his family for a free State, and came directly to Ohio; his sister, however,

arrived before him; his brothers remained in the slave States, and all of them, with their descendants, held slaves until the Union artillery battered down the walls of Richmond, the great thronghold of confederate power, and which brought the war to a final close. Jeremiah first settled in Clinton County, about four miles west of Wilmington, in the wild woods, built himself a log cabin; after he erected his cabin, he began the work of clearing the forest about him for the purpose of cultivation; he lived here about two years and sold his land to Mr. George Carter, and bought land on the State road, now known as the Cincinnati, Goshen & Wilmington Turnpike, about one and one-half miles east of where the village of Sligo is located; he lived there about sixteen years; sold out and bought land of Isaac Harvey, on Todd's Fork, near where the Springfield Meeting-House is located; he lived there until the date of his death, which occurred August 15, 1850; his wife died in March, 1859. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. Thomas, the eldest child of Jeremiah, was born September 18, 1800; was reared on a farm; received but a limited education; he also followed the business of a millwright, the greatest part of early life, in connection with his farming duties. He was married, April 4, 1822, to Miss Elizabeth Hiatt, daughter of Jesse and Martha Hiatt, who came from Grayson County, Va., in the spring of 1810, and settled near Wilmington, Clinton County; he is the father of nine children, of whom six are living; his son, Jeremiah, our subject, was born October 14, 1827, in Clinton County; was reared to man's estate on a farm; received but a limited education. Was married, February 21, 1850, to Miss Esther Harvey, daughter of Eli and Sarah Harvey. To them has been born one child, viz., Louisa. Mrs. Kimbrough died October 18, 1859; he remarried, March 26, 1868, Miss Rhoda E. Hadley, daughter of Eli and Abigail Hadley. They are the parents of five children, viz., Willard T., Lulu S., Clifford E., Raymond J. and Mary E. In 1873, he bought the farm on which he is at present located, about two miles west of Sligo, on the Lebanon Free Turnpike road; he is a member of the Friends' Society, and the owner of about seventy-five acres of land.

DEMETRIUS KIMBROUGH, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born February 23, 1840, in Randolph County, Ind., in which State his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Kimbrough, were at that time living. He was reared to manhood on a farm, received but a limited education, and was married October 12, 1867, to Miss Esther C. Bangham. They are the parents of three children—Orah M., Anna B. and Estella E. Mrs. Kimbrough is the daughter of John C. and Anna Bangham. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, organized at Richmond, Ind., and was attached to the army in the Department of the Gulf. He was engaged in the operations against the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith. Under Gen. Nelson, near Richmond, Ky., in one of their engagements against Gen. Smith, the Union army was defeated, and all but about one-third of the Sixty-ninth were taken prisoners. Mr. Kimbrough and two other men slipped away into a low field, and by hiding and maneuvering in this manner finally escaped from the rebel lines. He then made his way to Lexington, Ky. The greater part of the Sixty-ninth having been taken prisoners by the rebels, a short time after, there was an exchange of prisoners made. The Sixty-ninth then went to Richmond, Ind., to re-organize. After re-organizing, they proceeded to Cairo, Ill., joined the fleet on the Mississippi, and proceeded to Memphis. He subsequently engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post. Shortly after the fight at Arkansas Post, the army went into camp at Young's Point. They here re-organized, and, according to orders from Gen. Grant, proceeded down the Louisiana shore, crossed the Mississippi River, and met the rebels at Port Gibson, Miss. He subsequently was engaged in the battles of Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, and the Red River expedition. On July 4, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and discharged at Indianapolis, July 20, 1865. He then returned to Clinton County. About two years after his return, he married Miss Esther C. Bangham, and after living on several different farms finally settled on a farm of forty acres, located about two and one-half miles west of Sligo. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and an upright and law abiding citizen.

HARLAN MADEN, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born October 26, 1811; son of Eli and Hannah Maden. Eli Maden was born in Pennsylvania, May 13, 1779; son of George and Edith Maden; emigrated from North Carolina, to which State he had removed from Pennsylvania, to Clinton County, and settled on Todd's Fork about 1810. He was married in March, 1810, to Miss Hannah Harlan, daughter of Enoch and Edith Harlan. They were the parents of six children—Harlan, John, George, Rowena, Rebecca and Hiram. He endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and died December 22, 1871. Harlan Maden, the subject of our present sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm, received but a limited education, and was married February 24, 1836, to Miss Margaret Osborn, daughter of William and Susannah Osborn. This union has been blessed with five children—Susannah, Rebecca A., Sallie M.; Hannah and William, deceased. He is a member of the Friends' Society, a Republican, and has served as Trustee of Adams Township for several terms.

OSCAR C. McCUNE, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born March 13, 1851, in Warren County, in Harveysburg; is the son of William and Ann McCune. William McCune was born November 30, 1824, in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio; was the son of Samuel and Rachel McCune, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County, having settled here about 1818. He received an ordinary English education, and was married to Miss Ann Collett, October 30, 1849, daughter of Jonathan and Sallie Collett. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living. Shortly after this marriage, he removed to Harveysburg, where he remained for several years, and engaged in the tanning business; thence removed to the farm at present occupied by his widow, in the northwest part of Adams Township. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which religious body he officiated as Deacon. He was a kind and affectionate father, an indulgent husband, and departed this life June 17, 1870. He served for several years as Justice of the Peace for Adams Township, and in his death Clinton County lost a citizen whose life-work is well worthy of perpetuation in the annals of her history. The subject of our present sketch, and oldest son of William and Ann McCune, was reared in Harveysburg until he reached his tenth year, when his father removed to Adams Township. He remained at home until he reached his twentieth year, at which time he began to attend the Normal School at Lebanon. He attended this institution about two years, and subsequently taught school for several terms. He was married, September 4, 1879, to Miss Laura Maltbie, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Maltbie, of Warren County. In 1875, he bought a farm of 105 acres, located in the northwest part of Adams Township. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, and is still officiating in that capacity.

DAVID S. MIARS, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born in 1831, in Clinton County, the son of David and Sarah Miars. He was reared on a farm, received but a limited education, and was married, March 22, 1856, to Miss Eliza W. Harlan, daughter of Nicholas W. and Abigail Harlan. They are the parents of seven children, viz., Mary E., Nicholas D., Willie B., Isaac H., Armata, Sarah L. and Lenora. Mr. Miars is a Republican, in political matters. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and the owner of fifty-one acres of land.

JAMES MORAN, deceased. Among the names of Adams Township, Clinton County, we have found that of Mr. James Moran (deceased). Although he has left us, yet his memory still lives in the minds of the loved ones he has left behind him, who mourn his untimely death. He was born about 1821, in Ireland, and was the son of Patrick and Ann Moran. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. About the year 1851, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, in which city and vicinity he remained for several years. He then came on to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time. In 1855, he removed to Clinton County, Ohio, Adams Township, and located on a farm about one and one-half miles southwest of Ogden, on which farm his widow still resides. In 1855, October 31, he married Miss Mary McLaughlin, daughter of John and Mary McLaughlin, of Ire-

land. This union was blessed with eight children, viz., Patrick, John, Mary A., William, Thomas, Maggie, James and Peter. Mr. Moran was to his children a kind and loving father, and to his wife an indulgent husband. He departed this life, December 10, 1881. In his death, Clinton County lost a worthy, peaceful and law-abiding citizen, who, although true to the land of his adoption, yet loved that Isle where his forefathers suffered and died under the cruel oppression of English misrule.

HARRISON MULLIN, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born February 17, 1847, in Warren County, Clear Creek Township; is the son of Nathan and Mary Ann Mullin. He was reared on a farm; received but a limited education; was married, September 11, 1873, to Miss Eva L. Harlan, born July 14, 1854, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Harlan. This union has been blessed with one child, viz., Milo M. In his political views, he is a Republican. In 1873, he removed to the farm at present occupied by him, about two miles southwest of Oakland Village. He believes in supporting every enterprise which would be of interest to the county or township, and is the owner of 150 acres of land.

ADAM OSBORN, blacksmith, Ogden, was born February 1, 1823, in Clinton County, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margaret Osborn. Thomas Osborn was born about the year 1800, and when about fifteen years of age, his parents, William and Susannah Osborn, emigrated from North Carolina to Clinton County, Ohio. He was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving but a limited education. About the year 1818, he married Miss Margaret Reynard, daughter of Adam and Catherine Reynard. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are still living, viz., William, Adam, Peter, Thomas, Susannah, Catherine and Mary. Thomas Osborn, after leading a life of usefulness, departed this life, July, 1837. His wife died in December, 1867. Adam Osborn, the subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm; received but a limited education. When about twenty years of age, he began the trade of blacksmithing. He first engaged himself to Mr. Joseph Thatcher, who was located about three miles southwest of Wilmington; remained with him about two years. He then engaged himself to John Kimbrough, at Sligo village, for whom he worked about four years. He then located on the old Cincinnati road, about four miles southwest of Wilmington, remained there until 1865, when he removed to Ogden Village, opened a shop, and has been in business here up to the present time. He was married, March 15, 1846, to Miss Martha P. Clark. To them have been born nine children, viz., Mary, Mattie, Lydia D., Amanda M., Peter A., Elisha B., and three deceased. Mrs. Osborn died August 4, 1861. He remarried, April 25, 1867, to Mrs. Anderson, widow of Harrison Anderson. She died, September 2, 1874. He was again married, February 3, 1878, to Mrs. Ann E. Nordyke. This union has been blessed with one child, viz., Minnie C. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and a man who is more upright in his dealings with his fellow men, Clinton County does not possess. This worthy gentleman certainly is entitled to the honor of being represented in the history of our county.

PETER OSBORN, SR., farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born July 31, 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret Osborn. Thomas was born about the year 1800; was the son of William and Susannah Osborn, of whom we have made mention in this work. He was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. Was married about the year 1818, to Miss Margaret Reynard. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are still living. He first settled on Lytle's Creek, near where the village of Ogden is at present located. In 1829, he removed to a farm located near the farm at present owned by Mr. Alfred Osborn. He remained here until his death, which occurred in July, 1837. He was a kind and loving father and an affectionate husband, and his achievements are well worthy of remembrance. Peter Osborn, the subject of our sketch, was reared to man's estate on a farm, receiving the rudiments of education in a district school. On October 22, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Lundy, born March 30, 1833, and daughter of Jesse and Abigail Lundy. They are the happy parents of four children, viz.: Angeline, Ruth E., Margaret J. and Clark. Mr. Osborn is a consistent member of the Friends' Society and may well be classed among the worthy and upright citizens of Clinton County.

PETER OSBORN, Jr., farmer, P. O. Ogden. Charles Osborn, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, and in his youth was trained to the pursuits of farming. His father being a pioneer, he, also, shared in the hardships and privations which those sturdy woodsmen had to encounter. He married Miss Elizabeth Fulgum, daughter of Michael and Sarah Fulgum, of Indiana. He settled on the homestead of his father, located about two miles nearly south of Ogden village, Adams Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are still living, viz.: Mary J., Michael, Peter, Caroline, Elizabeth, Charles, Lydia, Clark, Frank and Delphina. He owned at one time about 1,600 acres of land in Ohio and Indiana. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and died January 1, 1876. Peter, the fourth child of Charles and Elizabeth Osborn, and subject of this sketch, was, like his father, reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. On September 20, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Anne J. Thatcher, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Thatcher. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Calvin, Clinton, Elizabeth, Lizzie, Melville, and two who are deceased. He is a member of the Friends' Society and the owner of ninety-six acres of land, partly in Adams and Washington Townships.

ALFRED OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born January 5, 1833, in Clinton County; was the son of Peter and Sarah Osborn. Peter Osborn was about eleven years of age when his parents settled in Clinton County. His education was rather limited, and as he grew to manhood he also engaged in the work of clearing the forest, in which he endured a great many hardships and privations. He first married Miss Sarah Hadley, daughter of William and Susan Hadley, by whom he had eight children. Mrs. Osborn having died, he married Mrs. Eliza A. Trueblood, widow of Cyrus Trueblood, by whom he had two children, viz.: Mary and Ada. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and during the latter part of his life was a preacher of the gospel for that religious body, and died November 17, 1874. In him his children found a kind and loving father, and his consort found in him an indulgent husband. Alfred Osborn was reared on a farm; received but a very limited education; was married October 23, 1862, to Miss Martha E. Stanton, daughter of William and Theodosia Stanton. To them have been born six children, viz.: Aletta, Walter S., Sarah T., Olive A., Frank T. and Ruth J. (deceased). He is a member of the Friends' Society, a Republican, and at present living on part of the old homestead farm of his father, located about one and a half miles southeast of Ogden Village.

WILLIAM OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1808; is the son of William and Susannah Osborn, who settled in Clinton County, in the autumn of 1815. William, Jr., was about seven years of age when his parents settled on Lytle's Creek, about one mile east of where the village of Ogden is at present built. They remained here a short time, and subsequently bought 100 acres of wood-land about two miles southeast of Ogden Village. William Osborn, Sr., here first began the work of clearing the land, which occupied several years, during which time he endured a great many hardships and privations. He lived here for the remainder of his days. He was married, in 1799, to Miss Susan Snodderly. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are still living. He was a member of the Friends' Society, a kind and loving father, an indulgent husband, and departed this life, October 4, 1862. William Osborn, Jr., the subject of our present sketch, was also reared on a farm; his education was but limited. Was married, December 25, 1834, to Miss Hannah Hadley, daughter of David and Sarah Hadley. To them have been born five children, viz.: Isaiah, Seth, and three who are deceased. Mrs. Osborn died September 26, 1863. He was remarried May 5, 1881, to Mrs. Theodosia Hadley, widow of Eli N. Hadley, deceased. In 1834, he bought a farm of 165 acres, about one and a half miles southeast of Ogden, on which he still resides. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and may well be classed among the worthy pioneer citizens of our county.

SETH W. OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born January 31, 1848, in

Clinton County; is the son of William and Hannah Osborn, whose sketch appears in this work. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. When but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1863, and he was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Thomas, operating principally in Georgia and Tennessee. After about eight months of service, he fell a victim to the measles, which finally settled to his lungs. He was thereupon discharged, and returned home, where he remained about four or five months, at the end of which time, his health began to improve, and in February, 1864, he again enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the remainder of the war. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in a great many skirmishes, and received an honorable discharge, August, 1865. He then returned home, and on January 11, 1867, married Miss Anna E. Rayburn, born July 10, 1845, and daughter of Samuel and Susannah Rayburn. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Walter D., Albert W. and Gilbert S. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Friends' Society, in which religious body he officiates as a preacher of the Gospel. Politically, he is a Republican, and may well be classed among the worthy citizens of Clinton County.

SAMUEL PYLE, farmer, P. O. Ogden. Among the highly esteemed citizens of Adams Township, Clinton County, we find the subject of our sketch well worthy the honor of handing down to posterity his career as a tiller of the soil; he was born September 22, 1812, in North Carolina; was the son of William, born March 11, 1788, and Mary, born July 27, 1792, who settled in Clinton County at a very early day, near where the village of Clarksville is at present located. In about 1824, William built the Clarksville grist-mill, which he operated for about twenty-five years. In 1869, he went to live with his son, William L. Pyle, in Indianapolis. About six years after, while on a visit to his old home in Clinton County, he took a severe illness, from the effects of which he died July 20, 1875, in the eighty-eighth year of his age; his wife died February 7, 1848. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living. Samuel, the subject of our sketch, passed his boyhood years on a farm, and received but a very limited education. In July, 1837, he married Miss Isabella W. Austin, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Austin. They are the happy parents of eight children, viz., Ann Eliza, Emily C., Amanda M., Francis H., Melissa J., Thomas W., Alfred C. and Arthur W. Mrs. Pyle died April 25, 1856, and he was again married, to Mrs. Harrietta McMillan, widow of Milton McMillan. Samuel, with his family, had lived in different parts of Warren and Clinton Counties until the year 1854, when he removed to the farm on which he is at present, located about one and a half miles southwest of Sligo Village; he has served as Trustee for Adams Township about three years; was a Director of the Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus Turnpike road for several years; was a member of the Clinton County Board of Agriculture at Wilmington, and is the owner of 180 acres of land.

WILLIAM PYLE, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born July 16, 1822, in Clinton County; is the son of Jehu and Esther Pyle. Jehu was born December 25, 1794, in North Carolina; his parents first emigrated to Indiana, where they remained a few years, when they removed to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1818, and settled on Lytle's Creek, near where the village of Sligo is at present located; he was married, February 24, 1820, to Miss Esther Stratton, daughter of Joseph and Dosia Stratton. This union has been blessed with eleven children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Pyle, in his younger days, endured some of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and died January 19, 1859. William Pyle, the subject of our sketch, was reared to man's estate on a farm; received but a limited education; he was married, July 23, 1845, to Miss Rebecca Garner, daughter of William and Ann Garner. To them have been born six children, viz., Jehu E., Lindley D., John W., Joseph L., Mary, and (Esther A., deceased). In 1874, he bought the farm on which he is at present located, about one and a quarter miles southwest from Sligo Village; he is a member of the Friends' Society, a Republican, and the owner of eighty acres of land.

WILLIAM W. SHEPPARD, physician, Ogden. Among the worthy citizens of

Clinton County we find but few who are more worthy of representation in the history of our county than the subject of our present sketch. William W. Sheppard was born March 20, 1821, in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio. His parents were Levi and Sarah Sheppard. Levi Sheppard was born May 18, 1791, near Winchester, Va. He was the son of Jeffrey and Hannah Sheppard. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. On April 4, 1816, he married Miss Sarah Wilkin, daughter of John and Rachel Wilkin. He emigrated from Virginia to Clinton County, Ohio, about the year 1818; he first settled in the eastern end of Wilmington, which was but a small village in that day. In his youth, he learned the trade of a mason, and subsequently carried on the building business in Wilmington for more than fifty years. In the construction of the third jail in Wilmington for Clinton County, the contract for building the same was allotted to Levi Sheppard for $508. To Mr. Sheppard was also awarded the contract for building a structure to be occupied by the county offices in 1824. He was the father of three children, viz., William W., Lydia, married to Hiram Finley, of Wilmington, and Mary, deceased. Mrs. Sheppard died May 5, 1847. In 1854, he married Miss Lucinda Pavy, of Lexington, Ohio. In 1866, he moved to Mount Vernon, Ill., where he lived a retired life until his death, which occurred October 20, 1870, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and died as he lived—a Christian. William W. Sheppard, the subject of our present sketch, was reared to manhood in Wilmington. He attended the first high school established in Wilmington, in which institution he completed a course of higher English education. When twenty-four years of age he began to read medicine with Dr. A. Jones of Wilmington, and in the fall of 1846 he attended the Ohio Medical University at Cincinnati. On December 23, 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Biddel, born September 10, 1828, and daughter of Humphrey and Rachel Biddel. To them have been born three children, viz., Shotwell A., Levi H. and Rachel E. (deceased). In 1848, the Doctor removed to Sligo and began the practice of medicine. He practiced there about eighteen or twenty years, at the end of which time he removed to Mercer County, Ill., and located in the town of Millersburg, where he practiced about eighteen months. He then again removed to Sligo, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he first began to practice, and in which village he at present resides. Dr. Sheppard is one of the gentlemen who framed the petition in favor of having the territory now comprising Adams Township formed into said township. In 1880, he was elected President of the Clinton County Medical Association. Dr. and Mrs. Sheppard are members of the Friends' Society.

JOSEPH W. SLACK, farmer, P. O. Ogden, was born May 23, 1824, in Bucks County, Penn., son of Jacob and Susan Slack. Jacob Slack was born November 6, 1798, son of Joseph and Mary Slack. He was reared on a farm, in his early years. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his uncle Jacob Van Hart to learn the trade of boot and shoe making, remaining with him about five years. He afterwards carried on the business of boot and shoe making in connection with his farming, in Lower Wakefield Township, Penn. He was married to Miss Susan White, who bore unto him eight children—Joseph W., Heuston T. (married Miss May J. Brown), Sarah, (married to Daniel Wertz, of Northampton County, Penn.), Mary (married to Jacob Vanartsdalem), Caroline (married to James Slack) and three deceased. He was successful in business during life, and died May 4, 1837. His wife survived him some seventeen years, she having departed this life September 4, 1854. Joseph W. Slack, the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. When but sixteen years of age he began the trade of wagon-making, with his uncle Israel Roberts, of Bucks County, Penn.; worked for him about one year. He then was employed by Mr. James Fell, with whom he remained about five years, during which time he had managed to save about $60 in cash, and after quitting his employer he emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1846. He first came to the village of Sligo, where he was engaged in the wagon and carriage business for the fifteen years following. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison. The Seventy-ninth was attached to the Army of the Cumberland un-

der Gen. Rosecrans, afterwards re-organized and termed the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Gen. Sherman. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, the fighting about Atlanta, the fighting in front of Savannah, Averysboro and Jonesboro. Shortly after the battle of Jonesboro, Richmond surrendered, whereupon the Seventy-ninth marched to Raleigh, which city they made their headquarters, until orders were received to proceed to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out of the service, which occurred in June, 1865. He then returned to his home, and has followed farming and stock-raising up to the present time. In 1856, he bought, near Sligo, a farm of thirty acres, and by subsequent purchases has acquired a fine estate of 240 acres of land. He was elected Treasurer for Adams Township in 1870, and has served until the present time; has served as Township Trustee. He was elected County Commissioner in 1880, and is still officiating in that capacity. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 52, Wilmington, Ohio.

JESSE THATCHER, famer, P. O. Ogden, was born January 8, 1815, in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, and is to-day the oldest man living in Clinton County who was born in Wilmington. He was the son of Thomas and Susannah Thatcher. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. His father died when he was but seven years of age, after which time he went to live with his grandfather, Joseph Stratton, on Lytle's creek, on the farm where Caleb Wood at present resides. He lived with his grandfather about seven years, at the end of which time he again went to live with his mother, who had married Mr. William Hadley. He lived with her until he was twenty years of age, at which time he married Miss Martha Reynard, daughter of Adam and Catherine Reynard. This event occurred April 3, 1835. Martha Reynard was born February 23, 1817. This union has been blessed with thirteen children—Thomas, by profession a lawyer, at present in Colorado, and at one time Judge of Probate for Warren County, with head-quarters at Lebanon; Milton, Jesse, Ruth, Lydia E., Martha E., Dosia E. and six who are deceased. After living in different parts of the County for about fifteen years, Mr. Thatcher finally removed to the farm at present occupied by him, on Todd's Fork, Adams Township. He is a member of the Friends. His wife also is a member of the Friends' Society, and is esteemed as an earnest, consistent Christian lady.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANDERSON, deceased, was born in Virginia, in 1811. His parents were William and Nancy Anderson. In his youth, he was trained to the pursuits of farming, and received but a limited education. In March, 1837, he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Philip and Mary Murphy. To them were born six children—Franklin J., Virginia, Philip, John W., and two deceased. They emigrated from Virginia to Greene County, Ohio, about the year 1837, where they lived several years. They then removed to Clinton County, where the family at present reside. Mr. Anderson was a Democrat in politics. He departed this life September 3, 1855. His widow still survives him, and resides in Chester Township, about one and one-half miles south of New Burlington.

WILSON BAILEY, farmer, Oakland, was born January 25, 1849, Clinton County, Chester Township, Ohio. His parents were William H. and Rachel Bailey. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received an ordinary district school education. On the 29th of August, 1874, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Ida T. Lemar, daughter of Samuel Lemar, of whom we have made mention in this work. To them have been born three children—James M., Frank R. and Samuel K. He is a Republican, and the owner of about eighty acres of land.

DANIEL COLLETT, JR., deceased, was born October 1, 1795, in Jefferson County, Va. In the year 1814, his parents, Daniel, Sr., and Mary Collett, settled in what is now known as Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, and where they settled there

was not a stick amiss. They endured all the hardships and privations usually endured by the pioneers of that early day. Daniel, Sr., was the father of seven children, a member of the Church of England, and departed this life in June, 1835. His wife died in September, 1826. Daniel Collett, Jr., was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. In March, 1826, he married Miss Virginia McKay, daughter of Moses and Abigail McKay. To them were born one child—Daniel. Mrs. McKay died January, 1827. In August, 1831, he married Miss Charity Hackney, daughter of Aaron and Hannah Hackney, by whom he had five children. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which church he officiated as Deacon. Politically he was a Republican. He departed this life in September, 1862. His wife died in September, 1881. Daniel, one of the sons of Daniel Collett, Jr, was born in January, 1827. When an infant his mother died. He was then taken care of by Mrs. Jonathan Collett, with whom he remained until he was about eight years of age. He then went again to live with his own people on the old homestead, where he at present resides. He has served as Township Trustee for about twelve years, and has in his possession about 500 acres of land. Jonathan Collett, Sr., brother of Daniel Collett, Jr., was born April, 1787, in Jefferson County, Va. In May, 1822, he married Sarah McKay, daughter of Moses and Abigail McKay, and sister of Mrs. Daniel Collett, Jr. They had nine children, of whom six are still living. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in October, 1865. His wife died in 1852. He was a man of sterling integrity and worth.

DANIEL H. COLLETT, deceased, was born March 11, 1806, in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He was the son of Moses and Rebecca Collett, who settled in Warren County about 1806. Daniel H. was reared on a farm, and received a fair English education. He was married, November 4, 1830, to Miss Maria A. McKay, sister of Francis McKay, whose sketch appears in this work. To them have been born eight children, viz.: Thamasin, Moses, Abigail, Elizabeth, Sarah A., Francis, Horace, and Rebecca (deceased). In the year 1831, he settled on 360 acres of land in Chester Township, Clinton County, about three miles southeast of where New Burlington is located. He was industrious, persevering and energetic in his business matters. During the latter years of his life, he was troubled with heart disease, from the effects of which he died very suddenly, January 11, 1871. He was a kind and loving father, and an affectionate husband. In his death, Clinton County lost one of her most worthy and honorable citizens. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Jonah's Run, in which church he officiated as Deacon. Clinton County has had but few men more worthy of representation in the annals of her history than the subject of our sketch.

NATHAN H. COLLETT, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born November 27, 1810, in Greene County, where he remained until he was about thirty-three years of age. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a fair English education in a district school. On October 12, 1836, he married Miss Mary S. Hackney, born March 2, 1812, in Frederick County, Va., and daughter of Aaron and Hannah Hackney. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Eleanor, Hannah, Rebecca, Louisa and Hugh S. In 1845, Mr. Collett removed from Greene to Clinton County, and settled in the southern portion of Chester Township, where he still resides. He has served as Trustee for Chester Township. Politically, he is a Republican; is a member of the Baptist Church, and the owner of 190 acres of land.

JESSE COMPTON, farmer, P. O. New Burlington. Samuel Compton, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in South Carolina, August 16, 1796. His parents were Amos and Rebecca Compton. When about ten years of age, his parents emigrated from South Carolina to Greene County, Ohio, about the year 1806, and settled on the banks of Cæsar's Creek, near where New Burlington is at present located. Amos lived here until his death, which occurred September 14, 1824. His wife afterward married John Furnas, Sr. She departed this life October 5, 1844. Samuel was reared on a farm, and in 1823, married Miss Alice Ally. Shortly after his marriage, he settled in the woods, about one mile west of his father's farm, in Greene County, and

began to clear off his land, in which he endured a great many hardships. He was the father of eight children, five of whom grew to man and womanhood, viz.: Jesse, Rebecca, Nancy, Amos and Lydia. He departed this life March 12, 1861. His widow still survives him, she being now in her seventy-eighth year. Samuel was a member of the Society of Friends, and was at one time the owner of about seven hundred acres of land. Jesse Compton, the subject of our present sketch, and eldest child of Samuel Compton, was born January 12, 1825, in Greene County; was reared to manhood on a farm. He received the rudiments of an English education, in a district school. He was married October 12, 1848, to Miss Esther Spray, born in July, 1831, and daughter of Jesse, Sr., and Mary Spray. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Uriah, Martha, John S., Mary A., Lydia J. and Elizabeth A. In 1848, he removed from Greene County to Chester Township, Clinton County, and located about one-half of a mile east of New Burlington. He is an ardent member of the Society of Friends, and the owner of about 151 acres of land.

JOHN P. DENNY, deceased, was born July 4, 1823, in Warren County, near Lebanon. His parents were John and Hannah Denny. When he was about seven years of age his parents removed to Clinton County, where they remained until their death. In his youthful days he was trained to farming, which occupation he ever after followed. On January, 1862, he married Miss Martha Collett, born in February, 1831, by whom he has had two children, viz.: Anne and George. He was a man of sterling integrity and reliable character, a kind and loving father and indulgent husband. In politics he was a Republican. He departed this life August 10, 1881. His widow still survives him, and has in her possession about 428 acres of land.

BENJAMIN FARQUHAR, physician, New Burlington. Jonah Farquhar, father of the subject of our sketch and seventh son of Allan and Phebe Farquhar, was born in Frederick County, Md., on March 13, 1778. As to the manner in which his youthful days were spent, we can give but a brief account, except that he received the rudiments of an English education in a district school of that early day. When a young man, he learned the trade of tanning at his father's tanyard, which he followed for many years. When quite young he lost his parents, and consequently he was thrown upon his own resources to make his way in the world the best he could. At the death of his father he received several hundred dollars, with which, increased by his own earnings, he started, in the spring of 1806, on horseback, accompanied by his brother Mahlon, for the State of Ohio. After having arrived in Ohio, they spent some time in viewing the country in Greene, Clinton, Warren and some of the adjoining counties. They being quite fond of adventures, sold their horses, and with the proceeds thereof, bought flour at a mill, probably three miles below where Waynesville at present is located, on the Little Miami River. After constructing a rude raft or boat, which they loaded with the flour and such provisions as they were obliged to have in order to sustain life, they started down the river in search of a market for their (then) precious cargo. While on the route down the river their raft was damaged, having been stoved against the bank. This accident occasioned a delay of some three or four days, which time was occupied by them in making such repairs as was deemed necessary. They again started on their way and after some time arrived at Cincinnati (then called Fort Washington). Not finding the market there as they anticipated, they procured a larger raft or boat, upon which they loaded their flour and provisions. They then started on a voyage down the Ohio River to New Orleans, where they found a satisfactory market for their flour. They here sold their boat and took passage on a schooner bound for Baltimore. This voyage carried them by way of the Gulf, the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, and which finally brought them near their own home again, where they arrived about the beginning of the following winter. Jonah lived at home until the following summer, when he again started on horseback for Ohio. He was this time accompanied by his brother Mahlon and several others. Jonah and his brother finally concluded they would settle in the northern part of Greene County, where they bought land and began to appreciate the realities of their new Western home. During Jonah's first stay in Ohio, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Beal, daughter of Jacob and Sarah

Beal. She was born in Fayette County, Penn., her father having settled in Greene County about 1803. This acquaintance (after a time) ripened into an attachment, and on the 19th of July, 1808, they celebrated their nuptials. Mahlon remained with them for about two years after their marriage, when his failing health warned him to seek some other climate. He accordingly went to the eastern part of the State (Jefferson County), where, with his sister he lived but a few months; consumption had seized his frame and slowly but surely, he succumbed to its dreadful grasp. Jonah and wife lived in Greene County until the fall of 1811, when he was taken ill with entero-gastritis, a disease at that time prevalent about the neighborhood in which they resided. He was attended to by medical aid, and for several weeks there seemed no hope for his recovery. He, however, slowly recovered, and after a time, concluded to spend some little time in visiting his relatives, by this means hoping still more to improve his health. Accordingly he started on horseback, taking with him his wife and son (Mahlon), about eighteen months old, with the intention of visiting his relatives in Jefferson County. After remaining in Jefferson a short time, they proceeded to visit his wife's relatives, who were at that time living in Pennsylvania. They there spent a few weeks, when they started on a journey to Frederick County, Md. After remaining a short time in Maryland, his health had recovered sufficiently to allow him to return to his Western home. But owing to the disturbed condition of the country—our Government at that time being engaged in a war with Great Britain—he concluded to wait until peace between the two countries was established. He accordingly rented in New Market, a dwelling-house, and secured an interest in a tannery, where he was busily engaged until the autumn of 1814, when he again began to think of returning to his Western home. At some time previous to Mahlon's death, he and Jonah had bought a tract of land situated on Turkey Run Creek, Clinton County, on which place Mrs. Farquhar wished to settle, owing to the malarious condition of the climate in Greene County. After making the necessary preparations, they started on their journey for their new home in Clinton County with a wagon, to which were attached three horses. Their family at this time consisted of three children, one being an infant about two months old. They met with no serious accidents until they began crossing the Blue Ridge. They were here exposed to the rain and the inclemency of the weather, from the effects of which the infant contracted a cold, which finally brought on the dreaded croup and caused its death in a few hours. After laying away the cold form of the child in the barren mountains they resumed their journey. After a long and tedious journey they arrived in Clinton County, about the tenth of November, 1814. They accordingly went to live in their new home. The house in which they were to dwell stood on the brow of a hill, and was built of round logs, the chimneys of which were very rude, nevertheless it served as a very comfortable home. After becoming settled he began preparations to establish a tanyard, and as his business began to increase he was obliged to enlarge his tanning capacities to enable him to meet the demands of his customers. In 1817, they moved from the log cabin into a new and better house built by them, which was more suited to their demands. They remained in this dwelling about thirty years, when an event occurred which brought sorrow to the different members of the family. After suffering for some time of paralysis, Mrs. Farquhar died. This occurred August 18, 1847. In 1837, his health failing him somewhat he concluded to give up the business of tanning, which he accordingly did. He subsequently spent a great deal of time in reading, having been especially interested in the anti-slavery and temperance movements. In the autumn of 1856, he was taken with a severe cold, which terminated in a fever, from the effects of which he was prostrated. He was confined to his room the greater part of the following winter. The following vernal season had once more arrived, which found him slowly but surely passing away, until on April 10, 1857, he quietly breathed his last—being then in his eightieth year. Benjamin, the subject of our present sketch, and one of the twelve children of Jonah Farquhar, of whom nine grew to manhood and womanhood, was born February 15, 1822, in what is now known as Chester Township, Clinton County. In his youth, he was reared to the pursuits of farming. He received the rudiments of education in a district school, and at the age of

twenty he began to attend the Waynesville Aeademy, where he remained a short time. In 1845–46, he attended the Winehester Academy. He subsequently taught school for several years. In 1867, he attended the Physico-Medical Institute at Cineinnati, from whenee he reeeived his diploma in 1868. On April 4, 1850, he married Miss Ann Jay, daughter of David and Rebeeca Jay, by whom he had six ehildren, three of whom are still living. In 1869, he began the praetice of medieine, with headquarters at New Burlington, Clinton County, in whieh profession he is at present sueeessfully engaged. He is a member of the Friends' Soeiety, and well worthy of representation in the history of our eounty.

PHILIP FARQUHAR, farmer, P. O. Oakland, was born February 15, 1828, in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. He was the son of Jonah and Elizabeth Farquhar. His youthful days were passed on a farm. He reeeived a fair English edueation, and subsequently taught school for about three years. He was married in May, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Craig, born 1840, and daughter of James and Jane Craig, by whom he had seven children, four of whom are still living—James A., Salathiel, Viola M. and Mary J. He is a member of the Friends' Soeiety. In 1866, he was eleeted Township Clerk, and served for ten years in sueeession. In 1879, he was eleeted Township Trustee, in whieh capaeity he still offieiates. In his politieal views he is a Republiean; and the owner of about fifty-three aeres of land. He may well be classed among the worthy eitizens of Clinton County.

AMOS HAINES, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born November 7, 1820, in Massie Township, Warren Co., Ohio. He was the son of Nathan and Raehel Haines, who settled in Warren County about the year 1818. Amos was reared to manhood on a farm, and reeeived the rudiments of edueation in a distriet sehool. On June 18, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Denney. She departed this life January 28, 1853. In 1854, Mareh 2, he married Miss Angeline Carr, by whom he had two ehildren—Charles C. (at present tieket agent and operator at Corwin Station) and Mary B. Mr. Haines is a member of the Baptist Chureh. His politieal views are Republiean, and he is the owner of about 169 aeres of land, in Warren and Clinton Counties.

ELI HAINES, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born August 12, 1827, in Cæsar's Creek Township, Greene County. His parents were Zimri and Elizabeth Haines. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and reeeived the rudiments of an English edueation in a distriet sehool. On November 24, 1858, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Emily S. MePherson, born February 7, 1837, and daughter of Stephen and Mary MePherson, of Highland County. She is a distant relative of Gen. MePherson, who figured in the late war of the rebellion. They are the parents of six ehildren—Jenna M., Zimri F., Eleanora, Jesse Curtiss, and two deeeased. He is an ardent member of the Society of Friends, a Republiean, and the owner of 130 aeres of land.

ARCHIBALD HAYNES, farmer, P. O. Oakland, was born July 18, 1808, in Dutehess County, N. Y.; his parents were William and Marshie Haynes; when he was about six months old his parents emigrated to Ohio, and settled about a quarter of a mile east of where Mrs. J. P. Denny at present resides, in the southern portion of Chester Township, Clinton County. This oeeurred about the year 1809. When they settled on the aforesaid plaee there was hardly a stiek amiss. William, at one time, held the offiee of Justiee of the Peaee; he was the father of five ehildren, of whom two are still living, viz., Harriet, now living in Columbus, and Arehibald, the subjeet of our present sketeh, living at Oakland; he departed this life September 9, 1821; his wife died May 14, 1813. When Arehibald was about four years of age, or directly after the death of his mother, he went to live with Mr. Warren Sabin, of Wilmington, with whom he remained until he was about fifteen years of age. At the ago of twenty-one years, he formed a partnership with Samuel Smith, of Wilmington, in the mercantile business, which he continued for about three years. He was married, May 17, 1832, to Miss Harriet E. Dakin, by whom he had five children, of whom one is still living, viz., William H. She died June 9, 1839. On May 2, 1840, he married Miss Mary A. Banes,

by whom he had five children, two of whom are still living. She died about 1852. Directly after he dissolved partnership with Mr. Smith, he removed to the southern portion of Chester Township, where he still resides; he was in the mercantile business in Oakland and vicinity for about twenty years, and served as County Commissioner for six years.

AMOS HAWKINS, farmer, P. O. New Burlington. James Hawkins, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Virginia, in 1756; he was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but the rudiments of an English education. In the year 1806, he emigrated from South Carolina, to which State his parents had removed, to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Chester Township on Cæsar's Creek, in the northwest portion of the township; he settled here in the woods with hardly a "stick amiss." During the first summer he lived in a camp, and in the fall, built a log house, into which they retired for winter quarters; he then began the laborious task of clearing up his land, in which he endured a great many hardships and privations; he lived here until his death; he was a member of the Society of Friends, and left to his family about 144 acres of land. Amos Hawkins, subject of our present sketch, was born March 23, 1813, in Clinton County, on the old homestead; he too, was reared on a farm, and, like his father, received but a limited education. He married Miss Massie Spray, daughter of John and Sarah Spray. They have five children, viz., James, Jehu S., John, Jesse and Benjamin; he is a member of the Society of Friends, a Republican, and the owner of 284 acres of land, and may well be classed among the worthy citizens of Clinton County.

JAMES HAWKINS, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born January 6, 1841, in Clinton County, Ohio. His parents are Amos and Massie Hawkins, of whom we have made mention in this work. In his youth he was trained to the pursuits of farming, and received a fair English education. On September 24, 1863, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Mills, born September 24, 1839, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Mills of Warren County. This union was blessed with four children—Carrie C., Willie A., Morris J. and Levi M. (deceased). Mrs. Hawkins died in March, 1877. He is a member of the Friends' Society, in which he officiates as a minister of the Gospel. He was elected Trustee for Chester Township, in 1881, the duties of which office he still performs. In his political views he is a Republican, and is the owner of about one hundred and ninety acres of land.

MILTON JOHN HORMELL, physician, Oakland, was born October 8, 1820, in Warren County, about five miles north of Lebanon. His parents were Henry and Margaret Hormell. He received the rudiments of an education in a district school, and afterward attended the Harveysburg Seminary, for about two years, where he completed a higher course of study. When about twenty-one years of age, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Corlis, of Harveysburg, with whom he remained as a student for about three years. After completing his course of study he began to practice, which he did successfully for about five years in both Warren and Clinton Counties. He then attended the Ohio Medical University, at Cincinnati. From which institution he graduated in 1853. He resumed the practice of his profession, with headquarters at Harveysburg, Warren County, where he remained until 1860, in which year he removed to Clinton County, Chester Township, near Oakland, where he still resides, and attends to the duties of his profession. In October, 1845, he married Almira Dakin, daughter of Judge James Dakin (deceased). She died in November, 1846. On November 1, 1849, he married Miss Eveline Kisey, born November 9, 1826, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Kisey, who settled in Warren County, about 1810. They are the parents of four children—Fremont N., Horace D., Mary C. and William. In 1862, after the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he went with the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as Assistant Surgeon, with which regiment he remained about four months, when having contracted an illness, he returned home, where he remained until the spring of 1864. At that time he was instrumental in forming a company of volunteers which afterward belonged to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of Ohio National Guards, or the hundred day men. He was engaged in the battle of

Monocacy, and received an honorable discharge in August of the same year. He then returned home and began to attend to the duties of his profession. In 1847, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Massie Township, Warren County, and served three years. He also served as Township Trustee for one year. He is a member of the Baptist Church and the owner of 121 acres of land.

DANIEL HUFFMAN, JR., farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born in December, 1805, in Hardy County, Va. He was the son of Daniel, Sr., and Rosanna Huffman. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. In 1822, his parents emigrated to Clinton County and settled on the waters of Buck Run Creek, in what is now known as Chester Township. The land on which they settled had not a stick amiss. They first built a log cabin in which to dwell and in due time began to fell the forest which surrounded them. In the accomplishment of this task they endured a great many hardships and privations which was the common lot of those early pioneers. On October 16, 1828, Daniel Huffman, Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lucas, born March 16, 1809, daughter of Caleb and Mary Lucas. To them have been born eleven children. Mr. Huffman is now in his seventy-seventh year, and the owner of 115 acres of land.

JOHN H. HURLEY, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born January 23, 1835, in Clinton County, Ohio; was the son of William and Drusilla Hurley. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, received the rudiments of education in a district school. On December 29, 1855, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Linton born December, 1838, and daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Linton, of whom we have made mention in this work. This union has been blessed with eight children, viz., William A., Norah L., Anna M., Lilian M., Carrie L., Francis R., Charles A. and Jeremma. He is a member of the M. E. Church at New Burlington, and the owner of 175 acres of land, and may well be classed among the worthy citizens of Clinton County.

SAMUEL LEMAR, farmer, P. O., New Burlington, was born January 1, 1813; was the son of Charles and Elizabeth Lemar. Charles was born April 12, 1786, in Virginia. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth Lemar. When about fourteen years of age, his mother died. In 1802, his father, with the remainder of the family, emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Hocking Township, where they remained until 1833. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school. In 1812, he married Miss Elizabeth Rose, by whom he had thirteen children, ten of whom are still living. In 1834, he removed to Chester Township, Clinton County, where he lived several years. He died in Greene County, February, 1865. His wife died in 1847. Samuel Lemar, the subject of our present sketch, was reared, in his youth, to the pursuits of farming, and received what was called in that day a good English education. When he was about eighteen years of age, he began to work on the canal, which was at that time in course of construction from Cincinnati to Cleveland, and for his services received $13 per month. After working there several months, he began work in a brickyard, where he remained about one year, and for his services, received $10 per month. Shortly after quitting work in the brickyard, he started, with one Jackson Brooks, for Clinton County, taking with him $5 and a few cents, having given his father the remainder of his earnings, he being still a minor. On his way to Clinton County, he was obliged to travel on foot, the greater part of the way being very muddy. After working several years for the farmers of Chester Township, he bought, in 1841, a farm of 100 acres, located near the center of the township, of which he retained possession until 1849. On January 1, 1835, he married Miss Electa Barnes, daughter of Samantha Barnes. The Barnes family emigrated from Dutchess County, N. Y., to Clinton County, Ohio, about 1813. This union was blessed with two children, both of whom are deceased. She died in December, 1837. On August 29, 1844, he married Miss Julia Ann Stingley, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stingley, by whom he had ten children, nine of whom are still living, viz., John S., Oliver W., Emma, Alice, Ida, Eva, Ella, Tinna and Samuel. Mr. Lemar has served as Clerk for Chester Township, two years; as Trustee, for twenty

years. He was elected Justice of the Peace in August, 1839, and served until April, 1875. In 1869, he was elected County Commissioner, the duties of which office he performed six years. Politically, he is a Republican, and the owner of about five hundred acres of land.

JOHN S. LEMAR, farmer and Justice of the Peace, New Burlington, was born March 31, 1847, in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. His parents are Samuel and Julia A. Lemar, whose biographies appear in this work. He was reared to manhood on a farm. When about nineteen years of age, he attended the Xenia Academy for a short time. In March, 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ress, born April 21, 1845, and daughter of Chalklin and Lydia Ress. To them have been born three children—Etta, Mary E., and Alve. In 1871, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Chester Township, and has served in that capacity up to the present time. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 312, at Harveysburg. He is a Republican, politically, and the owner of 100 acres of land.

JAMES W. LINTON, farmer, P. O. New Burlington. Allan Linton, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born January 27, 1807, in Warren County, Ohio. He was the son of David and Letitia Linton. When about seven years of age, he was left an orphan, and was taken into the family of Mr. George Arnold, with whom he lived until he arrived at the years of manhood. He passed his youthful days on a farm ; received a fair English education, by the acquirement of which he was enabled to teach school for several terms. In 1828, October 30, he married Miss Elizabeth Ragin, by whom he had six children, five of whom are still living. She departed this life October 9, 1839. By his second marriage he was united to Miss Melissa Conger, by whom he had four children, of whom three are still living. About the year 1829, he purchased 294 acres of land in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, and by subsequent purchases had at one time in his possession about 430 acres. He served as Justice of the Peace in Chester Township. In politics, his views were with the Republican party, and he was at one time a strong abolitionist. He was a man of considerable energy and perseverance, and firmness of purpose, and died January, 1875. James W. Linton, the subject of our sketch and son of Allan Linton, was born April 23, 1843, in Clinton County, Ohio; was reared on a farm, and received a fair English education. On September 18, 1878, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary A. Bailey, born August 28, 1847, and daughter of William H. and Rachel Bailey. Mrs. Linton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of superior intellectual attainments. He is the owner of about fifty-eight acres of land, and well worthy of representation in the history of our county.

EBENEZER LUCAS, farmer, P. O. New Burlington. We are about to introduce to the readers of this volume, a gentleman well worthy of representation in the annals of our county. Ebenezer Lucas was born October, 5, 1819, in Clinton County, Ohio, in what is now known as Chester Township. His parents were Caleb and Mary Lucas, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County, having settled here in about 1802. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school of that early day. He was married January 26, 1873, to Miss Sarah Mann, born September 15, 1828. Her parents were David and Rachel Mann. In his political views, Mr. Lucas is a Democrat, and the owner of about ninety-five acres of land.

FRANCIS McKAY, deceased, was born in January, 1802, in Frederick County, Va. His parents were Moses and Abigail McKay, who emigrated to Warren County in 1818. They settled near where Harveysburg is located, and at which place they remained but a short time. They then removed to a farm about four miles east of where Waynesville is located, on the banks of the Little Miami River, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. McKay, like other pioneers, endured a great many trials and hardships, but with a sturdy arm and a brave heart he overcame them. He has made for himself a record worthy of perpetuation, in the history of Clinton County. He died January 28, 1828. His wife died the following July, of the same year. Francis, the subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm, and received the rudi

ments of an English education in a district school. On October 7, 1830, he was united in the bonds of matrimony, to Miss Mary Collett, born November 7, 1808, daughter of Moses and Rebecca Collett. This union was blessed with eleven children, seven of whom are still living. In the spring of 1832, he settled in the northern portion of what is now known as Chester Township, Clinton County. He was the heir to several hundred acres of land, which was at this time partially cleared. He was a man of very industrious habits, of sterling integrity and unblemished character. He departed this life, March 26, 1871. In his death, Clinton County lost one of her most worthy and respected citizens. Not only is his presence missed by the loved ones of his own family, who mourn his loss, but by the poor and needy, to whom he ever extended a helping hand. His widow still survives him, now in her seventy-fourth year.

MOSES C. McKAY, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born September 10, 1832, in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. He was the son of Francis and Mary McKay. In his youth he was reared to the pursuits of farming, and received but a limited education; but being a great reader, in after years he acquired considerable self-education. On October 3, 1855, he married Miss Matilda Ferguson, born August 26, 1838, daughter of Edward and Ann Ferguson. To them have been born three children, viz.: Emma F., Anne L. and Charles A. Mrs. McKay died April 27, 1865. He was again married April 4, 1867. This time to Mrs. Sarah Marshall, née Bales, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Bales, by whom he had two children, viz.: William S. and Edwin F. In January, 1856, he removed to the farm, on which he is at present located, adjoining the old homestead, where his mother still resides. He served as Trustee for Chester Township two years. In 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he still officiates. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the owner of 150 acres of land.

JONATHAN McKAY, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born August 3, 1834, in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio; his parents were Francis and Mary McKay, of whom we have made mention in this work; he was reared on a farm and received a fair English education. On June 18, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Medsker, born August 30, 1838, and daughter of Michael and Sarah Medsker. Michael Medsker was born in January, 1812, near Hillsboro, Highland County; he was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. On May 14, 1833, he married Miss Sarah Graham, born March 18, 1811, by whom he had nine children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Medsker died in October, 1862; he was again married in May, 1865. This time to Miss Elizabeth Zink, with whom he at present shares his joys and sorrows. Jonathan McKay is the father of five children, three of whom are still living; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at New Burlington, and the owner of 222 acres of land, situated two miles east of New Burlington.

JOSIAH McMILLAN, deceased, was born May 10, 1798, in York County, Penn.; he was the son of David and Hannah McMillan; he was reared to manhood on a farm, and received the rudiments of an education in a district school. When Josiah was about seven years of age, his parents emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, Clinton County, and settled in the eastern portion of what is now known as Chester Township. He was married, September 22, 1824, to Miss Susannah Cox, born July 12, 1801, daughter of William and Emma Cox. They were the parents of seven children, viz., David, born 1825, Hannah 1829, Mary 1830, Clarkson 1832, Ann C. 1840, and Thomas and Susanna, deceased. Mrs. McMillan died December 16, 1843; he again married in September, 1851, Miss Mary Crew, daughter of Obadiah Crew. She died April 9, 1854; he was married a third time in September, 1860, to Miss Rebecca Ann Whinery, daughter of Robert and Phœbe Whinery; to them were born two children, viz., Joseph, born 1861, and Jennie, in 1863. He was a man of industrious and energetic habits; a member of the Society of Friends, and died June 20, 1879; he, indeed, is well worthy of representation in the history of our county.

BENJAMIN F. MILLS, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, born January 21, 1847, in Wayne Township, Warren Co., Ohio, was the son of Isaac and Annabel Mills; he

was reared to man's estate on a farm; received the rudiments of an English education in a district school; he was married, February 13, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Wood, born December 26, 1848, and daughter of Isaac and Rachel Wood, of Warren County. They are the parents of four children, viz., Effie A., Wilbur H., Mary B. and Ruth H. In the year 1873, he came to Clinton County, and settled in the western part of Chester Township, where he now resides. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and a Republican; he believes in giving his aid to anything which would be of interest to the county or township, and is the owner of 104 acres of land.

MILTON W. MILLS, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born November 12, 1844, in Wayne Township, Warren Co., Ohio Was the son of Isaac and Annabel Mills. He was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in a district school. He was married September 19, 1865, to Miss Anna P. Myers, born August 8, 1843, and daughter of William B. and Hannah Myers. They are the parents of four children—Laura A., Charles H., Frank and Esther A. In the year 1874, he removed from Greene County to Chester Township, Clinton County, where he at present is located. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and the owner of about sixty-three acres of land.

JAMES W. MUSSETTER, farmer, P. O. Oakland. John Mussetter, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born June 9, 1769, in Frederick County, Md. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and January 17, 1801, he married Miss Ann Williams, by whom he had seventeen children, sixteen of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He removed from Maryland to Virginia, where he remained about thirty years. In 1836, he emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Liberty Township, about one mile south of where Lumberton is located, and where he remained about eight years. He then removed to Chester Township and settled on the farm at present occupied by Mr. G. E. Stingley. He lived there until his death, which occurred September 27, 1847. His wife died June 1, 1870. James W. Mussetter was also reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. On January 9, 1849, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Anne Huffman, daughter of Solomon and Christina Huffman, who died March 23, 1854, and February 26, 1855, he married Miss Rebecca Morris, daughter of John and Ruth Morris, by whom he had eight children—Alice A., Emma, Isaac, Lydia M., Vincent, Stella, Adella and Casius (deceased). Mrs. Mussetter died February 27, 1866. He again married in September, 1873, Miss Ella Rockhill, daughter of John and Lydia Rockhill, by whom he has four children—Nina, Ada M., Bessie and Grace. In 1866, he removed to the farm on which he is at present located—situated about one and a half miles northwest of Oakland Village. Politically he is a Republican, and the owner of 189 acres of land.

NEWTON McMILLAN, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, was born April 9, 1802, in York County, Penn. He was the son of Jonathan, Sr., and Ann McMillan, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County. Jonathan McMillan was born in 1773. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In 1798, he married Miss Ann Huzzy, by whom he had three children. She died April 12, 1802. In 1811, he married Miss Hannah Saxton, by whom he had two children. In 1806, he emigrated from Pennsylvania to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Chester Township, where his son Newton at present resides. After building a log cabin, he began the laborious task of clearing his land, which consisted of about 200 acres. We at the present day can hardly appreciate the hardships and privations endured by him in accomplishing his difficult task. He remained on his farm until 1834, at which time he went to Cincinnati, where he remained about one year. He then removed to a place called Walnut Hill, located northeast of Cincinnati, where he remained until his death. Newton McMillan, the subject of our present sketch, was, like his father, reared to manhood on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. He was about four years of age when his parents settled in Clinton County. On April 7, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Brown, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are still living. She died May

20, 1847. In March, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Lester, born October 10, 1831, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are still living. He served as Trustee for Chester Township several years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and the owner of 103 acres of land.

JONATHAN McMILLAN, farmer, P. O. Gurneyville. David McMillan, father of the subject of our sketch, was born March 2, 1772, in Pennsylvania; his parents were William and Deborah McMillan; he was reared to manhood on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school; his wife was Miss Hannah Huzzey; they were the parents of ten children, five of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and five in Ohio, two of whom are still living—Thomas and Jonathan. In 1805, David emigrated, with his family, to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled on the waters of Turkey Run Creek, in what is now known as Chester Township; he bought about 300 acres of land without a stick amiss; he first erected a log cabin, after which he began the work of clearing up, in which he endured many hardships and privations; he was endowed with considerable mechanical skill, having been able to make all sorts of farming implements and furniture for his own use, thereby saving considerable expense; he was a member of the Friends' Society, and departed this life December 20, 1844; his wife died September 18, 1846. Jonathan McMillan, the subject of our sketch, was born June 27, 1812, and, like his father, was reared on a farm; he received a fair English education, which enabled him to teach school for several years. On November 23, 1837, he married Miss Susannah H. Wickersham, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living. While returning home from Granville, Ind., where they had been visiting for a short time with some friends, a dead hickory tree fell on the covered wagon in which they were traveling, and killed Mrs. McMillan instantly, and broke one of Mr. McMillan's legs. This occurred August 19, 1846. His broken limb obliged him to remain in Indiana some nine weeks longer, at the end of which time he was able to be brought home. On October 26, 1848, he married Miss Rebecca Frazier, born October 13, 1822, daughter of Moses and Lydia Frazier. To them have born born six children, five of whom are still living. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and the owner of 180 acres of land. Notwithstanding the many trials and hardships they have been obliged to endure, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan still consider they have been bountifully blessed by the Creator of all things, and that He will continue to do all things as to Him seemeth best.

PETER McNEMAR, farmer, P. O. Oakland, was born November 16, 1836, in Hampshire County, Va. His parents were Felix and Elizabeth McNemar. In his youth he was trained to the pursuits of farming, in which he is at present engaged. He received but a limited English education, and in 1862 he emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, coming to Wilmington, where he remained a few months. On September 3, 1863, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Sarah A. Malick, born March 23, 1838, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Malick, by whom he had two children—Etta B. M., born July 10, 1864, and Cora I., born January 15, 1879. After leaving Wilmington, he removed to Chester Township, where he still resides. In 1865, he bought a farm of about sixty-five acres in the western portion of the township, near the township house. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sharon, where he officiates as class-leader. His political views are with the Republican party, and he is the owner of sixty-seven acres of land.

HUGH M. NUNION, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born May 20, 1850, in Warren County, Ohio; was the son of Tippoo and Jemima Nunion. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. He was married in December, 1876, to Miss Martha Gray, daughter of Andrew J. and Agnes Gray. She died January 28, 1877. In 1881, April 4, he married Miss Martha Stewart, born in August, 1861, and daughter of Robert and Mary Stewart. To them has been born one child—Bessie A. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His political views are Republican, and he is the owner of sixty acres of tillable land.

JACOB PETERSON, JR. (deceased). Jacob Peterson, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in Hardy County, West Virginia., on the 28th day of Jan-

uary, 1785. He was raised to manhood on a farm on Mill Creek, a tributary of the South Branch of the Potomac River. His education was such as the condition of the country at that time afforded. The principal part of his early education was in the German language. His English schooling was limited. yet by close application he became proficient in the common branches of the English language. He gathered much useful information by reading, in which he employed much of his leisure time. Our knowledge of his ancestry dates back to his grandfather, Hans Jacob Peterson, who was born in the year 1706, in Barenville, County of Langdenburg, Switzerland. He was married to Sarah Mohlerin on the 13th day of February, 1728. He had nine children, the oldest four having been born in Switzerland. In the year 1736, he emigrated after having procured the necessary passport, which read as follows:

"The Burgomaster and Council of the City of Basle testify herewith that in our city, and this region of country, there is no contagious disease raging, but by the grace of God we enjoy a pure air free from all infections, and we therefore manfully request that our former citizen, Hans Jacob Peterson, who together with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, intend to travel, first by water to Rotterdam, and then per ship to the Island of Pennsylvania, be permitted to pass and repass at all places safely and without hindrance. Such favors we are ready promptly to return according to our Government custom.

"Given under the printed smaller seal of our city the 23d day of April, 1736."

He with his family arrived at Philadelphia. After living in Pennsylvania for some years, he went with his family to Augusta County, Va., and finally settled in Hardy County, Va., that being a frontier settlement where the settlers were much exposed to Indian raids, which were frequent. His second son, Martin (with others), was taken prisoner by the Indians, and was six months with them west of the Ohio River, in the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami Valleys. After many hardships, he succeeded in making his escape. At another time, three of his daughters were taken prisoners. Two of them never returned. Anna, the other daughter, after being kept fourteen years, was exchanged at Upper Sandusky and returned home. After passing through the trials and hardships of a frontier life, he died at an advanced age at his home in Hardy County, Va. Jacob, his eldest son, was born November 6, 1729, in Switzerland, and was married to Eve Elizabeth Harper, on the 14th of April, 1766. She, previous to this time, had been prisoner with the Indians six years. He was a farmer by occupation and lived on Mill Creek, Hardy County, Va. Being of foreign birth, he considered it his duty to become an American citizen, and applied for and received naturalization papers in the following form:

"And Jacob Peterson having settled and inhabited for some time in the County of Augusta, in this Colony, and now made application to me for the benefit of naturalization, and before the Court of Augusta County, taken the oath prescribed by law, and subscribed the test, I do hereby, pursuant to the said authority, declare the said Jacob Peterson to be to all intents and purposes fully and completely naturalized. And to have and to enjoy, to him and his heirs the same immunities and rights, of and unto the law, all privileges of this Colony and Dominions, as fully and amply as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects, have and enjoy within the same, as if he had been born within any of His Majesty's Realms and Dominions, according to the aforesaid acts, saving always in such matters and things which by the laws of England concerning the Plantation, he is disabled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Colony at Williamsburg, this 20th day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain. FRANCIS FAUQUIRE, Esq.,

His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Dominions of Virginia.

He was the father of seven children, two sons and five daughters. He died in October, 1814, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His wife died December 2, 1816. They had lived together as husband and wife forty-eight years seven months and three days. This brings us to Jacob Peterson, Jr., second son of the above union, and subject of this sketch. He was married to Elizabeth King, March 6, 1805, and on the 12th day of March, 1806, she died. He was married again on the 12th of March, 1809, to Hannah Stucky. He was a man of spirit and energy, and desirous of making life a success. He found that the institution of slavery was detrimental to his

business interests as a farmer. He was opposed to using slave labor. As free labor could not successfully compete with slave labor, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio. Consequently, in the year 1817, he, with his brother-in-law, Leonard Hegler, and their families, emigrated to Greene County, Ohio, carrying their goods in two wagons, each drawn by five horses. He drove his own team, while his wife rode horseback, carrying one child in her arms, and another one, of three years, behind her. They brought with them seventeen head of cattle, of a superior grade of stock to the Ohio cattle. They were driven by Benjamin Stucky and Jonathan Ketteman. Mr. Ketteman is still living in Xenia, at the time of this writing. They accomplished the journey, 350 miles, in twenty-one days. They spent the first winter on Cæsar Creek, Greene County, and on the 12th day of March, 1818, he moved with his family to his farm on Anderson's Fork, Chester Township, Clinton County. His farm, which comprised 350 acres, was purchased of Jesse McKay, it being part of Pollard's survey. He paid at the rate of $6 per acre His farm at that time had about thirty acres cleared, and two log cabins on it. Into one of these he moved his family. Here he had abundant opportunity to try his strength of mind, as well as muscle. He seemed to be equal to the emergency, and in a few years erected good buildings, improved his farm by clearing and fencing, and soon had it in a good state of cultivation, and well stocked. It yielded abundant crops. Owing to the lack of good markets, the produce of the farm brought but little ready cash. Corn would bring from 6 to 12½ cents, and wheat from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. He would drive his hogs to Cincinnati, sell them for $1.50 per hundred, and then walk home. Under such circumstances, it was necessary that the principal part of the clothing for the family should be home-made. Here we introduce another member of the family, of whom we have merely made mention, and that is his wife and companion in hardships. His labors and duties were arduous on the farm; hers were none the less so in the house. Besides the ordinary household duties, it was hers to see to manufacturing goods, such as linens, flannels and cloth for the proper clothing for the family. These had to be prepared from the raw material, by the labor of woman's hand. While it was right and necessary that Jacob Peterson and his wife should perform all this toil and labor, which they did nobly, to better their condition in life, they had a higher and more exalted calling to fulfill in their lives, in social, moral, political and religious duties. Society, like many other things in this world, is changeable; society of to-day is not as it was in the first settling of this country. Then it had no false colors; a friend then was a friend indeed. According to the nature of things, society was nearer on an equality; no one could succeed without the co-operation of his neighbor. Hence, it was a mutual pleasure to be interested in the happiness and prosperity of all. He was of a very social nature, and of pure and elevated character. In private, as well as in public life, at home and abroad, he maintained a chaste and dignified intercourse with those with whom he came in contact. His hospitality was unbounded, and by those who once enjoyed it, it was gratefully remembered. Strictly moral and upright in his dealings with his fellow men, he won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Politically, he acted with the Whig party. He voted for John Quincy Adams for President, and for every succeeding Whig candidate. He was a great admirer of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, and voted with the Republican party from its first organization. Was a decided Union man during the great rebellion, and lived to see universal liberty established all over our fair land. In religion, he was a zealous supporter of Christianity. At the age of nineteen years, he united with the German Reformed Church, and stood in that connection until he came to Ohio. There was no organization of that church near enough to unite with, until the organization of a Reformed congregation on Beaver Creek, in Greene County, about the year 1830, with David Winters as Pastor. He stood in connection with this congregation until the organization of the Reformed Church at Xenia, in the year 1833, and served as Elder in that congregation until the organization of the Reformed Church at Cæsar's Creek, in the year 1843, when he was again elected to the office of Elder, which office he held nearly twenty years, when he asked to be relieved, on account of the infirmities of age. Having been a man of energy and perseverance, he succeeded in

accumulating a valuable property, consisting of 600 acres of land. He lived happily with his wife forty-eight years nine months and six days. She died of pneumonia, the 16th day of December, 1857. In his declining years, he suffered with bodily afflictions, having been thrown from a horse, he received injuries from which he never entirely recovered. He also lost the sight of one of his eyes. Notwithstanding these afflictions; he remained cheerful, and enjoyed the society of his children and friends. In the winter of 1866–67, he made a visit to his daughter, living in Logan County; while returning, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in pneumonia. Arriving at Xenia, he stopped at his son Abel's, where he rapidly grew worse, and died on the 3d day of January, 1867. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom survive him. Elizabeth Ann, the eldest, married John Nash; Abel, the eldest son, married Alivia A. Weaver; Jesse, married Eleanor A. Weaver; Aaron, married Jane B. Wickersham; Amy, married John Bush; Archibald, married Mary C. McNair; Abraham, married Naomi Middleton; after her death, he married Mary W. Sleeper; Hannah J., married George H. Moore; Jacob S., married Sarah C. Ellis, daughter of Henry Ellis, and grand-daughter of Abraham Ellis.

JACOB S. PETERSON, New Burlington, son of Jacob Peterson, Jr., was born March 19, 1824, in the township of Chester, Clinton Co., Ohio, being one of a large family of children. His boyhood days were happily spent at home. He early attended school in the characteristic log schoolhouse of the day, receiving tuition from teachers in excellent keeping with the buildings in which they taught. Such an education as he could acquire in this manner he subsequently improved greatly by close and profitable reading. He also cultivated a talent for music, in which he became proficient. From his position as a farmer's lad he became physically well developed, and his social qualities have made for him many fast friends in the course of his life. Having been under the influence of Christian training by his parents, he held a high estimation of good morals, and at the age of eighteen, on the 16th day of April, 1842, he united with the German Reformed Church, at Xenia, and was confirmed by Rev. David Winters, then pastor. In 1843, he became a member of the Reformed organization at Cæsar's Creek, where he remained until 1874, when he united with the Mount Pisgah congregation formed in that year. November 23, 1848, he married Sarah Catherine Ellis, Rev. Henry Williard performing the ceremony. The lady was the daughter of Abraham Ellis, of Liberty Township. January 23, 1849, Mr. Peterson and his wife began housekeeping on a portion of his father's farm, where they lived ten years. In the meantime he purchased land adjoining, upon which he moved with his family April 23, 1859, making it his residence since that time. The farm consists of 200 acres, well-improved, and its owner devotes his time principally to raising grain and stock. His first ballot for President was cast far Zachary Taylor, in 1848; he voted with the Whig party until the Republican party was organized, since which time he has voted in the interest of that political body. His influence has been always exerted for the good of his community. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of the following children—Emma Clare, born December 22, 1849, married James W. Middleton, October 4, 1871; Ada Irene, born July 23, 1852, married George A. McKay, September 25, 1873; Orville Ellis, born November 21, 1854, married Luella B. Oglesbee, August 22, 1877; Alice Maria, born August 16, 1860; Jacob Elmer, born September 20, 1862; Eva Grace, born February 4, 1869.

ARCHIBALD PETERSON, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born December 2, 1819, in Clinton County, Ohio, in what is now known as Chester Township. His parents were Jacob and Hannah Peterson, of whom we have made mention in this work. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited English education. In February, 1851, he married Miss Eveline Hains, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Hains. She died October 26, 1856. He was again married, May 25, 1858, to Miss Mary C. McNair, born April 12, 1835, and daughter of Ward and Catherine McNair. They are the parents of ten children—William A., Amanda C., Edwin E., Ida J., Lizzie H., Florence I., Darius A., Della M., Myrtie V. and one who died in infancy. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, a Republican, and the owner of about three hundred and twenty acres of land, in Greene and Clinton Counties.

CLAYTON ROCKHILL, deceased, was born July 2, 1800, in New Jersey; his parents were John and Elizabeth Rockhill, who settled in what is now known as Chester Township, at an early day; he was reared on a farm and received but a limited education. His first wife was Esther Drisbrow, by whom he had five children, three of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. She died June 29, 1834. On November 11, 1836, he married Miss Ann Kirby, by whom he had three children, one of whom is still living. She died in October, 1843; he was again married, June 28, 1845, to Catherine Wilkerson, by whom he had four children, viz., Sarah, John W., Edward and Laura; he was a member of the Baptist Church, and departed this life June 30, 1854; his widow still survives him, in the seventieth year of her age, and has in her possession about sixty-four acres of land, situated about two miles northwest of Oakland Village.

BENJAMIN ROCKHILL, deceased, was born in April, 1805, in New Jersey; he was the son of John and Elizabeth Rockhill, who settled in Clinton County at quite an early day. In his youth, Benjamin was trained to the pursuits of farming, to which he ever after devoted his attention; he received but the rudiments of an English education, which was the common lot of the young men of his day. On January 29, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Haines, born May 1, 1816, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Haines. This union was blessed with five children, viz., Jonathan, Arthur, Cyrenus (now residing in Nebraska), Clayton (at present practicing law in Minneapolis, Minn.), and Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Rockhill was a kind and loving father, and an affectionate husband. In his religious belief, he was a Baptist, and in politics, he took his stand with the Republican party; he departed this life in April, 1862; his widow still survives him, and resides on the old homestead, located in the center of Chester Township.

LEVI D. SHAMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. New Burlington, was born November 8, 1821, in Frederick County, Va.; his parents were Joseph and Anne Shambaugh; Joseph Shambaugh was born in 1786, in Virginia; he was reared on a farm. In 1816, December 19, he married Miss Anne Duffy, daughter of Levi Duffy. In 1822, Joseph emigrated from Virginia to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled on Turkey Run, in what is now known as Chester Township; he remained here but a short time, when he removed to Greene County and settled in the southwest corner of what is now known as Cæsar's Creek Township; he here "took up" about 209 acres of land partially cleared, and for the twenty years following, he was busily engaged in clearing the remainder of the land, in which he endured a great many hardships and privations; he was the father of eleven children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood; he was a member of the Baptist Church, a very useful man in his day, and died November 29, 1841. Shortly after the death of his first wife Joseph married Eleanor McDonald, who survives him. Levi D. was reared on a farm; received but a limited education. He married, July 18, 1847, Miss Rachel A. Mitchener, daughter of Joseph and Betsy Mitchener. She died November 12, 1853; he was again married, in November, 1855, to Miss Abigail J. McKay, daughter of George and Mary McKay. To them have been born six children, viz., Oscar M., born September 13, 1856; Amanda, born January 5, 1859; William, born May 30, 1862; Lawson, born May 29, 1865; Laura, born May 29, 1865; Joseph, born December 23, 1867. In 1847, Mr. Shambaugh settled on a farm in Chester Township, located about two and a half miles east of New Burlington, on which place he at present resides; he is a member of the Baptist Church, a stanch Republican, and the owner of 390 acres of land.

ANDREW R. SHIDAKER, farmer, P. O. Oakland, was born in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, August 11, 1849. He is one of the sons of Mitchell W. and Elizabeth Shidaker, of Harveysburg, Warren Co. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a fair English education. On September 8, 1870, he married Mary Slack, born July 11, 1850, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Slack of Adams Township, whose sketch appears in this work. To them have been born one child, Mattie E. Mr. Shidaker is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 312, at Harveysburg. Politically, he is a Republican, and the owner of sixty acres of land, located near Clarksville. Mitchell W. and Elizabeth Shidaker, parents of our subject, were residents of

Clinton County, Chester Township, many years. In 1880, they moved to Harveysburg, Warren County, where they still reside. They are the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living—Andrew R., James H., Mary and Eliza J. Mitchell W. served as Clerk for Chester Township several years. He has also for many years taught school. His political views are Republican, and he is the owner of 200 acres of land.

HENRY SMART, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born October 27, 1824, in Gloucestershire, England. His parents were Robert and Prudence Smart. When about fourteen years old, he left his home and proceeded to London, where he remained about seven years. He then returned home again, where he remained until 1849, in which year he emigrated to America. He spent about two years as a farm hand in Ulster County, New York State, and in 1851, came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived about two years. He then removed to Clinton County, Ohio. Finally, after living in different parts of the county, he settled in the southwestern portion of Chester Township, where he still resides. On June 14, 1851, he married Miss Louisa Birch. She died March 16, 1857. On October 9, 1858, he married Miss Mary Thomas, by whom he had nine children—Henry T., Joseph, Elizabeth, Robert, Emily, Charles, Mary, Frank and Daniel (deceased). She died in May, 1879. He again married, July 24, 1880, Miss Sophia Thomas, who is sharing mutually with him his joys and sorrows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Republican, and the owner of 230 acres of land.

JOHN Q. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Oakland, was born in November, 1824, in Warren County, Wayne Township, Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Mary Smith. In his youth, he was trained to the pursuits of farming, and received a good English education. In July, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia E. Evans. To them have been born six children, five of whom are still living. He remained in Warren County for about two years after his marriage, when he removed to Clinton County, in the southern portion of Chester Township, where his son Horace still resides. In 1859, he was elected by the Republican party as a member of the Ohio State Senate, in which he served for two years. In 1861, he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, and served two years. In 1870, he was elected as a member of the Ohio State Board of Equalization. He was again elected State Senator in 1871. In 1872, he was elected to Congress, and served two years. In 1874, he was renominated for Congress, but defeated by John Savage. In 1875, he was appointed by President Grant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which duties he performed nearly two years. In 1877, he was appointed United States Consul General to Canada, with headquarters at Montreal, the duties of which office are still attended to by him. He is at present residing in Montreal. A great deal more might be said about this worthy gentleman's public career; but, suffice it to say, his has been an honorable one, of which the citizens of Clinton County may well feel proud.

HENRY SPRAY, farmer, P. O. New Burlington. John Spray, grandfather of the subject of our present sketch, was born about the year 1790, in South Carolina. His parents were Samuel and Mary Spray. When he was about thirteen years of age, his parents emigrated from South Carolina to Warren County, Ohio, and located on the little Miami River, near where Waynesville is situated. They remained there about one year, when they removed to Clinton County, and settled about one mile south of where New Burlington is located, in Chester Township. The spot on which they settled was, at that time, comparatively a forest, which necessity demanded to be cleared. They endured all the hardships and privations which usually accompany pioneer life. Samuel remained there until his death, which occurred March 20, 1836. His wife died June 18, 1843. On September 30, 1813, John Spray was married to Miss Sarah Sanders, by whom he had nine children, who grew to manhood and womanhood. He served as Trustee for Chester Township several years. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and died June 6, 1853. His wife died July 31, 1840. Jesse, the oldest son of John Spray, was born July 9, 1815; he was reared to manhood on a farm, and received what was considered in his day a fair English education. On September 1, 1836, he married Miss Eunice Stedom, born February 11, 1815, daughter of

John and Alice Stedom. To them have been born two children, viz., Henry and John (deceased). In 1836, he settled in Greene County, on Anderson's Fork, about one mile northeast of New Burlington, where he lived about fourteen years. He then removed to Clinton County, Chester Township, and settled about two miles nearly south of New Burlington, where he still resides. He is an ardent member of the Friends' Society. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as Trustee for Chester Township several years. Henry Spray, son of Jesse Spray, and subject of our present sketch, was born November 2, 1839, in what is now known as Spring Valley Township, Greene County. In his youth he was skillfully trained to the pursuits of farming, in which he is at present successfully engaged. He received a good English education, and, in April, 1863, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Ann McMillan, born December 23, 1843. In 1869, he was elected Treasurer for Chester Township, and has served in that capacity up to the present time. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and the owner of about two hundred and eight acres of land. This gentleman is well worthy of representation in the history of Clinton County.

NATHAN A. TUCKER, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born January 11, 1827, in Virginia. His parents were George and Sarah Tucker. George was born in 1779 in Frederick County, Md. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an education in a district school. About the year 1814, he married (in Virginia) Miss Sarah Houet, born March 28, 1794, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are still living. In 1832, he emigrated to Perry County, Ohio, and settled on about four hundred acres of land located on Monday Creek, where he remained until his death, which occurred in January, 1851. His widow still survives him, now in her eighty-eighth year. He was a member of Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he was a Republican, and at one time, a strong Abolitionist. Nathan A. Tucker, the subject of our present sketch, was, like his father, trained to the pursuits of farming. On January 11, 1849, he married Miss Margaret Polnig, born October 18, 1828, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Polnig. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., John W., Samuel P., Thomas B. and Hollie M. In 1873, Mr. Tucker, with his family, removed from Perry County to Clinton, and settled in the western portion of Chester Township, where he still resides. He enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and served as Commissary Sergeant in Company A. He was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Fisher Hill, Harper's Ferry, the fight at Cedar Creek and various other engagements. He received an honorable discharge in October, 1864. While living in Perry County, he served as Trustee for Monday Creek Township. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 312, at Harveysburg, and the owner of 188 acres of land.

ELIHU UNDERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg, was born February 17, 1839, in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio. His parents were Amos and Mary Underwood, who settled in Clinton County at an early day. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school. On October 17, 1861, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Hester Kirk, born November 23, 1838. This union has been blessed with five children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Underwood is an agriculturist of more than ordinary intelligence, and believes in supporting all projects which would prove of benefit to the county or township in which he resides. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Friends' Society and the owner of eighty-eight acres of land.

ZEPHANIAH UNDERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg. Amos Underwood, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in York County, Penn. His parents were Zephaniah and Rebecca Underwood. He was reared on a farm and received the rudiments of education in a district school. He married Miss Mary Shirk, daughter of John and Barbara Shirk, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are still living. She died and he was again married to Miss Priscilla Lewis, of Highland County. In the fall of about 1825, he settled in Clinton County, Liberty Township, about three miles south of where Port William at present is located, and remained

there about three years. In 1828, he bought a farm near his first location, on which he remained until about 1854. He then removed to the southwestern portion of Chester Township, to the farm on which his son at present resides, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and he died in that faith. Zephaniah, the subject of our present sketch, was born November 10, 1820, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and like his father was reared on a farm. He received but a limited education in early life, but in after years acquired considerable self-culture and education. In December, 1871, he married Miss Matilda J. Downing, by whom he had four children, viz.: Ruth A., Zephaniah, Joseph M. and Olive. Politically, he is a Republican, a member of the Friends' Society and the owner of 360 acres of land.

JOHN VANDERVORT, deceased, was born June 2, 1813, in Warren County; was the son of Jonah and Elizabeth Vandervort. He was reared to manhood on a farm; received a good English education, the acquirement of which enabled him to teach school, which he did for several years, both before and after his marriage. On October 20, 1842, he married Miss Martha E. Riley, born November 29, 1824, and daughter of Richard and Sarah Riley. To them have been born eight children, viz., Sarah E. (married Joseph Cashman), Mary E., Amanda (married Alpheus King), Ella (married Samuel H. Trovillo), Preston, Charles, Emerson and John. Directly after their marriage they removed to a farm about three miles southeast of Harveysburg, where they lived about seven years; then removed to a farm about one and one-half miles northeast of New Antioch, where they remained about fifteen years. They then located about two miles southwest of Cuba Village, where they lived several years; while living here, Mr. Vandervort died, December 17, 1865. He was a kind and loving father, and an indulgent husband. He was successful in business during life, for when he died he was worth about $15,000. A few years after his death the remainder of the family removed to Wilmington, where they lived about five years. They then removed to the western portion of Chester Township, Clinton County, where they still reside; this removal occurred in September, 1881. Mrs. Vandervort has in her possession 122 acres of land, and is a member of the M. E. Church.

ARCHIBALD VANTRESS (deceased) was born November 18, 1795, in New York State. His parents were William and Mary Vantress. He was trained to the pursuits of farming, which occupation he ever after followed. He received an education in a district school, and emigrated to Ohio at quite an early day. He was married to Miss Mary Rockhill, born November 7, 1807, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Rockhill, by whom he had seven children, of whom five are still living—Cyrus H., Henry, Edward, Francis M. and Alfred. To his children he was a kind and loving father, and to his wife an affectionate husband. In politics, he cast his lot in with the Republican party. His widow still survives him, in her seventy-fifth year.

JAMES WICKERSHAM, farmer, P. O. Gurneyville, was born August 31, 1811, in Clinton County. His parents were Enoch and Margaret Wickersham. Enoch Wickersham was born August 13, 1778, in Pennsylvania, and was the son of James and Sarah Wickersham. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In 1806, he emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled on a farm of about 200 acres in the woods. He, like the most of our pioneers, endured a great many hardships and privations. He married Miss Margaret Stout, by whom he had nine children, of whom six are still living. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and died November 8, 1862. His wife died in 1879, having reached the age of ninety years. James Wickersham was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. In May, 1835, he married Miss Laura Conger, born March 12, 1812, and daughter of Joseph and Amy Conger. This union has been blessed with seven children, three of whom are still living—Joseph C., Enoch and Pierce H. About the the year 1838, he removed to Grant County, Ind., where he lived about sixteen years. In 1854, he removed back to Clinton County, Ohio, and settled in Chester Township, near where he at present is located. He has served as Trustee for Chester Township, and is the owner of about fifty-seven acres of land.

JAMES WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Oakland, was born March 6, 1834, in Monmouthshire, England. His parents are William and Sarah Williams. William Williams was born October 29, 1797, in Monmouthshire, England. When about fourteen years of age, his father died, and the support of his mother henceforth devolved upon him. On June 7, 1827, he married Miss Sarah Lewis, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are still living—John, William, James, Edward, Richard and Thomas. In the year 1849, they left the shores of England, and sailed for America. After landing at Philadelphia, they proceeded to Sharonville, Hamilton County, where they remained about four years. They then removed to Clinton County, Chester Township, and settled on a farm of about 226 acres, near Oakland. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and departed this life April 2, 1877. His widow survives him, now in her eighty-fifth year. James Williams, the subject of our sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a good English education. On November 4, 1863, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Jane Haines. To them have been born three children—Wilbur H., and two deceased. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Republican, and the owner of 185 acres of land.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

PLEASANT BETTERTON, farmer, youngest son of Joshua and Mary (West) Betterton, was born in the township of his residence December 24, 1830. His parents were natives of Campbell County, Va. His father was born October 8, 1771, and his mother in 1791. They were married in the "Old Dominion," and migrated to Clinton County in 1812, and first settled at Snow Hill, where they resided till 1813, when Mr. Betterton purchased 300 acres, a part of which comprises the present homestead. He settled on it about the same time. Mr. Betterton was a carpenter and millwright by trade, and followed it a good portion of his life. He built one of the large mills at Lynchburg, Va., and, after coming to this county, aided in the erection of two mills—one on the "Old Haworth farm," and one for Aaron Ruse, on the East Fork. Mr. Betterton was prominently connected with all the early improvements of Clark. He departed this life October 3, 1834, and Mrs. B. died December 5, 1875, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Mr. B.'s father, William Betterton, was a witness to the noted "Wyoming massacre," and saw his father and family cruelly murdered, while he and only one brother escaped the wrath of the uncouth savages. He also participated in the struggle for our national independence. Mr. Betterton, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm. From 1856 to 1868, he was engaged in railroading on the M. & C. R. R., and since has followed the pursuits of farming. April 26, 1858, he was joined in marriage to Miss Hannah A. Jackson, daughter of Josiah and Ruth Jackson. This union was blest with six children; of these four are living, viz., Flora, William, Walter and Mary. Charlie and Melinda are deceased. Mr. Betterton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Clark Township for ten years. He was Land Assessor in 1870. In June, 1861, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal by President Lincoln, and served for the term of nine years. He owns a well-cultivated farm of 136 acres, and is by occupation a farmer.

CHRISTOPHER C. BETTS (deceased) was born in Grayson County, Va., May 30, 1813. He was a son of Aaron and Anna (Hunt) Betts, the former a native of Bucks County, Penn., and the latter of North Carolina. They came to Clinton County in the year 1815, and settled one mile west of Martinsville where Mr. Betts purchased a large tract of land from the original survey. Subsequently he bought eighty acres of land, a part of which forms a portion of the present homestead now occupied by the widow of C. C. Betts. In 1836, he engaged in the mercantile business with his sons under the firm name of A. Betts & Sons. In 1838, the firm changed to C. C. Betts & Lazenby, who did business together until 1849, when the

latter withdrew and David Sanders entered as a partner. This company, C. C. Betts & Co., continued merchandising till 1860, when Sanders retired and James Hunt became a member of the firm, continuing together till 1864, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Betts retired from mercantile pursuits and followed farming up to his death, which occurred October 14, 1870. Mr. Betts was for many years prominently connected with all the secular, religious and educational interests of Martinsville. He was largely instrumental in securing to Martinsville the present schoolhouse as well as the school itself, which has so eminently proved a useful institution of learning, and for which Mr. Betts deserves the highest credit. He served his township in various official relations and was a citizen of unsurpassed public enterprise. He was married September 30, 1835, to Miss Lydia Huff, the youngest child of a family of ten children of Daniel and Sarah (Burnside) Huff. Mrs. Betts is a native of Highland County, Ohio, where she was born February 28, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Betts were blessed with eleven children, ten of whom are living, as follows: Madison, born February 13, 1837, Cashier of Clinton County National Bank; Rebecca A., born August 24, 1838, wife of George Janney; James E., born March 14, 1842; Aaron Homer, born February 6, 1845; Martha E., born January 25, 1847; Rachel A., born June 13, 1849, wife of Jasper Axline; Mary O., born November 16, 1851, wife of Jefferson McKibben; Daniel W., born January 7, 1854; Lydia L., born March 23, 1856; Susan, born April 8, 1858; Sarah E., born March 26, 1840, and died July 27, 1840.

CHRISTIAN F. BROCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Lynchburg, a highly cultured and esteemed German, residing in Clark Township, near Lynchburg, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 10, 1814. He is a son of Ernest and Catherine (Elbrecht) Brockman, deceased. Mr. Brockman was reared in Hanover, and received the rudiments of his education in the schools of that place. At the age of sixteen, he commenced and served an apprenticeship of four years at watchmaking. He pursued his trade in the town of Osnabruck two years, then emigrated to America and settled in Georgetown, D. C., where he was employed in his trade three years. He then removed to the Queen City, and, after working at his trade for a Mr. Joseph two years, he opened a shop of his own and followed that business up to 1860, when he moved to his present farm. It contains 115 acres of well-improved land, and is adorned with a magnificent two-story brick residence, erected at a cost of $3,000. Mr. Brockman celebrated his marriage, November, 1841, with Miss Margaret Nawerth, a native of Bavaria, born December 6, 1823, and a daughter of John A. and Rachel Nawerth, who emigrated to the United States in 1832. This union was blessed with nine children; of these six are living, viz., Catharine; Louisa, wife of Frank Spees; Anna Amelia, wife of Frank Park; Emma, wife of Frank M. Evans; Anna, Ernstine and Alice. Margaret, Doretta and Rachel are deceased. In 1850, Mr. Brockman's parents emigrated to America. They were both in the eighty-second year of their age, and, after a toilsome voyage of fifteen weeks, Mrs. Brockman arrived at Cincinnati; Mr. Brockman died on the boat near Louisville from cholera, which was then prevalent. Mr. Broekman, our subject, is the youngest of a family of four children. He is a genial, hospitable man, and has many friends. He and wife and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE BROWN, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of David and Rebecca Brown, was born in Washington Township October 1, 1841. He passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm. August, 1863, he rallied to his country's call, and enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and rendered worthy service in the Army of the Potomac; he participated in the battle of Cleveland, Tenn., and also in a number of minor battles; he was engaged principally on guard duty on Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad; he was honorably mustered out at the close of the war, and returned home and resumed farming. For the last two years, he has been engaged extensively in buying and shipping hogs. Mr. Brown was married, August, 1873, to Emma E. Hayes, a native of Washington Township, born May 31, 1846, and a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hayes. This union was given two children—Hester E. and Iva L. Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr.

Brown's political doctrines and principles are Democratic. He owns a farm of 103 acres in Washington Township, well improved, and under a good state of cultivation.

JOHN CARMAN, M. D., Martinsville, was born near Port William, September 23, 1821. His parents, James and Rosanna Carman, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. His father's parents came to Clinton County in 1801, while Ohio was under a territorial government. They located near Sabina, where they resided till 1825, when they removed to Warren County, which was their place of residence till 1839, when they returned to Clinton County. Dr. Carman passed his early life on a farm, and followed its pursuits up to 1849, when he chose the profession of medicine. He read with Dr. J. C. Thomas, of Covington, Ky., for three years, and returned to Hamilton County, Ohio. He attended the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated with honors, February 24, 1854. He then established himself at Waynesville, Warren County, where he practiced with success till January 15, 1855, when he removed to Martinsville. He built up a lucrative practice, which received his efficient services with marked success up to within a few years, when he partially retired from the field of practice. In 1868, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on till October, 1874. September 15, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Moon, a daughter of Joseph R. and Eleanor Moon, two worthy old pioneers of Clinton County. Mrs. Carman was born in Clark Township, July 14, 1828. Dr. Carman and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and society of I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand. In politics, he is an adherent to Republican doctrines and principles. Dr. Carman is a gentleman of honor and principle, and bears the esteem of his community. He owns a farm in Perry Township, Brown Co., and another one in Iroquois County, Ill. Of late, his attention has been given to farming and rearing stock.

S. CHAPMAN, M. D., Martinsville, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 13, 1842. He is a son of Isaac and Mary Chapman. He received his classical education in the Hillsboro Academy, and followed teaching from 1859 to 1863. The latter year, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Noble, of Sugar Tree Ridge, and remained under his instructions three years. September 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-eight Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served under Gen. Thomas, and participated in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and a number of minor engagements. He was discharged, June 19, 1865, on account of disability. He then returned home and resumed his medical studies. He graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, March 4, 1867, and first entered on the duties of his profession at North Liberty, where he practiced about seven years. In 1875, he resumed practice in Danville, Ohio, where he remained till March, 1881, when he came to Martinsville, where he is establishing a good business. January 14, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Hamilton, daughter of Norval Hamilton, and a native of Knox County, Ohio, where she was born, December 13, 1840. They have two children—Wenona Gertrude and Ogden Doremus. Dr. Chapman and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is connected with the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F.

LARKIN CLELAND, senior member of the firm of Cleland & Hunt, bankers and merchants, Martinsville, was born in Warren County, December 19, 1832. At an early age his parents, James and Phebe (Brown) Cleland, removed to Marion Township, this county, where he was reared till eighteen years of age, when he went to Blanchester, and served an apprenticeship of three years at blacksmithing, for which he received $30, $40 and $50 per year, respectively. After pursuing his trade there seven years, he removed to Cuba, and in 1864, to Washington Township, where he farmed till 1866, when he came to Martinsville and engaged in the mercantile trade with S. T. Moon. They continued together till October, 1867, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Cleland became a partner with M. L. Hunt in the mercantile business, and in the banking business, in the Farmer's Bank, in August, 1873. Mr. Cleland's foresight, judgment and energy, has rendered him successful as a mechanic, farmer, merchant and banker, and while he has acquired good property, it can truthfully be said that it all

was honorably obtained. Mr. Cleland was married, August 26, 1852, to Melcena Mitchell, a daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Mitchell. Mrs. Cleland was born in Washington Township, December 13, 1833. This union was blest with four children; of these, two are living, viz.: Phebe, wife of J. F. McKibben, and Nancy J., wife of Charles Rannels. Charlotte, deceased, was born August 30, 1853, and died, June 20, 1874; and Henry, deceased, was born April 6, 1855, and met his death from hydrogen gas in a well, August 16, 1878. Mr. Cleland is a member of the Friends' Church, and also of the I. O. O. F., of which he has served as Treasurer nine years. He was a member of the Board of Education for thirteen years. He owns four houses and four lots, and one-half interest in two business houses in Martinsville.

WILLIAM CONNELL, farmer, P. O. Lynchburg, was born in Clark Township May 16, 1816. His parents, Hiram and Nancy (Wood), were natives of Fayette and Greene Counties, Penn. They were married and came to this county in 1814, and settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Connell, after expending much labor upon this farm, died October, 1856, aged eighty years. Mrs. Connell departed this life in May of the same year. William is the second son and fourth child of a family of eight children, of whom four are living. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and has always followed that avocation. He was married March 19, 1840, to Lucinda Shields, born in Clinton County, December 23, 1819, and a daughter of William and Hannah (Fraizer) Shields. Of the six children this union produced, three are living, viz.: Rebecca H., born June 19, 1845, wife of Joshua B. Garner; Lewis W., born December 10, 1848, and married Miss Catharine Jones; and Warren J., born January 7, 1857. John M., born October 25, 1841, died November 5, 1861; Hiram, born September 21, 1850, died May 13, 1864, and Martha J., born November 12, 1854, and died August 14, 1876. Mrs. Connell is a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Connell is identified with the Masonic fraternity. He owns a farm of seventy-five acres of well-improved land, and pursues agriculture and stock-raising.

JOHNSON CRAWFORD, retired, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Carrroll County, Ohio, July 7, 1819. His parents, Matthew and Susanna (Johnson) Crawford, were natives of Ireland and emigrated to America in 1793, and settled in Augusta Township, Columbiana (now Carroll) County, Ohio, where they were among the first settlers. Our subject was reared on his father's farm. In 1849, he learned painting, which he followed most of the time till the war broke out. He spent one year (1854), in Decatur County, Ind. In 1855, he came to Clark Township, and in 1859, he removed to Martinsville. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of West Virginia, and participated at the battle of Mill Creek, Paintville and Pound Gap. In 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, and served till May, 1863, having fought at Vandoran. He was then taken sick and subsequently was consigned to the Invalid Corps at Camp Jahalt. He served as nurse in Hospital No. 6, Louisville, till February, 1864; he went to Lexington where he was discharged September 23, 1864. He contracted disease while in military service that disabled him, and he now draws a pension of $6 a month. Mr. Crawford was married, March 19, 1840, to Ruth Sinclair, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Sinclair, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 4, 1816. They had two children, viz., William L., born February 7, 1841, married Louisa Roberts, and died September 27, 1872, and left one child—Cora. David was born May 4, 1844. He married Nanny Runyan, now deceased, and had one child—Stella. David enlisted in the late war in Company K, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served six months; re-enlisted August 2, 1863, in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, and served with Gen. Sherman, and was with him on his famous "march to the sea." He was discharged June 9, 1865, after long and honorable service. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Crawford is Republican in politics.

HENRY B. CRUMLY, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, ex-Sheriff of Clinton County, was born near Wilmington, Ohio, November 3, 1825. His parents, William and Rebecca Crumly, were natives of Frederick County, Va. The former was born August

2, 1798, and the latter February 12, 1800. William came to Greene County, with his parents, about 1810, and in 1821, he came to Wilmington. He followed teaching, from early manhood till 1843, when he became Assistant County Clerk, and occupied that position till 1853, when he was elected Treasurer of Clinton County. He served the public in that capacity for six years, then kept books in William Fife's private bank one year. At the expiration of this time, he entered the Auditor's office, as Clerk, and retained that position till the spring of 1865, when he was appointed Auditor, and performed the duties of that office till the 25th of August, following, when he was removed from public duty by death. Mrs. Crumly departed this life June, 1875. Henry was reared on his father's farm, near Wilmington, and was educated in the common school. He followed farming up to 1853, then removed to Dover and operated a a saw-mill eighteen months; then removed to Wilmington, and after three years in the grain trade, he engaged in butchering, which he followed till April 22, 1861, when he responded to his country's call by enlisting in the "three months' call," and July 9, 1861, re-enlisted, and was mustered in, in Company G, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years as Second Sergeant, and, subsequently, was given the rank of Orderly Sergeant. He fought at Searry Creek and Canifex, and was skirmishing with Tompkins' Cavalry till the following November, when, one night while retreating down Catton Mountain, he fell over a precipice, and sustained injuries for which he was discharged, April, 1862. He now receives a compensation of $4 per month, for his disability. Mr. Crumly served as Assessor of Union Township twelve years. In 1867, he was elected Deputy Sheriff, and, after serving eight years, was elected Sheriff. He served acceptably one term, and declined the earnest solicitations of the people to be a candidate again. In December, 1877, he located on his present farm, which contains sixty-six acres. He was married September 2, 1847, to Mary Doan, daughter of Jesse and Lydia Doan, and a native of Union Township, where she was born October 4, 1825. Of their six children, four are living, viz., Rosetta, wife of W. A. Harsha, Mollie, Jesse E. and Charles H. Arthur R. and William A. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crumly are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Crumly is a Republican.

THOMAS B. GADDIS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., June 30, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Mary Gaddis, were also natives of Fayette County. His father was born December 10, 1805, and died March, 1842; and his mother, born June 6, 1809, died July 14, 1881. When Thomas was nine years of age, he was bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained four years. Then, in 1852, he came to his mother, in Highland County, and worked for James B. Herron, a farmer, for the term of three years. He received, as wages for the first year, $6 per month, $8 for the second, and $13 for the third year. He then obtained a situation as clerk, in the store of Enos West, of Berryville. He occupied this position two years, and went to Clermont County and engaged as book-keeper in the turning-mill of J. N. Henning, one year. He then took a course in Bartlett's Commercial College, and graduated in July, 1859. He was then employed as traveling salesman for A. L. Burwell, a tobacconist, of Lynchburg, Va., till June 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He rendered able service in the Army of the Mississippi—participating in the three days' fight at Corinth. He was then transferred to Grand Junction, Tenn., and was Private Secretary to John Eaton, Jr., Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, for thirteen months. Subsequently, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Regiment Louisiana Colored Troops, October 2, 1863. He was stationed at Cairo, Ill., for a time, receiving and forwarding supplies to the soldiers then at Memphis and Vicksburg. At the close of the war, he came to Lynchburg, Highland County, where he followed merchandising for ten years. He then pursued farming, in Clark Township, till April, 1881, when he removed to Martinsville. In January, 1872, he was appointed Agent for the Royal Fire Insurance, of Liverpool, England, and still retains the agency. Mr. Gaddis owns a fine farm of 336 acres, located in Clark and Washington Townships. Also, 160 acres in Russell County, Kan. He owns town property in Lynchburg, and a beautiful two-story residence and store building in Martinsville. Mr. Gaddis was married June 16,

1866, to Uphamy Rogers, of Fond du Lac, Wis. She was born in Schuyler County, N. Y., October 5, 1847, and died March 16, 1867. Mr. Gaddis again married, June 30, 1868; this time to Carrie B. Sayers, daughter of John and Jane Sayers, and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was born September 29, 1851. They have one child living—Thomas Basil. Lulu May and Grace Virginia are deceased. Mr. Gaddis is identified with the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Associations. His political opinions are with the Democratic party.

RILEY GARNER, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, an early pioneer of what is now Clark Township, was born near Marysville, Tenn., March 9, 1809. He is a son of James and Mary (Mason) Garner, who came to Clinton County the year prior to the last war with Great Britain. Mr. Garner, our subject, is the fourth son and ninth child of a family of thirteen children, of whom six are living. He was reared to manhood in the primeval forests of Clark Township, and received only such an education as the "the days" afforded. March 17, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Betterton, the fourth daughter of Joshua and Mary Betterton, who were among the early pioneers of this township. Mrs. Garner, a native of Clark Township, was born February 14, 1815. Of twelve children by this union seven are living, viz.: Rebecca J., wife of Seth Hoggatt; Joshua B. married Rebecca Connell; Louisa, wife of John R. Smithson; Sarah E.; Susan, wife of John Hildebrant; Olive A., wife of Silas Sanderson; and William H. Mary E., Emeline, Margaret, Owen B. and an infant are deceased. Mr. Garner has served his township as Justice of the Peace for twenty years consecutively, and has also filled various other local offices. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and Mrs. Garner of the Methodists. Mr. Garner is also a member of the Grange, and a stockholder in the Farmers & Mechanics Joint Stock Company of Farmers Station. He owns a farm of eighty-five acres and has followed agriculture.

AMOS R. GARNER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, one of Clinton County's oldest and most worthy pioneers, was born in Dodson Township, Highland County, June 8, 1820. He is a son of John and Eleanor (Ratcliff) Garner, natives respectively of Blount County, Tenn., and North Carolina. His father was born June 1, 1795, and his mother June 11, 1799. Mr. Garner's parents, James Garner and Mary (Moon) Garner, were natives of Randolph County, N. C. Mr. Garner was born March 9, 1772, and Mrs. Garner was born January 30, 1775. They removed to Blount County, Tenn., in 1796, and to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1811, where they both died, the former March 29, 1856, and the latter August 11, 1840. Mr. Garner, the father of our subject, died in Clark Township June 8, 1831, and his wife died July 23, 1834. Mr. Garner, our subject, was reared on a farm till fourteen years of age, when he began an apprenticeship at tanning, and at the expiration of the term of seven years, he engaged in the business and followed it extensively for over forty years, and it is said that his leather excelled any other manufactured in Southern Ohio. In 1874, Mr. Garner retired from active business. Mr. Garner's early life was spent in the primitive forest of Clark Township, whose principal inhabitants were then but wild animals; and it was not unfrequently that Mr. Garner would see a drove of forty deer. His father was a great deer hunter, and Mr. Garner himself became quite an expert as a hunter, and particularly so in dispatching wild turkey, which were very numerous. Mr. Garner's advantages for securing an education were very limited. The schoolhouse was built with poles and furnished with split rail seats, greased paper window lights and a monster fire-place. Mr. Garner was married the first time, June 8, 1843, to Susan Betterton, daughter of Joshua and Mary Betterton, born in Clark Township, Sunday, February 8, 1818, and died January 30, 1872. Mr. Garner again married, December 12, 1872, to Martha Sewell, a native of Vernon Township, born September 2, 1835, and a daughter of David and Martha Sewell. One child was given to bless this union—Eldon C., born October 13, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Garner are consistent members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Garner's political affiliations were with the Whig party till the organization of the Republican party, when he enlisted in its ranks. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Clark Township for twenty-four years, and within this

period of time he aided in removing to the County Infirmary 117 paupers, of whom eighty were driven there by tobacco and strong drink. He also assisted in obtaining the grant for making thirty miles of township ditch in Clark Township. Thus Mr. Garner's labors as Trustee were very efficient.

ROBERT B. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Robert and Mary (Jackson) Green, was born in the township of his residence September 1, 1835; he was on a farm till eighteen years of age, when he learned the trade of tanning, which he followed in Lynchburg, New Vienna and Martinsville for a term of years; he then engaged in the pursuit of farming, which he still follows. In 1872, he took up his residence on his present farm. November 26, 1855, he was united in marriage with Sarah A., daughter of Peyton and Sarah H. West. Mrs. Green was born in Clark Township July 25, 1836. Six children were the fruits of this union, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Charles E., born August 11, 1856 (married Anna P. Patterson); Peyton W., was born July 19, 1858; Josiah E., born May 23, 1865; Carrie E., born October 14, 1862; Mary E., born April 22, 1868; and Cora A., born May 20, 1872. Mr. Green and family are members of the Friends' Society. Mr. Green is Republican in politics. He owns a farm of 100 acres, with good improvements and under a good state of cultivation, and he is engaged in farming and raising Poland-China hogs.

HAINES BROS., consisting of S. J. and G. H. Haines, general merchants, Martinsville, are natives of Marion Township, Clinton County. The former was born May 20, 1844, and the latter June 30, 1846. They were both reared to manhood on their father's farm, and were educated in the common schools. The former attended the Lebanon Commercial College, and graduated in 1866. After the latter had taught school three years, they engaged in the live-stock business in Stark County, Ind., and after pursuing that successfully for two years, they came to Westboro and embarked in the mercantile business. In November, 1877, they came to Martinsville and resumed mercantile pursuits, which they have since carried on quite extensively and with almost unequaled success. They keep on hand a large stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and clothing, to the amount of $4,000. Their annual business aggregates $18,000. They own conjointly the old homestead in Marion Township, which contains 288 acres, and they pursue to a considerable extent farming and raising Poland-China hogs. The Messrs. Haines grew to manhood together, and ever since formed a firm in business. They are men of good business qualities, and their efforts have thus far been crowned with success. Mr. S. J. Haines was married, August 17, 1871, to Mary Simcox, a daughter of John and Arena Simcox, and a native of Jefferson Township, where she was born and reared. They have one child—Clarence E., born August 31, 1872. Mr. G. H. Haines was married April 28, 1872, to Sallie E. Leming, who was born in Clermont County August 18, 1853. Mrs. Haines is a daughter of Randolph and Margaret Leming. This union had two children—Everly L., born March 28, 1873, and Raleigh (deceased). The Messrs. Haines are connected with the society of I. O. O. F., and, with their families, are members of the M. E. Church. They own their private residences in Martinsville. Their political views are Republican. Mr. G. H. Haines served as Treasurer of Jefferson Township two years, and as a member of the Village Council in Martinsville two years. Mr. S. J. Haines was a member of Company E., One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and was discharged with his regiment in 1864.

J. W. HAYNIE, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, was born near Wilmington, Ohio, December 9, 1845. He was a son of William N. and Sophia (Conner) Haynie, the former a native of Virginia, where he was born December 11, 1821, and the latter of Frederick County, Md., where her birth occurred August 6, 1828. Mr. Haynie, the father of our subject, came to this county, with his parents, in 1831, and settled in Union Township. His father died in Clinton County, January 14, 1880, aged eighty-three, and Mrs. Haynie died August, 1881, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Haynie, our subject's father, was for several years a merchant in New Antioch, and died January 11, 1875. Our subject spent a part of his youth and early manhood as a clerk in his

father's store. When fifteen, he began and served an apprenticeship of four years at the blacksmith trade. He drove a notion wagon one year for Robert Skimming, of Burtonville. He then resorted to farming, which he followed in Greene Township till July, 1880, when he purchased and located on his present farm. He is engaged in tilling the soil and raising Poland-China hogs. His farm contains eighty acres of well-improved and cultivated land. September 6, 1866, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Babbitt, a daughter of Thomas and Melinda Babbitt, and a native of Washington Township, where she was born November 17, 1848. They have four children living, viz.: Alice, born June 30, 1867; Whitfield, born July 27, 1871; Emma, born September 26, 1877; and Villie, born January 13, 1880. Naomi, Hattie and Thomas are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Haynie are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Haynie is neutral.

ABNER HIATT, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, an old pioneer of Clark Township, was born near Martinsville February 16, 1821. His parents, Christopher and Jemima (Hunt) Hiatt, were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They came to Clinton County in 1813, and settled in Clark Township, where Mr. Hiatt died April 7, 1868, at the advaneed age of eighty-five. Mrs. Hiatt died in June, 1868. Mr. Hiatt, our subject, was reared a farmer's boy, and always followed the pursuits of that avocation till 1866, when he embarked in the mercantile business in Martinsville, which he pursued one year, and removed to Martinsville, and has since lived retired. October 14, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Lytle, who bore him two children, viz., Francisco, born May 14, 1843, and married Catharine Millikan. He served in the Eighty-fifth Regimental Battalion of the Ohio National Guards. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company F of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the war. Florence E., our subject's youngest daughter, was born August 15, 1851, and married J. C. Edwards, a harness-maker and dealer in boots and shoes, in Martinsville. Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Village Council of Martinsville, and in politics is a close adherent to the doctrines of the Republican party. He owns a good farm of 152 acres on Survey No. 1008.

CLARKSON HIATT, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Clark Township, June 25, 1823. His parents, Christopher and Jemima Hiatt, were natives of Guilford County, N. C., and Grayson County, Va., respectively. The former was born February 5, 1783, and the latter June —, 1784. They were married in Grayson County, Va., and came to Clinton County in 1813, and settled in Clark Township, where Mr. Hiatt died April 7, 1868. Mrs. Hiatt died in June following. They had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Our subject is the fifth son and ninth child. The Hiatt family are of English ancestry. Their genealogy is traced back to one of three brothers, who emigrated from England with William Penn in 1682, and who bore the original name of Van Hiatt, but since its advent in America it has been modified and changed, omitting the first part of the word. Mr. Hiatt, our subject, was reared and brought up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. March 3, 1847, he was joined in marriage with Jane Hollingsworth, daughter of James and Esther Hollingsworth, natives of South Carolina and Bedford County, Va. Mrs. Hollingsworth was born January 25, 1800. Mrs. Hiatt was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 5, 1826. They have seven children, viz., Lorenzo D., Francis M., Evelyn (wife of Cary N. Cluxton), Albert P., Lora M., Warren E. and Edwin J. In 1848, Mr. Hiatt located on the farm he now occupies, which contains 131 acres, and pursues agriculture and stock-raising. He and family are consistent members of the Society of Friends, and politically he is a close adherent to Republican principles, formerly advocating Whig policies.

JOSEPH HIXSON, farmer, P. O. Martinsdale, member of the Board of Trustees of Clark Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 17, 1837. He is a son of John and Nancy Hixson, who removed to Jefferson Township, Clinton County, in 1852, and they are still residents of that Township. Joseph was reared to his majority on his father's farm, and has always followed the pursuits of that occupation. The spring of 1870 he moved to his present farm, on the Martinsville & Westboro

Pike, two miles south of Martinsville. He owns a farm of 110 acres, with good improvements; he pursues farming in connection with rearing Poland-China hogs and Cotswold sheep. December 24, 1862, Mr. Hixson was married to Emily J., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Johnson, and a native of Jefferson Township, where she was born September 29, 1842. This marriage resulted in five children, four of whom are living —Thomas W., born December 16, 1863; Frank H., August 13, 1866; Caleb L., September 14, 1873; and Carl, May 25, 1879; Frederick N., September, 1866, and died April 15, 1877. Mr. Hickson and wife are members of the Friends' Society. Mr. Hickson is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment at Lynchburg. In April, 1880, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and was re-elected in 1881. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a Commissioner of the Martinsville & Westboro Free Pike.

M. L. HUNT, banker and merchant of Martinsville, was born in Clark Township February 2, 1836. He is a son of Jesse and Anna (Moon) Hunt, the former a native of Grayson County, Va., and the latter of Clark Township. Mr. Hunt passed his early life upon his father's farm, and received the elements of his education in the high school of Martinsville and Lebanon Normal. In 1858, he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he pursued for eight years. The last three years of his engagements in that profession he was Principal of the Martinsville Public Schools, and it was during his superintendency that the schools of that place ranked with the best schools of Clinton County. Mr. Hunt then became book-keeper in the First National Bank of Wilmington, occupying that position till October of 1867, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Martinsville, with Larkin Cleland, under the firm name of Cleland & Hunt. In August, 1873, this firm succeeded Moore & Hunter in the Farmers' Bank, and Mr. Hunt has since been in the banking business. Mr. Hunt entered the arena of life with very limited means, but with his self-acquired qualifications and excellent business ability, perseverance and energy, he has attained to success in all the positions of his life, as teacher, merchant and banker, and while he has acquired valuable possessions, he highly deserves the success of his honorable achievements. He has filled various official relations in his township and village with general acceptability. He served as Township Treasurer for sixteen years, and as Treasurer of the Special School District and Corporation for the same length of time. He was a member of the Board of School Examiners for the term of five years, and performed the duties of that office with credit to himself and to the highest satisfaction of the public. Mr. Hunt's political affiliations have been with the Republican party. He celebrated his marriage November 1, 1866, with Miss Sarah E. Wright, a daughter of James Wright, and a native of Clark Township, where she was born September 29, 1845. Two sons were the fruits of this union—Wright, born January 15, 1868, and Reid, who was born April 20, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are consistent members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hunt is the owner of a very commodious residence, and a half-interest in two business houses in Martinsville.

WILLIAM S. HUNT, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Thomas and Susanna Hunt, was born in Grayson County, Va., August 27, 1816; his father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of New Jersey. They were married, and came to Clinton County when our subject was but three years old. They settled in Clark Township, where our subject was reared to manhood. He was married, November 28, 1847, to Phebe, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Hayworth. Mrs. Hunt was born in Clark Township, January 28, 1828; her parents came to Clinton County at a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were blessed with eight children; of these, six are living, viz.: Charles E., born July 30, 1849; Aaron J., born February 14, 1852; Isaiah, born January 20, 1854; Sylbia, born March 28, 1859, wife of Sanford W. Doan; Oliver, born July 14, 1861; and William, born March 12, 1870. Sarah E. and Sarah are deceased. In February, 1857, Mr. Hunt located on his present farm, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns 225 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Friends' Church. Mr. H. is Republican in politics.

JOSEPH F. HUNTER, real estate dealer, Martinsville, is a son of James and

Harriet Hunter; he was born in Washington Township January 11, 1845; he received his education in the common schools, and followed teaching for four years, and for two years was engaged in the harness business; he then purchased and ran a livery in Martinsville till 1879; during his livery business, he also dealt in carriage work. Since 1879, Mr. Hunter has dealt in real estate; he owns a residence and lot in Martinsville, and 170 acres in Pike County, besides 250 acres in Desha County, Ark. February 20, 1868, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage with Lydia C. Miller, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Miller, and a native of Stephenson County, Ill., where she was born August 18, 1848. They have five children, viz.: Lois M., Nathaniel, Charles M., Jessie and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Christian Church. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

CHARLES E. HUNT, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, son of William S. and Phebe Hunt, was born in Clark Township July 31, 1848; he was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was educated in the high schools of Martinsville, and in Earlham College, of Richmond, Ind.; he taught school here one year, and, in the fall of 1871, he volunteered with eleven other teachers to go to Phillips County, Ark., and teach. After spending two years in that profession there, in the fall of 1873, he returned to Clinton County and taught two years; he then engaged in the pursuit of farming, which he has since followed. In 1877, he took up his residence on his present farm. It contains 170 acres, with a brick residence which is one of the oldest in Clark Township. Mr. Hunt was a member of Company B, Sixty-sixth Regimental Battalion of the Ohio National Guards, during the late war. October 14, 1873, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Ella M. Doan, a daughter of Timothy and Mary Doan, and a native of Richland Township, where she was born January 6, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Friends' Church. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grange. Is a stockholder in the Farmers' & Mechanics' Joint-Stock Company of Farmers Station, and, in politics, is an advocate of Republicanism.

CHRISTOPHER H. JOHNSON, hotel keeper, Martinsville, was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 8, 1820; his parents, John W. and Mildred Johnson, were born near Lynchburg, Va.; they came to Highland County at an early day. Mr. Johnson (our subject) is the youngest of a family of six children—four sons and two daughters, of whom only two sons are living. Mr. Johnson was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was married to Miss Sisley Terrell, a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Schooley) Terrell. Mrs. Johnson was born in Highland County July 28, 1824. Six children were the fruits of this union; of these, five are living, viz.: Elizabeth O., born April 22, 1843; Mary M., born January 8, 1846, wife of John Kesler; Pleasant I., born April 14, 1850, married Rosella McKibben; Anna, born August 23, 1859; and Dwelah, born November 13, 18—. John C. is deceased. In 1852, Mr. Johnson removed to Clark Township, where he followed farming till 1865, when he came to Martinsville and opened a hotel, and has since been engaged in that business; he owns the hotel and five acres of ground. Politically, he adheres to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Hull) Johnson, was born in Jefferson Township September 5, 1836. Passing his early life and manhood on his father's farm, he was married, November 12, 1867, in Lexington, Ohio, to Miss Louisa Jackson, daughter of Curtis and Lydia Jackson, and a sister to Hon. Thomas S. Jackson, of Jefferson Township. Mrs. Johnson was born in Clinton County August 9, 1837. They have one child, whom they took to rear—Henrie M. Baldwin, born November 6, 1870. In 1867, Mr. Johnson moved to his present farm, which contains seventy acres of land finely improved. Mr. Johnson is a good farmer and an enterprising man. Both himself and wife are members of the Friends' Society. Politically, he is a Republican.

C. D. KESTER, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, manager of Farmers Station Joint-Stock Company, was born near his place of business December 20, 1841. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Caray) Kester, who were natives of Grayson County, Va. His father was born May 30, 1811, and his mother in May, 1814. His father

accompanied his parents to Clinton County in the second year of the last war with Great Britain. Mr. Kester, our subject, was reared to manhood on his father's farm He has pursued that occupation ever since, excepting during his term of military service. He enlisted in December, 1864, in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the war closed, and received his discharge July 4, 1865. In January, 1878, he was employed as manager of Farmers Station Joint-Stock Company, and has since occupied that position. For the last twelve years, he has dealt quite extensively in shipping hogs. The year 1881, he shipped 2,000 head. Mr. Kester owns, besides his residence at Farmers Station, the depot and scales, estimated at $3,000. September 8, 1866, he was married to Miss Nancy Betterton, a daughter of William and Delila Betterton, and a native of Clark Township, where she was born August 16, 1846. Of their four children, three are living—Etta, Milton L. and Ada M. Eva E. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kester are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Kester's political views are purely Republican. He has been prominently connected with the Grange since 1873. He served as Master of Eureka Grange, No. 735, of Morrisville, for 1874, 1875 and 1876, and was Lecturer in 1874.

JOHN KESTER, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Kester, was born in Clark Township September 24, 1849. He was reared to maturity on a farm, and was educated in the Martinsville High School, then under the Superintendency of Milton Hollingsworth. At an early age, he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and followed it at intervals for ten years. He owns an undivided half of the old homestead, containing 125 acres. For the last twelve years, he has been, in addition to farming, rearing the "MeGee" hogs. Since 1869, he has followed threshing in the falls in Clinton and Highland Counties. In December, 1877, he bought a "Cooper steam traction engine," the first in Clinton County. Since, he purchased an interest in another steam thresher. Mr. Kester and wife are charter members of Clinton Grange, No. 22. He served his lodge as Master three terms, as Secretary two terms, Overseer two terms, and Steward four years. In 1881, he was Director of the Joint-Stock Company of Farmers Station. Mr. Kester was married, October 29, 1863, to Mary M. Johnson, daughter of C. H. and Sisley Johnston, of Martinsville. Mrs. Kester was born in Highland County January 8, 1847. Of their five children, three are living, viz., Orland W., Daniel O. and Stanley. Olive E. and C. E. are deceased. Mr. Kester and wife are earnest members of the Friends' Church. Mr. K. is a Republican. He has in his possession a relic in the shape of a razor owned by his great-grandfather. He has also a rifle owned by Charles Davis, an early relative, who came to America prior to the American Revolution.

GEORGE S. KING, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, son of John and Catharine King, and assistant manager in the Farmers Station Joint-Stock Company, was born in Clark Township April 27, 1848. Reared on his father's farm, he followed that avocation up to January, 1880, when he assumed his present position. Mr. King was married on the 25th of December, 1871, to Miss Annette West, a daughter of George and Samantha West. Mrs. King was born in Knox County, Ill., April 27, 1853. They have one child—Leo, born March 20, 1876. Mr. King is identified with the society of I. O. O. F., and, in politics, is a Republican. He owns a house and lot at Farmers Station, valued at $1,000.

AMAS W. LIEURANCE, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, son of Alexander and Sarah Lieurance, is a native of Washington Township, where he was born January 25, 1840, and was reared and brought up to farming, which he always followed. In 1862, he purchased a farm of 130 acres, and after clearing seventy acres sold it; and, in 1869, he bought his present farm, which contains 172 acres; he paid $5,000 down, and gave his note for $10,000. For the last sixteen years, he has dealt extensively in hogs and horses; he sells from $1,500 to $2,500 worth of hogs per year. In 1863, he bought two Poland-China pigs, for which he paid $60, and in 1865 he sold two hogs for $160; one weighed 800, and the other 805 pounds. In 1881, he sold about $1,500 worth of horses, and shipped to Cincinnati. Mr. Lieurance owns an excellent farm, with a fine residence and good improvements, and is considered one of the best farmers of Clark Township. October 16,

1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Baker, a daughter of William and Sarah Baker, and a native of Washington Township, where she was born December 24, 1840. This union was blessed with four children; of whom three are living, viz.: Chloe I., born September 18, 1863; Frank W., born March 29, 1866; and Olive Estella, born January 28, 1874. Silas W., born December 23, 1864, died September 23, 1881—a young man of unusually brilliant promise, possessing a mind and traits of character far in advance of his years. Mrs. Lieurance is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Lieurance is identified with the Masonic order of Martinsville as Junior Warden, and, in politics, his views are Republican. Mr. Lieurance is a man of much enterprise, and an esteemed neighbor and citizen.

WILLIAM MANN, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 1836. His parents, Joseph B. and Catharine Mann, were natives of Hamilton County. His father was born February, 1804, and his mother in September, 1802. Mr. Mann's parents, John and Mehitable Mann, were natives of Long Island, and came to Columbia, Hamilton County, in 1792, and were among the early settlers in the region of the Queen City. Mr. Mann, the father of our subject, died December 4, 1860. Mrs. Mann died January 19, 1876. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on the farm his grandfather entered, and which was owned and occupied by the Mann family for ninety years. Mr. Mann worked this farm, which has a large orchard, till 1871, when he sold out and purchased the farm he now occupies, which contains 147 acres of well-improved and highly-cultivated land. He is by occupation a farmer, devoting considerable attention to raising Poland-China hogs. On September 2, 1860, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Carver, a daughter of Benjamin and Leah J. Carver, and a native of Hamilton County, where she was born February 2, 1843. Four children were added to bless this union, viz., Olive R., born May 20, 1861, Joseph W., born October 24, 1863, Nora E., born December 9, 1865, and Wilber E., born November 15, 1871. Mr. Mann and his three children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Mann of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mann is connected with the society of I. O. O. F. He is identified with the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was Director in the Farmers Station Joint-Stock Company two years. His political principles are Republican. He is a well-to-do farmer, and a man highly respected in his community.

JOHN McKIBBEN, son of John and Catharine McKibben, was born in Greene Township, Clinton County, December 2, 1810. His father was a prominent land-holder in Greene Township, having purchased 1,000 acres there in an early day. Mr. McKibben was reared a pioneer farmer boy. His educational advantages were very limited. In March, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Garner, daughter of James and Polly Garner, a native of Clinton County, where she was born September 3, 1811. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, and came to this county in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. McKibben have six children—three sons and three daughters, viz., James M., born October 14, 1837; Joseph F. and William J. (twins), born February 18, 1851, the former married Phebe Cleland, and the latter Mary Betts; Eliza J., born July 6, 1836, wife of Charles R. Davis; Mary E., born June 17, 1843, wife of James Pittser; and Martha A., born May 6, 1847, wife of William R. Brown. In the year 1831, Mr. McKibben purchased his present farm, and located on it in 1834. In 1830–31, he went fifty miles and worked on the Scioto Canal, in order to pay for his farm. He received a salary of $10 per month, and in this way he became possessor of a farm which then was in its original condition—only a small lot having been cleared. He had hardly become possessor of the farm before it was found that the title was void, and again Mr. McKibben labored and paid for it. His farm contains 137 acres, and its condition show the fine taste of the owner. Mr. McKibben is a member of the Grange Order, and is a stockholder in the Farmers Station Joint-Stock Company. His political views are Republican.

JOHN F. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, an old and esteemed pioneer of Clark Township, was born near what is now Farmers Station, June 4, 1825. He is a son of Isaac and Polly (Stewart) Miller, who were natives of Westmoreland County,

Penn. His father was born February 5, 1777, and his mother February 29, 1787. The father of Mr. Miller enlisted in the Revolutionary war prior to his birth, and died of camp fever, near Philadelphia. Mr. Miller, the father of our subject, was bound out to a farmer who removed near Washington, Ky., in 1787. After growing to manhood, in 1801 he joined a survey party, and accompanied them through the unbroken forest of Kentucky and Southern Ohio to Clinton County. He assisted in surveying 1,000 acres lying in Greene Township. He then purchased 200 acres lying in the eastern part of Clark, and after a brief stay, returned to "Old Kentucky." In 1803, in company with Joseph McKibben, he came back to Clinton County and located on his farm, which was all woodland. He and Mr. McKibben worked in "cahoot," keeping "bachelor's hall" for about three years. During this time they cleared and erected on their farms a log cabin. Their nearest neighbor lived at Morgantown, Greene Township. Mr. Miller was the first white settler in Clark Township, and aided largely in all the prominent improvements in that division of Clinton County. He was instrumental in the organizing of the first Methodist Episcopal society in Greene Township, and also in the building of a church at Morgantown. He was married about 1806–7 to Polly Stewart, and had a family of fourteen children, of whom the subject, whose name heads this sketch, is the fourth son and ninth child. Mr. Miller departed this life January 5, 1857, after many years of usefulness. His wife followed him on the 27th of the same month. Mr. Miller, our subject, was reared to manhood on a farm, and was educated, as most pioneer boys, in log schoolhouses. He was married November 10, 1853, to Diamy Hays, a daughter of David and Perry Hays, a native of Clark Township, where she was born January 13, 1835. Two children were the result of this union—David S., born December, 1854, and died when two months old. Josie, the youngest, was born June 3, 1858, died August 24, 1881. Mrs. Miller was called from earth May 18, 1877. Mr. Miller, with his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He owns a well-improved farm of 110 acres.

DAVID C. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Jefferson Township, March 23, 1842. When two years of age, his parents, John and Agnes (Hockett) Mills, came to Clark Township, where he was reared to manhood. He obtained his education in the common district schools. About 1863, he went to Cincinnati and engaged in the dairy business, which he followed five years, and returned to Clark Township, and with his brother, Joseph H. Mills, bought a farm of 100 acres, and followed its pursuits four years, when he returned to Cincinnati and assisted his brother, Lewis M. Mills, in the dairy business till 1878, when he returned to his farm, and has since been engaged in that avocation. He was married June 1, 1876, to Lydia M. Moon, a daughter of James and Eliza (Carey) Moon. Mrs. Mills was born in Grant County, Ind., December 20, 1854. They have one child, Murray D., born March 2, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are consistent members of the Friends' Church. Politically, Mr. Mills is a strong Republican. He now owns a valuable farm of 100 acres.

ISAAC MILLER was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and married Martha Pennington, by whom he had five children, viz., Mary J., wife of Taylor F. Longstaff, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Zadok, married Emily Hodson, of Leesburg, Highland County. He has been agent and telegraph operator for the M. & C. R. R. Company at Vienna for several years; Deborah A., wife of Benajob Parker, of Raysville, Ind.; Wilmer, telegraph operator on the M. &. C. R. R. at Martinsville; and Isaac N., who learned the telegraph business at Martinsville at the age of seventeen; was appointed Chief Operator of the M. & C. Telegraph Company at Chillicothe, Ohio; later he was appointed General Superintendent of the M. & C. Telegraph Company, which position he held about twelve years, when he resigned to accept a position as Superintendent of the American Union Telegraph Company, which position he occupied until the consolidation of the American Union and Western Union Telegraph Companies, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cincinnati. He married Mary Ingersoll, of Mount Carmel, Ill., cousin of Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

WILMER MILLER, telegraph operator and agent on the M. & C. R. R. at

Martinsville, was born in Hanover Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 28, 1841. He is a son of Isaac and Martha (Pennington) Miller, also natives of Columbiana County. Their parents were early pioneers in that county. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Miller's parents removed to Clark Township, Clinton County. He received his classical education in the common schools and at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. He followed blacksmithing and wagon and carriage making in Martinsville till 1863. The year 1864 he was in the mercantile business in Hillsboro, Highland County, with Lewis McKibben. In 1865, he returned to Martinsville, and learned telegraphy, and since that date has occupied the above position—is also express and railroad agent. Mr. Miller is dealing quite extensively in grain. He and his partner, W. W. Walker, purchased and disposed of, in 1881, 30,000 bushels of grain. On November 21, 1861, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Fulton, a native of Clark Township, where she was born July, 3, 1845. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of Dr. Robert and Mary Fulton. Six children were the fruits of this union; of these four are living—Jessie A., Edward, Leonard S. and Maud. Frankie and Willie are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Miller is connected with the Masonic order and I. O. O. F., in which he is Noble Grand. His political views are Republican. He served as a member of the Village Council four years. He owns a residence and four acres and a farm of 125 acres, which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Miller is an enterprising man and an esteemed citizen.

HISTORY OF THE MOONS. There are, perhaps, few families in Clinton County that rank so prominent as the Moons, judging not only from the sole standpoint of their being an extensive family, but regarding them in all their characteristics—their abounding enterprise, energetic industry, loyalty and uprightness as citizens, generosity and kindness as neighbors, and their eminent social qualities as a people. The ancestral history of this family is quite elaborate—extending back the avenues of several centuries to Denmark, the kingdom of which their earliest progenitors were natives. They were of the Teutonic or German family, which is now the prevailing race of Europe, and yet scarcely 4,000 years old. It embraces the people of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the whole of the German Empire and the masses of Scotland and England. In history has been recorded that this family was never known to have been conquered. During a certain period of history, the Kingdom of Denmark formed a part of the English Dominion, however, only under a partial rule of the King of England. Within this period of English rule, the King of England made a requisition on the King of Denmark for a regiment of soldiers, a body-guard to His Majesty himself. The Danish Monarch, regarding it an honor to furnish the distinguished King with a body-guard, issued orders that the best men of his kingdom be selected—persons erect in stature, athletic, of light complexion, blue eyes and red hair. A regiment from the best families of Danes, fully corresponding to the orders, was organized and sent to the King. The banner they bore had, in addition to the National colors, the inscription of a half-moon, and the regiment was known as the "Moon Regiment." At the expiration of their term, having rendered very efficient services, much to the pleasure of the King, he granted them land in England if they would settle there. A large number of them accepted the offer, and settled down in a colony. They then unanimously adopted the name of Moon, and the land grant was given in that name. Thus is given the history of the origin of the Moon name. From this date on, we see the Moons leading honorable, prosperous lives, devoting a portion of their time to the moral and religious culture of the then superstitious people, till the time when George Fox, Robert Barkley and others lifted an insurrection against the principles and doctrines of the predominant churches of England. Among the noble Christians who suffered persecution on account of their religious opinions, we find a number of the Moons, who with them endured imprisonment and punishment for their honest views. In 1682, when William Penn emigrated colonies to America, he established a colony of Moons in Bucks County, Penn., and from there the family is traced to Red Stone, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York and to Virginia. The deed of lands from William Penn to John and Jasper Moon is now in the possession of Charles Moon, son of James

Moon, a lineal descendant of John Moon. James Moon, the father of Charles, died in 1858. This land in Pennsylvania is the homestead of their first American ancestors. Jane Moon, the mother of Charles, died some years since. She was a lady of fine intellectual culture and advancement, and was for many years Clerk of the Friends' Annual Meetings at Philadelphia, Penn. Jasper Moon was the first to abandon the colony. He went to the "Old Dominion." He had one son, Simon, who has married twice. By his second wife he had one child—John. His mother dying when young, he was bound out to learn the carpenter trade. At the expiration of his seven years' apprenticeship, he migrated to North Carolina, and settled on the Neuse River. He married Mary Farmer, and had a family of five children, viz., Rachel, who married M. Bookout; John Moon, went to Georgia, where he died; Joseph, married Ann Brewer, and had ten sons and three daughters—Daniel, William, Samuel, Joseph, John, Jesse, Harry, James, Thomas and Solomon; and Mary, Grace and Jane. Grace died in infancy. Joseph (the father) lived on Deep River, in Randolph County, N. C., and in 1796, removed to Jefferson County, Tenn. Daniel, his eldest son, married Ruth Hutson; William married Jane Hutson; Samuel, to Martha Routh; Joseph, to Sarah Camer; John, to Elizabeth Mount; Jesse, to Rebecca Stidam; Jane, to John Routh; Mary, to James Garner; James, to Anna Hockett; Henry, to Elizabeth Hockett, and Solomon to Hannah McLin. The latter four were not married till after they came to Ohio. In the spring of 1808, Daniel and Joseph, with their families, came to what was then Highland County, and settled near the site of Martinsville. The following autumn, Samuel and John Moon, and John Routh (their brother-in-law) and their wives and children, migrated to Ohio, and settled in the same neighborhood as their relatives. The spring of 1809, Joseph Moon, the father of the foregoing parties, with his family, and William and Jesse Moon, with their families, came to the county, and located in the Moon community. In the year of 1811, James Garner, husband of Mary Moon, with four sons and five daughters, came in and joined the "Moon colonists" in their new Ohio home. This Moon colony consisted of fifty-four persons—thirty-four males and twenty females. They were about the first settlers of what is now Clark Township—in fact, the very founders of that section or division of Clinton County. In this colony there were tradesmen of various kinds. They were not professional mechanics, but rather, possessing a brain of ingeniousness, were able to execute successfully, the business of a carpenter, cooper, harness-maker, saddler, hatter, cabinet-maker, chairmaker, shoemaker, gunsmith, locksmith, blacksmith, brick and stonemason, plasterer and master mechanic. Many of the old pioneer citizens of Ohio and Indiana have in their possession to-day guns manufactured by William and Jesse Moon, who did an extensive business in that line. Thus we see that they were prepared and well equipped for coming in on wild and unbroken forest, and making for themselves homes. Mr. Joseph Moon was the father of ten sons and three daughters, and had 829 great-grandchildren and thirty-three great-great-grandchildren. Since the advent of the Moons in America with William Penn, they have multiplied till their descendants have scattered in every State and nearly all the Territories of the United States. The writer of this history has few words of eulogy to say of this family. They have made a record by their noble achievements as pioneers, their loyalty and enterprise as citizens, their sterling integrity, pure moral character and irreproachable lives, that has transformed itself in the memories of their contemporaries into a living monument, and here made perpetual, more worthy and grand than the elegantly emblazoned monument that adorns a city cemetery.

JOSEPH R. MOON, retired, P. O. Martinsville, an old and honored pioneer of Clinton County, was born in Sevier County, Tenn., July 25, 1802. His parents, Samuel and Martha Moon, were natives respectively of Randolph and Chatham Counties, N. C. The former was born April 17, 1781, and the latter March 5, 1781. In 1796, Mr. Moon came to Tennessee, and in the fall of 1808, with his wife and family, to Clark Township, Clinton County, where the famous "Moon colony" located in the spring of 1809. In 1808, when Samuel Moon settled here, all was a wilderness, and there were but six cabins within the limits of what is now Clark Township. The wild Indians

were still here in roving bands, and their contemporaries, the wild animals, still roamed their forests at will. Mr. Moon, the subject of this sketch, was reared here in the midst of primeval nature. His educational advantages were very limited. In 1812, at the age of ten years, he attended his first term of school. It was held in a rude log cabin, furnished with slab floor, slab seats and oiled paper window lights. It was heated with a huge fire-place that occupied almost the full end of the room. This is the description of the pioneer schoolhouses in which Mr. Moon obtained his education. Mr. Moon has witnessed the vast and important changes that occurred in seventy years of the history of Clinton County. He has seen the land converted from a forest into well-improved, fertile fields, and villages grow to cities and thriving towns, and schools, churches and societies organized and established, the very means of enlightening the inhabitants. These were the achievements of the pioneers, among whom our venerable subject was prominent. Mr. Moon has, through his untiring industry and economy, accumulated considerable wealth. In 1829, he removed to Washington Township, where he lived till 1859, when he came to Martinsville and retired. He owns a well-improved and cultivated farm of 304 acres in Washington Township and forty acres in Brown County. He also owns four and a half acres in Martinsville. Mr. Moon was a member of the Board of County Commissioners one term, and also Director of the County Infirmary. He served as Clerk of Washington Township nine years, and as Trustee one year, and was also Trustee of Clark Township one term. September 26, 1827, he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Hunter, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Montgomery) Hunter, the former a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moon was born in Bourbon County, Ky., February 5, 1805. Four children were the fruits of this union; of these two are living—Margaret, wife of Dr. John Carman, and Martha, wife of F. M. Moore, President of Clinton County National Bank. Findley and Emily are deceased. Findley was a merchant in Martinsville for fourteen years, and an extensive stock and grain dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Moon is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His political views are Republican. He was formerly a Whig. September 26, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Moon celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and also had a re-union of the Moon family and all the descendants of the Moon colonists.

JOSHUA MOON, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, son of Samuel and Martha Moon, was born in Clark Township March 1, 1816. He passed his earlier life on his father's farm, and received only a common-school education. When sixteen years of age, he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed at intervals for several years. On the 25th day of May, 1838, he was joined in marriage with Eliza G. Smithson, a daughter of Tyra and Celia Smithson, a native of Highland County, Ohio, where she was born February, 1818. This union resulted in eleven children, viz., George R. (whose history is given elsewhere), Martha J., born July 1, 1842; Samuel and William T. (twins), were born August 24, 1844; died the same day, and September 14, 1844, respectively; Permelia I., born March 1, 1846, married Dr. John Herrin, and died May 6, 1875; Celia E. (the other twin) is the wife of J. W. Gregory; Emma E., born October 6, 1849, and died August 13, 1872; David W., born May 19, 1850, and died December 25, 1876; Mary A., born July 30, 1832, wife of M. R. Higgins, and Isaac C., born September 1, 1855. Mrs. Moon departed this life with strong religious faith in a happy future. Mr. Moon is a member of the Universalist Church, which he aided in founding. His views politically are Republican. He owns a well-improved farm of 133 acres, and is engaged in general farming.

GEORGE R. MOON, general merchant, Martinsville, was born in Clark Township August 11, 1840. He is a son of Joshua and Eliza G. Moon, who were early pioneers of Clinton County. Mr. Moon was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was engaged in the avocation of farming up to 1869, when he came to Martinsville and started in the mercantile business, and has since very successfully pursued that occupation. He carries a stock of drugs, groceries and hardware to the amount of $2,000, and does an annual business of $8,000. In August, 1864, Mr. Moon was joined in marriage to Miss Sarah R. Moore, a daughter of Ma-

cagah Moore, and a native of Washington Township, where she was born in June, 1845. Orville P., their only child, was born December 8, 1868. Mrs. Moon is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. M.'s religious views are Universalist. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican. He was appointed Postmaster in October, 1875, and served till March, 1881, when he resigned. He was Mayor of Martinsville one term, and member of the Village Council eight years. Mr. Moon is a man of much enterprise and a worthy citizen.

SIMEON MOON (deceased) was born February 23, 1820. He was a son of Samuel and Martha (Routh) Moon. The former was born April 17, 1781, and the latter March 5, 1781. They were married in Tennessee November 5, 1801, and, in 1808, came to Clark Township before the "Moon colonists." Mr. Moon departed from the active scenes of life March 25, 1846, at the ripe age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Moon died February 19, 1852, in her seventy-first year. Mr. Moon, the subject of this sketch, was married, March 24, 1842, to Priscilla Sewell, by whom he had five children, viz., Samuel M., born February 3, 1843, married, August 9, 1866, to Sallie A. Miller, and had one child—Rachel, who was born May 14, 1867, and died September 14, 1868—he died November 2, 1869; David S., born May 28, 1845, married, September 2, 1877, to Ruth Rohonemus, who was born in Jefferson Township March 21, 1850—their child, Burgess J., was born August 21, 1878; Jefferson, born November 3, 1848; married, December 25, 1874, to Katie Boyd, who died May 30, 1876; Jefferson, died May 1, 1875; Franklin, born May 1, 1851, and died January 9, 1876; and an infant. David S., the only surviving representative of Simeon Moon, occupies the "old homestead" which his venerable and esteemed grandfather located in 1809, and where his parents died. The homestead consists of 150 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land.

GEORGE MOON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Samuel and Martha (Routh) Moon, is a native of Clark Township, Clinton County, where he was born May 1, 1822. He was married, October 14, 1843, to Elizabeth Smith, by whom he has had nine children, viz., Sarah A., born March 25, 1845, wife of William Kester; Mary E., born January 8, 1847, wife of T. S. Wallace; John A., born November 16, 1848, married Margaret M. Page; Columbus, born March 16, 1851, married Susanna Rohonemus; Margaret, born March 7, 1853, wife of Daniel H. West; Marion N., born September 5, 1856; Asa S., born March 16, 1858, married Rachel Rohonemus; Oscar, born March 9, 1861; and Ulysses, born May 11, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are members of the Universalist Church. They were among the organizers of that society. Mr. Moon is a member of the Grange, and is a stockholder and also Treasurer in the Farmers Station Joint Stock Company. He owns a well-improved farm of 330 acres, and is engaged in farming and raising live stock.

THOMAS MOON, retired, P. O. Martinsville, son of Joseph and Sarah (Comer) Moon, was born on Bay's Mountain, Jefferson Co., Tenn., May 23, 1805. Mr. Moon was reared to manhood on his father's farm; his educational advantages were very limited. He was one of the scholars who attended the first school in Clark Township. He was married in Lebanon, April 7, 1825, to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Maria Chew, and a native of Warren County. She was born September 7, 1807. This union was blessed with twelve children—seven sons and five daughers—Sarah A., born May 17, 1826, wife of Elmore Clark; Diantha, born August 9, 1827, wife of W. J. Kilsoe; Thomas W., born January 23, 1829, married Margaret Carey; Mary J., born April 17, 1831, married Andrew Beals, and died July 27, 1852; Phebe, born July 19, 1833, wife of Ambrose Smith; James C., born November 11, 1835, married Eliza Carey; Joseph B., born June 4, 1838, and died February 22, 1840; Daniel C., born August 3, 1842, married Ellen Moon, and has since died; Simon P., born May 1, 1845, married Rebecca Stevenson; Andrew, born September 20, 1847, married Elizabeth Johns; Jesse, born November 4, 1849, married Ruth Davis; and Lydia M., born September 7, 18—, and died July 28, 1853. Mrs. Moon departed this life March 9, 1859, and Mr. Moon again married, December 16, 1868, to Hannah Sheppard, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Faulkner) Sheppard. Mrs. Moon was born in Greene County December 11,

1821. About 1850, Mr. Moon began the study of medicine in the physico-medical system, and received a diploma from Dr. Alva Curtis, President of Physico-Medical College, of Cincinnati. He practiced till 1879, making a specialty in treating chronic diseases, and was attended with success. In October, 1881, he retired from farming and removed to Martinsville. He owns a farm of seventy-five acres and property in Martinsville. He and his wife are members of the Friends' Church, and in politics he is a Prohibitionist.

JOHN W. MOON, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, eldest son of Isaac and Edna Moon, was born in the township of his residence December 28, 1835. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and has followed that avocation. In 1857–58, he was engaged as foreman on the M. & C. R. R., and, for four years following, as contractor in constructing bridges throughout the county. He was then engaged in farming till December, 1876, when he formed a partnership with James Pittser, and engaged in buying and shipping hogs and grain at Farmers Station, Martinsville and Lynchburg. They shipped, in 1881, 35,000 hogs to Cincinnati and Baltimore. Most of their grain is shipped to Eastern markets. Mr. Moon owns a farm of ninety-three acres of well-improved land, and pursues farming. He makes the raising and feeding of Poland-China hogs a leading business. Mr. Moon was married, December 13, 1856, to Jemima, daughter of Macagah and Rebecca J. Moore. Mrs. Moon was born in Washington Township, Clinton County. Of their six children, five are living, viz., Isaac F., born December 28, 1857; Walter I., born July 24, 1860; Ida B., born November 17, 1861; Myram, born July 26, 1866, and Loreen, born July 17, 1871. Clara (deceased) was born July 27, 1867, and died September 29, 1876. Mr. Moon is a member of the Universalist Church. Mrs. M. and one daughter are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moon is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Lynchburg Encampment. His political views are purely Republican. He served his township as Assessor for nine consecutive years.

WYATT C. MOON, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, son of Isaac and Edna (Smithson) Moon, was born in Clark Township March 30, 1838. He is the second son and third child of a family of four children. He attained his majority on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools and Normal of Lebanon. He taught school two years, and engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1873, he located on his present farm, which contains eighty-five acres. January 25, 1872, he married, in Lawrence County, Ill., Frances J. Turner, a daughter of Calvin and Matilda (Wilson) Turner. Mrs. Moon was born in Orange County, Ind., November 3, 1841. This marriage resulted in five children; of these four are living—Victor C., born September 30, 1874; Charlie T., born March 6, 1876; Estella M., born May 18, 1879, and an infant, born November 14, 1881; Irene, born December 6, 1872, and died September 8, 1876. Mr. Moon and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. He is an earnest worker in the Grange enterprise. He served his chosen order as Secretary two terms, Master one term and Overseer one term.

AVERY MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, Ohio, was born in Adams County, Ohio, December 16, 1805. His parents, William and Defsy (Bales), were natives of Fairfax County, Va., and of North Carolina respectively. Mr. Morris was partly reared in Adams County, and received his training in the common schools. In 1825, his parents removed to Highland County, and subsequently to Union Township, Clinton County, where he attained to his majority. January, 1837, he went to Madison County, Ala., and was engaged in the pursuits of farming till 1840, when he returned to near Wilmington, where he followed farming till 1844; thence to Highland County, and, in March, 1867, he came to Clark Township, where he has pursued his former occupation in connection with stock raising, making the rearing and feeding of Poland-China hogs a prominent feature of his occupation. March 3, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Jackson, daughter of Jesse and Ann Jackson. Mrs. Morris was born in Highland County May 20, 1826. Six children were the fruits of this marriage—Cynthia A., born November 29, 1853, wife of Milton Sanders; Callie D., born January 25, 1856, wife of Wesley Ruse; Frank N., born August 3, 1857, married

Hannah Turner; Thomas W., born March 16, 1859; Seymour, born December 16, 1860, and Attie J., born July 31, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are connected with the Christian Church. Mr. Morris' political views are with the Republican party.

SAMUEL PEALE, farmer, P. O. Lynchburg, is a son of John and Mary (Mathers) Peale, was born in Lynchburg, Ohio, March 6, 1851. Mr. Peale was reared principally in his father's store, and received his education in the high school of Lynchburg. In 1871, Mr. Peale located on his present farm. In 1876, he built a convenient frame residence at a cost of $1,000. His farm of fifty acres is well improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Peale is a respectable farmer and a law-abiding citizen, and has the respect of the community.

L. PFISTER, Martinsville, manufacturer of buggies and carriages, was born in Highland County December 1, 1844. His parents, Lawrence and Frederica Pfister, were natives of Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1835 and settled in Cincinnati, where they lived five years, then removed near Lynchburg, Highland County, where Mr. Pfister died in September, 1876. When our subject was fifteen years of age, he began his trade with J. Q. Thompson, and served a three years' apprenticeship. He then went to Franklin, Ind., where he pursued his trade till February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and rendered his country valuable service in the Army of West Virginia till the rebellion closed. He received his honorable discharge in September, 1865. He then came to Martinsville, and was a partner with B. H. Vance till 1878, when the firm dissolved, and since Mr. Pfister has been alone. He employs eight men, and made, in 1881, forty-six buggies and carriages. Mr. Pfister is an excellent workman, and manufactures buggies and carriages of the latest styles and best quality. His work is exhibited at all the fairs, and won the premium at Sabina, Blanchester, Georgetown and Jamestown. He received a diploma for the finest work at the fair of Hamilton County. April 12, 1867, he was married to Sarah A. Moon, a native of this county and a daughter of John R. and Rachel Moon. Two children were added to bless this union—Orlan and Lena M. Mr. Pfister is connected with the I. O. O. F., and politically is Republican. He owns village property to the amount of $4,000.

JAMES M. PITTSER, farmer and grain dealer, P. O. Farmers Station, youngest son of James and Elizabeth (Barnes) Pittser, was born in Clark Township March 8, 1836; his parents were natives of Berkeley County, Va.; his father was born July 8, 1792, and came to Brown County in 1825, and a year or two later to Clark Township, where he died March 9, 1871. Mrs. Pittser died June 9, 1853. James was reared to manhood on a farm. In the year 1865, he purchased the farm he now occupies. He owns 111 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in the pursuits of farming. Since 1878, he has been engaged in dealing extensively in grain at Farmers Station. He was married, March 20, 1862, to Mary E., daughter of John and Matilda McKibben. Mrs. Pittser was born in this township June 17, 1844. They have one child—a son—Ellsworth, born August 28, 1863; he is a young man of intelligence and good business judgment. Mr. Pittser is a Republican in politics, and is a man of considerable enterprise.

PROF. S. S. PUCKETT, Lynchburg, Principal of the Lynchburg Public Schools, is one of the most successful teachers in Clinton County. He is a son of B. F. and Rebecca B. Puckett, and was born July 25, 1844. He received his education in the schools of Lynchburg and Martinsville. July 25, 1862, at the early age of eighteen, he assumed the duties of a soldier by enlisting in Company H, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Tennessee till December 28, 1863, when, by a special act of Congress, a part of the brigade veteranized. He remained in the same company, and subsequently fought at Corinth. He was active in Gen. Grant's campaign till he was succeeded by Gen. Sherman, when he accompanied him on his famous Atlanta campaign. He participated in the following engagements: Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, also a number of minor engagements. He was with the distinguished Gen. McPherson when he met his heroic death. Prof. Puckett was discharged with honors at Louisville, Ky., July

20, 1865. He then returned home and took a brief term in the Lynchburg and Martinsville schools. In 1868, he taught in the Martinsville Normal Institute. The term of 1868–69, he was Principal of Bloomingburg High School, and the following summer was Instructor in the Normal Institute of Martinsville. He then served as Principal of the schools of Middleport three years where he had charge of over nine hundred students, aided by thirteen assistant teachers. He had charge of the schools of Ravenna two years, and of the schools of Paris, Ky., from 1874 to 1880. Here, by excessive labor, his health became impaired; he returned to his native place and engaged in farming pursuits. In 1881, he was solicited to assume the Principalship of the Lynchburg Schools. Prof. Puckett celebrated his marriage, September 3, 1868, with Miss Louisa Whittaker, a daughter of John M. Whittaker, of Lynchburg, Ohio. Mrs. Puckett is a native of Warren County, and was born April 7, 1844. She is a lady of fine educational acquirements, and has occupied a position as teacher under her husband since their marriage; except the years 1872–73. The Professor and his wife are members of the Christian Church; he is also identified with the I. O. O. F. He owns a farm of 131 acres, and has one of the finest and most extensive private libraries in Clinton County. Prof. Puckett is almost entirely a self-made man. He had never taken a thorough classical course, but through his own diligence with some instructions has mastered both the Greek and Latin languages.

JACOB QUIGLEY, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, is a well-to-do farmer of Clark Township, was born in in Berkeley County, Va., February 22, 1821. His parents, Michael and Margaret (Pittser) Quigley, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. When our subject was eighteen years old, his father being a poor man and having a large family, he left the parental roof to make for himself a fortune. The first year he worked for a salary of $3 per month, and attended a short term of school, that winter. For the next six years, he sold his labors for $10 a month. In October, 1846, he emigrated westward, and stopped in Greene Township, Clinton County. When he arrived in the county he had a capital of 25 cents. Thus he started. He was married in October, 1847, to Eliza Frazier, a daughter of Abram Frazier, of Greene Township. In 1850, he purchased 100 acres, his present farm. His land is under a good state of cultivation, and has a good frame residence, besides other improvements. Mr. Quigley also owns fifty acres on the East Fork in Greene Township. All this property was acquired by Mr. Quigley's own perseverance and industry, and it need not be said that he was successful in obtaining "this world's goods," for his valuable property attests to his achievements. Mr. Quigley is the father of seven children, one of whom is deceased. The living are—Alpheus, Americus, Margaret E., Mary A., Frank and Aaron. Mr. Quigley and family are Universalists religiously. Politically, Mr. Quigley is a Republican.

MRS. ELIZABETH SIMPSON, née Strain, Martinsville, was born in New Market Township, Highland Co., Ohio, March 30, 1816. Her parents, John and Margaret (Wilkin) Strain, were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. The former was born June 4, 1788, and the latter March 25, 1791. They settled near New Market in 1815. Mrs. Simpson was married the first time, August 27, 1837, to Robison Graham, who was born December 18, 1814. Of the six children by this union, three are living, viz., Harriet A., widow of Silas Hart; Hannah, wife of Nelson Fulton, a merchant in Xenia, and Isabel, wife of Callier Fenner. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner have one child, a daughter—Hallie E., born August 27, 1870. Mr. Graham dying May 28, 1851, Mrs. Graham again married February 24, 1853; this time to Edward Chaney, who was born February 22, 1804. Two children were the results of this union; both are deceased—Henrietta, wife of Ira Hodson, and Ollie, wife of Rev. D Lee Aultman. Mr. Chaney died, and Mrs. C. joined herself in marriage September 24, 1869, to Thomas Simpson, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born November 9, 1799. He died in Martinsville November 11, 1876. Mr. Simpson resided in Cincinnati for over thirty years, and was for a term of years mail carrier in that city. Mrs. Simpson is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as all her husbands were. She is a lady very highly esteemed in Martinsville, and is an earnest supporter of the church and benevolent enterprises.

JOHN R. SMITH (deceased) was born near New Vienna, in Highland County, June 13, 1826; his parents were John and Sarah Smith. They came to Clark Township and settled one mile south of Martinsville, when he was but five years old; he was reared to maturity on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of the day; he was married, February 24, 1848, to Miss Mary A. Hunt, and located on his father's farm, where they lived till the fall of 1865, when they settled on the present homestead. Agriculture and stock-raising was his occupation; he operated a threshing machine into this and Highland County for fourteen years; he brought the first steam thresher in this portion of Ohio. September 20, 1878, after a life of success and usefulness, Mr. Smith was called by death to a higher world; he left a widow and three children—Arthur, born January 1, 1852, married Miss Phebe Baker; Carrie, born August 19, 1854, wife of Eliel Green, and Emma, born March 18, 1861. Sarah E., the eldest, is deceased. Mr. Smith was a member of the Society of Friends from childhood, and the last ten years of his life he served his church as elder and as overseer for five years; he took a great interest in all public enterprises in this county; he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Clark Township seven years, and as Superintendent of the Wilmington and Martinsville Pike during its construction. He departed this life with the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances, and his name, whenever mentioned, bears with it a cherished memory to the poor and needy, who so often shared his kindness and charity.

BENJAMIN W. TERRELL, farmer, P. O. Lynchburg, was born in Clark Township, August 7, 1831; his parents, John and Jane (West) Terrell, were natives of Pittsylvania County, Va. The former was born June 25, 1790, and the latter in 1788. Mr. Terrell came to this county in the pioneer days of 1810, and purchased 100 acres of land near Martinsville, which he owned till about 1813, when he sold, and the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, Clark Township, was then but a scene in primeval nature—no improvements having yet been made; he had but three neighbors, and they were situated some two or three miles distant. The mill he attended was a horse-mill, near Hillsboro. Mr. Terrell's parents, Benjamin and Sarah Terrell, came to this township in 1834, and died here. Benjamin, the subject that heads this sketch, was reared on his father's farm; he was married, February 11, 1864, to Asenath Johnson, a daughter of Robert and Millie Johnson. Mrs. Terrell was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 9, 1840. Eight children were born to bless this union, viz., Celestia J., born December 2, 1864; Elizabeth, born January 16, 1866; Edward E., born September 9, 1867; Beecher, born April 22, 1869; Francis R., born December 13, 1870; Millie, born March 4, 1873; Charles W., born August 4, 1878, and Benjamin S., born February 8, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell are ardent members of the Friends' Church. Mr. Terrell is identified with the I. O. O. F. society and Grange as a member; he is a member of the Farmers' Station Joint Stock Company. His political views are Republican; he owns an excellent farm, adorned with a $6,000 brick residence erected in 1872. Mr. Terrell ranks with the leading and best farmers of Clark Township.

JOSIAH M. TOWNSEND, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Josiah and Abigail Townsend, was born in Union Township February 16, 1832. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who came with *their* parents to Warren County about 1829–30. Mr. Townsend was reared on his father's farm till sixteen, when he went to Cincinnati. He obtained his education in the High Schools of Martinsville and Cincinnati. In 1854, he engaged in the dairy business, near Cincinnati, continuing till 1857, when he came to Martinsville and purchased the depot, and was engaged in the mercantile business, holding, at the same time, station and railroad agencies, till 1863, when he returned to Cincinnati. In 1869, he removed back to Martinsville, and in 1872, located on his present farm. Mr. Townsend has filled various important official relations in his township. He served as Trustee for three years, and as a member of the Board of County Commissioners for one term. He has been President of the Farmers' Station Joint Stock Company since its organization in 1876, and is also President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Union Store Company. April 28, 1859, he was united

in marriage with Esther J. West, daughter of Peyton and Sarah H. West. Mrs. West was born in Clark Township, March 25, 1840. This union was given nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., Orland, Cammie M., Sarah A., Herbert H., George A., Melvin and Mary. Mr. Townsend and wife are members of the Society of Friends. His affiliations have been with the Republican party. He is the owner of an excellent farm of 335 acres, and his time and attention are given to the pursuits of farming and rearing stock.

WILLIAM H. TURNER, P. O. Martinsville, a respected farmer of Clark Township, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 13, 1820. His parents, Michael and Elizabeth (Beltz) Turner, came to Hamilton County in 1808, and settled near Milford. They lived there till 1824, when they removed to Union Township, Clermont County. Mr. Turner's ancestors were Germans. His grandfather, Lewis Turner, and family, and his grandfather Beltz and family, on his mother's side, emigrated from Holland in 1756 and settled in New York City, where they had an interest in the celebrated Holland purchase. Mr. Turner is the sixth son and eleventh child of a family of twelve children, of whom only two besides himself are living—Andrew J., and Amanda, wife of Harrison Carpenter. Mr. Turner was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common district schools. He was married in December, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Schannahorn, who bore him eight children, of whom four are living—Nancy, J., born December, 1849; George W., born March, 1852, married Juda Prater; William F., born July 1854, and Daniel, born September 1, 1857, married Flora Turner. Isaac, Michael, Mary A. and Elizabeth are deceased. The three former all died in one week in July, 1849, from cholera. Mrs. Turner departed this life October, 1857, and Mr. Turner again married September 19, 1858; this time to Susan Snyder, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Snyder, and a native of Clermont County. In January, 1853, Mr. Turner came to Clark Township, and in 1858 located on the farm that he now occupies. When Mr. Turner started in life, he had a horse, saddle and bridle, and his own energy, which were his capital. And through the able investment of his capital, and with perseverance and economy, he has obtained good possessions. He owns a valuable farm of 340 acres, which is adorned with a substantial two-story brick residence erected in 1879, at a cost of $3,000. This house replaced one burned in April, 1879, which was built at the cost of the present one. The year of 1878, a misfortune befel him, in the burning of a $3,000 barn erected in 1876. For thirty years, up to 1877, he was extensively engaged in rearing and buying and shipping hogs. Besides his farm here, Mr. Turner owns seventy acres in Marion Township, and also forty acres four miles from Kokomo, Ind. Mr. Turner is a man of more than ordinary enterprise, and is highly esteemed.

MICHAEL TURNER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Daniel and Susan Turner, was born in Clermont County September 20, 1828. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was married, October 24, 1854, to Mary A. Philhour, daughter of William and Lucinda Philhour, born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 28, 1838. They have three children, viz., Alie, born March 30, 1856; Daniel, August 12, 1863, and William P., August 30, 1866. In 1852, Mr. Turner removed to Richland County, Ill., where he lived until 1855, when he came to Clinton County. He owns a valuable farm of 234 acres. In 1870, he erected a very substantial two-story brick residence, at a cost of $7,200. Mr. Turner is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. He makes the rearing of stock hogs a leading pursuit; he also keeps fine sheep. In 1876, he purchased five sheep imported from Canada, for which he paid $105. Mr. Turner is a good farmer and a law-abiding citizen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat.

A. J. TURNER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, a prominent worker in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, is a son of Daniel and Susan (Malott) Turner, and a native of Clermont County, where he was born March 30, 1830. He passed his early life on his father's farm, and received his education in the high schools of Milford and New Boston and in Farmers' College. In 1854, he came to Clark Township, and, in 1867, located on his present farm, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-

raising, making a special pursuit in rearing hogs. Mr. Turner has a well-cultivated farm of 265 acres. He is Director of the Wilmington & Dayton Railroad, and also Director of the Joint Stock Company of Farmers Station. The former position he has held for three years, and the latter five years. Mr. Turner is a member of the Board of Trustees, having held that office for eight years. His political views are Democratic. He has been elected to his various official positions by the support of the Republican party, as 390 of the 500 voters of Clark Township are Republican. Mr. Turner has been prominently identified with the Grange since its organization. He has served that order as Secretary, Lecturer and Master; the latter position he occupies at the present; he is Lecturer in the Pomona Grange, and was a delegate to the State Grange. Mr. Turner was married, October 12, 1854, to Seraphina Potter, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Teal) Potter, and a native of Clermont County, where she was born January 23, 1832. This union resulted in six children, three sons and three daughters, viz., Eva, wife of Joseph Simmons; William E., married Emma Ford; Hannah M., wife of Francis Morris; Susie, Daniel M. and Charles W.

W. W. WALKER, merchant, Martinsville, was born in Liberty Township November 28, 1836. His parents, Eli and Hannah A. (Broomhall) Walker, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. When very small, his parents removed from Liberty Township to Wilmington, where he was reared to manhood. At the age of sixteen, he entered a dry goods store as clerk, and occupied that position till of age. He then went to Paintersville, Greene County, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1865, when he purchased and operated a saw-mill till 1869, when he came to Martinsville and engaged in merchandising with his brother, H. F. Walker, under the name of Walker Bros., till 1880, when his brother retired from the firm. He carries a stock consisting of drugs, groceries and hardware to the amount of $3,000. He does an annual business of $10,000. He has dealings in grain with Wilmer Miller. They purchased, in 1881, 30,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Walker was also engaged in the banking business here for several years. He was married, September 16, 1858, to Mary L. Hackney, a native of Union Township, born November 15, 1840, and a daughter of Joseph and Deborah L. Hackney. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have four children, viz., Laura M., wife of C. W. Stratton; Josephine, Emma M. and Minnetta. Mr. Walker and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of which he is Treasurer. Politically, he is Republican.

PEYTON M. WEST, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. About 1806, Owen and Elizabeth (Martin) West, natives of Pittsylvania County, Va., came to the territory now included in Clinton County, locating on the East Fork of the Little Miami, in Clark Township. With them came a large family of children, viz.: Owen, William (who was a married man), James, Thomas, Peyton, John, Nancy, Jane, Mary, Susan and Rebecca. Owen, Sr., was a surveyor, as were also his sons Owen and Peyton, and at an early day did much of the surveying throughout this portion of Clinton County. The family were Friends in religious belief, and the parents lived and died on the farm which they entered. Peyton, the father of our subject, was also a native of the Old Dominion and grew to maturity in Clark Township, where nearly all his days were passed. He learned the art of surveying from his father, following that vocation in connection with farming all his life. He was County Surveyor of Clinton County from October, 1840, until October, 1846, serving two terms. He was the agent for some of the original land owners in this region of country, and surveyed and sold their land. Peyton West was married to Sarah Hadley, a daughter of James and Ann Hadley, who bore him the following children: James H., Joseph H., William H., Peyton M., Elisha B., Edith, Sarah Ann, Esther Jane, Caroline, Jeremiah H. and Hannah M., all of whom became the heads of families, excepting the last mentioned, who died in girlhood, since which two others have passed away, viz.: Joseph H., who died in Wilmington, and Jeremiah H. on his farm in Washington Township. At an early day, Peyton West was engaged for two years in merchandising in Wilmington, and, with that exception, always resided on his farm in Clark Township, where he died August 22,

1868, his wife surviving him and dying June 23, 1876. Their bodies were interred in the Odd Fellows Cemetery of Clark Township. Peyton West was a man of large, muscular frame and strong determination of character, possessing a good education and hard common sense; he became a very successful farmer, giving to every one of his children a good start in life, all of whom living are residents of Ohio. He was one of the first to introduce tiling into his township, and ever took a deep interest in the growth and improvement of stock The old homestead, now the property of one of his daughters, is said to be one of the finest farms in Clinton County, and in fact there were few more useful men in the community than this old surveyor of Clinton County. Peyton M. West, the fourth son of Peyton and Sarah (Hadley) West, was born upon the old homestead August 22, 1826, and there grew to manhood, having such educational advantages as the log schoolhouse of his neighborhood afforded. He was reared to farm life, but in later years was engaged in many different callings. He was married, May 26, 1853, to Sarah Jackson, daughter of Josiah and Ruth Jackson; she was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and became the mother of seven children, viz.: Marietta, Emerson B. (deceased), Clara M., Frank, Josiah E. and two died in infancy. Mrs. West died October 28, 1868, and he was again married, October 25, 1869, to Anna Dean, who has borne him the following children: Harry D. (deceased), Roy, Musa, Carl and Pearle. Politically, Mr. West was a Whig in early life, but since the formation of the Republican party has supported and voted that ticket. He is the owner of 260 acres of fine land in Clark Township, also some lots in Wilmington and 400 acres in Southeast Missouri. He resides at Martinsville, but looks after his farm, which lies some distance south of that village. Mr. West is a man who has traveled considerably, possesses broad views and a well-informed mind, and, like his ancestors, adheres to the Friends' Church.

OWEN WEST, farmer and miller, P. O. Lynchburg, son of James and Elizabeth West, was born in Clark Township March 4, 1835. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was educated in the Martinsville schools and Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. He followed the profession of teaching for twelve years consecutively, except two years while he was in the mercantile business in Morrisville. During the rebellion he aided in organizing the Home Guards at Cincinnati, and in 1863 he was chosen their Major General, and in the early part of 1864 was given the rank Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regimental Battalion of the Ohio National Guards. He had command of them one year while at Fort Federal Hill and Baltimore, Md., and in the battle of Monocacy September, 1864, he with his regiment were honorably discharged for the valuable services they had so efficiently rendered in defense of the Nation's flag. At the close of his military achievements, Col. West returned home and resumed farming, which he has since followed in connection with lumbering. He owns and operates two saw-mills, each having a daily capacity of 5,000 feet, and affording employment for five hands. He owns a valuable farm of 225 acres well improved and cultivated; he also has a tract of 320 acres in Butler County, Kan. September 20, 1855, Col. West was united in marriage to Elizabeth A. Roberts, daughter of James and Hannah E. Roberts, and a native of Washington Township, where she was born December 23, 1835. This union resulted with nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., Margaret, wife of Rev. McClean Simington; James W., Anna M., Owen A., Hannah E., Amos S. and Charles H; Laura E. and Mary E. are deceased. Mrs. West departed the scenes of earthly life February 1, 1879. Col. West is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also identified with the Masonic Fraternity and I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican.

PROF. E. P. WEST, Principal of the Martinsville Public Schools, was born in Clark Township, Clinton County, February 2, 1851. He is a son of James and Helena West. Prof. West was reared to manhood on his father's farm in his native place. He acquired his education in the schools of Martinsville and in the Friends' College of Wilmington, from which he graduated with special honors from the President, Benjamin Trueblood, in June, 1878. He then engaged in the congenial profession of

teaching, and has since pursued that business in Martinsville, occupying the chair of Principal. Prof. West is considered one of the ablest and most efficient instructors that the Martinsville schools have ever had. The schools at the present time are prospering finely. Prof. West is identified with the Masonic Fraternity of Martinsville as Master. He is a member of the Clinton County Teachers' Association, of which he was President in 1880. In April, 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Examiners of Clinton County, and performs the duties of that office with excellent ability.

JOHN WRIGHT (deceased), one of the earliest pioneers of Clinton County, was born in South Carolina, and moved to Ohio with his family in 1805, and in 1806 to the present site of Martinsville. He laid out the village of Martinsville, and established the first store in the township in that place. His house was the scene of the first Quaker meeting in the place. He was the father of four sons and six daughters—John, Jane, Joseph, Jonah, Joshua, James, Jemima, Judah, Joel and Joab; singularly enough the names all beginning with the letter "J," even to the dog and horse, the former being distinguished as Jowler, and the latter Jack. Mr. Wright effected a settlement in Clark Township when the wild Indian and native animals were the roaming inhabitants of Ohio and the great Northwest. He accumulated considerable wealth, and died in 1831, highly respected. His fifth son, James Wright, is now residing in the village which his father founded upward of fourscore years ago. He was born in 1804, and came to Clinton County when an infant. He grew up and has passed all of his life in and near Martinsville. May 1, 1828, he married Miss Elizabeth Hiatt, daughter of Christopher Hiatt. She dying three years subsequently, March 25, 1844, he again married. This time to Miss Mary J. West, by whom he had one daughter, now Mrs. M. L. Hunt. Mr. Wright is considered one of the worthy, reliable and substantial citizens of this place. Quiet and unostentatious in his deportment, he has the respect and esteem of the acquaintances of over seventy years of life.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

EDWIN ARTHUR, cashier New Vienna bank, New Vienna, born in Cincinnati February 2, 1822, is a son of Pleasant and Agnes (Timberlake) Arthur, natives of Campbell County, Va. The grandfather, Benjamin Arthur, was also a native of Virginia, and lived there many years, but finally became a resident of Highland County, Ohio, where he died. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Pleasant Arthur grew to manhood in his native State, and about the year 1806 he removed to Ohio, locating in Highland County, where he married; subsequently he became a resident of Cincinnati, where for a few years he followed his trade, that of a carpenter; thence returned to Highland County, where he resided till, the spring of 1842, he removed to Iowa, where he died, aged sixty-five years; his wife died in October, 1840. They had eleven children, nine now survive—Mary (who married John M. Keen), Elizabeth (who married Mahlon Van Pelt, and resides in Nebraska), Edna (married Elijah Yost, and resides in California), Edwin, Emily (now Widow Folsom, residing in Iowa), Elva (married Harrison Johnson), Charles R. (now resident of California), Christopher (residing in Portland, Ind.), and Pleasant A. (also a resident of Portland). Mr. Arthur was a very prominent, active man through life, and acquired quite a large property, being at the time of his death owner of 600 acres of land. He served as County Commissioner for several years. The subject of this sketch was brought up to farm labor, and grew to manhood in Highland County, and made farming his principal business till 1865, and became one of the prominent and leading men of his county; he served as Township Clerk for fifteen years. In the fall of 1864, he was elected Auditor of Highland County, which office he filled two terms, or four years. Soon after the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Arthur with other citizens, organized the Citizens' Bank of Hillsboro, now known as the Citizen's National Bank. In 1871, the same parties organized the New Vienna

Bank, of which Mr. Arthur was made its Cashier, which position he has since held. The stock of the bank, however, soon after its organization, was purchased and owned by Mr. Arthur and other citizens of New Vienna and vicinity. This bank is now a leading institution of the town, and a great convenience to the community. The business of the bank is extensive, and well and carefully managed, and stands in eredit as one of the most solid institutions of the county. Mr. Arthur not only fills his position in the bank with fidelity and to the satisfaetion of the stockholders, but as a gentleman and a citizen, is held in high esteem by a large eirele of acquaintances. In October, 1842, Mr. Arthur was united in marriage with Miss Ann, daughter of Joseph and Raehel Larkin, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia, who first beeame residents of the eastern part of Ohio, and subsequently of Highland County, where he died in Oetober, 1841; his wife died about 1875. They had three sons and one daughter, all deeeased. Mrs. Arthur died October 9, 1878, aged fifty-five years. She bore him five ehildren—Laura E. (married Daniel B. Jones), John (now Assistant Cashier of the New Vienna Bank), Mary E. (married Samuel Engle), Emma E. (married Thomas Ashdill), and Martha A. (who married Charles L. Kelly).

SILAS BAILEY, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, was born in New Jersey April 3, 1811, is a son of Asa and Annis Bailey; he a native of Connecticut, and she of New Jersey. The grandfather, Nathaniel Bailey, was also a native of Conneetieut, but his ancestors came from Ireland. Nathaniel Bailey emigrated to New Jersey with his family about 1785, where he died. Asa, his son, and the father of our subjeet, was born in Connectieut July 3, 1873, and was twelve years of age when they removed to New Jersey, where he grew to manhood, and married Annis Vreeland, who was born February 21, 1782; they were married May 20, 1802, and resided in New Jersey till the spring of 1839, when they removed to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County, where their first purehase of land was the place where our subject now lives, and here they resided till their death. When they came to this place, there were about forty acres under fenee and partly eleared. His wife died February 23, 1858. Mr. Bailey died August 24, 1859. They had nine children—Mary, born January 11, 1803, died in the fall of 1880; Amos, born August 24, 1805, died July 2, 1819; Lydia, born September 20, 1808, died September 13, 1842; Silas, Elizabeth, born August 20, 1813; Asa, born September 3, 1817; Nathaniel, born May 24, 1820; Elmira, born November 1, 1832, and John, born May 28, 1825, died December 26, 1841. Silas, our subjeet, was married in New Jersey to Eliza Stone, a native of that State. They were married in June, 1832, and in 1839 removed to Ohio, and settled with his father as above stated, and have since resided on the same plaee, a period of forty-three years. Mr. Bailey has a good farm of 158 acres now well improved, and is now one of the oldest settlers of this neighborhood. His wife died in July, 1874. They have had nine children, seven now living—Lydia Annis, wife of David Hook; Asa Elmira, wife of William Cantrill; Elizabeth; Sarah Ellen, wife of James Spears; Eliza Jane, wife of Nelson Hildebrant; Maria, wife of Rest Hildebrant; and Catharine, wife of George Elliott.

DR. D. MORROW BARRERE, physician, New Antioch, was born in Highland County, near New Market, April 22, 1850; is a son of Hazard P. and Eliza (Morrow) Barrere, natives of Highland County. The grandfather, George W. Barrere, it is believed, was born in Franee, emigrating to America with his parents when a ehild, loeating in Kentucky among the early settlers of that State. In 1801, he became a pioneer settler of Highland County, Ohio, where he resided the balance of his life. He was a practical surveyor, and surveyed a great amount of land in this then new eountry. In the war of 1812 he took an active part; was Captain of a eompany and served through the war. He was a leading, prominent man in the organization, growth and progress of Highland County, and was the first, or one of the first Judges of the county. Of his children, John, the eldest, was a very aetive and prominent man in his eounty; was a member of the Masonie Fraternity of high standing, having taken all the degrees of the order. In the war of the rebellion, he was Adjutant in the Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Harper's Ferry lost his left arm. After

the war, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Hillsboro, Ohio, which office he held till his death May 17, 1880. Nelson, the third son, became a prominent lawyer, and in the last effort of the Whig party, as a political organization, was their candidate for Governor of Ohio, but of course was, under the waning powers of the party, defeated. He was elected to Congress and served his constituents with honor and ability. Benjamin, the fourth son, is President of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, having held that office for many years. Hazard P., the father of our subject, was the fifth and youngest son; was a merchant in New Market, and a general business man in that town for many years, but was attacked with typhoid fever, and though his life was spared, it left him a confirmed cripple for the balance of his days, since which he has lived retired from all active business. He is the father of six children; three now survive—Marietta, Magnolia and D. Morrow. Of the deceased, Hazard P. enlisted in the late war, in Company H, First Ohio Cavalry, and was killed in battle at Cleveland, Tenn., in November, 1864. Our subject was the youngest son of his father. At the age of seventeen years, he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed five years; thence in 1875 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Whisler, of New Market, and graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1878, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Sardinia, Brown Co., Ohio. In October, 1879, he removed to New Antioch, Clinton Co., where he has since continued his profession, and has a good and growing practice. The Doctor is a congenial gentleman, well qualified for his profession, and of his future success as a practitioner, there is no doubt.

GEORGE E. BARROW, Postmaster and real estate and insurance agent, New Vienna, born in Highland County, Ohio, June 22, 1834, is a son of Eleazer and Mary Ann Barrow, natives of Frederick County, Va. The grandfather, John Barrow, was also a native of Virginia, and served as a Captain in the war of the Revolution. In 1818, he with his family removed to Ohio, and settled in Highland County, where he died. He was the father of six children by two wives, three by his first, and three by his last, all now deceased but Eleazer, the father of our subject, who was born in Virginia June 4, 1800, and was eighteen years of age when the family came to Ohio; here he married Mary Ann Pulse, by whom he had eight children, five now survive—Eleazer, Lydia E. (wife of Eli B. Selph), David L. (now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides in Wisconsin), George E. and Mary A. (wife of J. N. Glaze). Mrs. Barrow died February 20, 1850; subsequently, Mr. Barrow married for his second wife Elizabeth Robb, by whom he had two children—Charles R. and Catharine R. His last wife died in November, 1868. Mr. Barrow is now eighty-two years of age, having spent his life in Highland County since eighteen years of age. He is now remarkably spry and active, and can walk ten miles without apparent fatigue. The subject of this sketch was the youngest son of his father by his first wife that is now living; was brought up to farm labor; was married October 20, 1862, to Rebecca Spears, by whom he had one child, deceased. Mrs. Barrow died May 23, 1873. On March 1, 1875, he married, for his second wife, Mary Frances Black, a native of Rockingham County, Va., by whom he had three children—Ada L., born June 10, 1876; Ernest M., born November 11, 1878, and Maud, born April 1, 1880. Mr. Barrow started out in life depending upon himself when quite young, devoting himself assiduously to the work of getting an education; thence he entered upon teaching, which he followed winters, and prosecuted his studies summers, and thus continued for ten years; thence he turned his attention to reading law with Judge Mathews, of Hillsboro, with whom he continued two years; thence he entered upon mercantile trade in New Vienna in partnership with Robert T. Polk. In this enterprise they did a prosperous business; thence they associated with their business the buying of wool, which the first year proved a success, but the second year, entering in more largely than ever, the war of the Rebellion closed, and prices dropped enormously, and they were prostrated under the financial pressure. Thence his partner withdrew from business, and entered upon the study of the ministry, and Mr. Barrow was left alone to meet all the contingencies and settle up the affairs. With his unflagging perseverance and energy, and the encouragement of his many friends,

he continued his business, and finally paid all indebtedness in full with 10 per cent interest. He then sold out, and was engaged in various enterprises in New Vienna till November 2, 1871, he received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he has since held. In connection with that office he is a Notary Public, conveyancer, real estate and insurance agent, and has been Township Clerk, Mayor and Clerk of New Vienna. Mr. Barrow in his past life has shown an enterprise and integrity that places him among the most reliable citizens of New Vienna.

AMOS BEARD, merchant, New Vienna, born in Virginia October 1, 1830, is a son of Jacob and Rosanna (Windle) Beard, who it is believed were natives of Virginia, but who, about 1832, emigrated to Ohio, and soon after located in Clinton County, and opened out right in the woods; he however lived but a few years; he died in March, 1839; his wife survived him till in 1866, being in her eightieth year. They had six children —Lucinda, married George Floyd and resides in Iowa; Susanna, married George W. Garrison; Jacob, Samuel, Catharine, now Widow Oxley, and Amos. Mr. Beard was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was but a child of two years when brought to Ohio, and but nine years of age when his father died; his mother, however, managed to keep her family together till the children could make their own way through life. Our subject was brought up to farm labor, and by working out by the month when he arrived at his majority, he had managed to save a little money. He then commenced in a small way in the mercantile trade, which business he has followed through life; has been in business in New Vienna since 1855. From a beginning with a small store at a cross-roads in the country, he has enlarged and increased his business, till now he is second to none in the hardware and grocery trade in the town. He is also owner of 143 acres of good land, all of which he has acquired by his own industry and good management, showing a very prosperous business life. Mr. Beard, though quite reserved in his habits, never holding or seeking office, yet, as a neighbor and a business man and a citizen, is very highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of acquaintances. He takes a lively interest in all the public improvements of the town, and through his recommendation and influence, as a member of the School Board, was erected in 1878, the large and substantial Union School Building which now adorns the village. On October 25, 1855, Mr. Beard was married to Miss Rachel A., daughter of Augustus and Sarah Brown, by whom he has had eight children, six now survive—Frank, Charles, Oscar, Hattie E., Leroy and Judon. Mr. Beard and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been a Deacon for fourteen years.

GEORGE W. BERNARD, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, was born in Goochland County, Va., September 13, 1799; is a son of Thomas and Mary Bernard, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, William Bernard, was a native of England, and married Mary Fleming. They became early settlers of Virginia, where he became owner of 3,000 acres of land; also became a large wholesale merchant of Richmond, and during the war of the Revolution his store was robbed of nearly all of his goods. They resided in Virginia till their death. Thomas was born in March, 1756, and grew to manhood in Virginia, and served as a soldier through the war of the Revolution; was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and others. He married Mary Hicks, and in 1807 removed from Virginia to Ohio, and settled in Highland County, near Clinton County line, and there opened out right in the woods. Wolves and deer were in abundance, and one morning he heard a loud bleating near his cabin, which he thought was one of his calves in the merciless clutches of a wolf; hurrying to his cabin door, he beheld a wolf fast hold of a deer; the wolf at once loosed his prey and fled, and the deer escaped in an opposite direction. In 1832, they removed to Leesburg, where he died June 11, 1833. His wife survived till May 22, 1847, when she died, then a resident of Clinton County. They had three sons and five daughters; two now survive—George W. and Nancy, wife of Thomas Riley. Our subject was about eight years of age when brought to the wilderness of Ohio, and here grew to manhood fully accustomed to pioneer life. On March 28, 1831, he married Harriet McConnell, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 12, 1810, a

daughter of James and Sallie (Downing) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania, who became early settlers of Brown County, and removed to Clinton County about 1821. They had four sons and five daughters, four now living—Thomas, Betsey (wife of Isaac Wilson, and residing in Illinois), Harriet and Joseph M., the latter resides in Oregon. Mr. B. and wife have had eleven children, nine now living—Thomas F., James K., Mary E. (wife of Joshua Wilson), John W., Matilda Jane (wife of Edmund West), George W., Charles B., Martha H. (wife of Edward McVey), and Elijah M. In 1832, Mr. Bernard located on the farm where he now lives and here has made a continued residence of half a century. This place had twenty acres cleared, and the balance of his large farm he and his sons have cleared from the woods. He is now probably the oldest man in Greene Township; has lived to see all his children married and settled in life, all doing well and generally becoming wealthy. In early life Mr. Bernard obtained but little education, as there were but few advantages of schools in those days. But by energy, industry and economy, he has acquired a large property. He and his sons now own over 1,300 acres of land; and now in his advanced years he can enjoy the fruits of his many labors, and rejoice with his children in their prosperity and the advantages they now enjoy.

JAMES K. BERNARD, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County June 19, 1835; is a son of George W. and Harriet Bernard, whose history is given in sketch of George Bernard. Our subject was married, October 19, 1861, to Miss Keziah McVey, who was born in Clinton County January 19, 1838, a daughter of Christopher and Catharine McVey, he a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and she of Brown County. They were married in Wayne Township, and settled there, where they have since resided. They have eight children now living—James, Henrietta, Keziah, Robert, Edmund, Benson, Eliza Jane and Albany. Mr. Bernard and wife have had ten children; nine now survive—John R., born July 23, 1862; George W., August 14, 1863; Harriet C., August 16, 1864; Charles O., October 30, 1865; Martha Ann February 23, 1867; James Edmund, April 3, 1868; Christopher C., July 2, 1872; Cora Etta, February 22, 1876, and Oscar, born September 13, 1878. Mr. Bernard first located in Wayne Township, and, on March 10, 1862, he located on the place where he now resides, and has since resided a period of twenty years. On this place, he has erected all the buildings, and has a fine home and farmer's residence. Mr. Bernard started in life with but little means, but with a determination to make money; has made farming his chief business. He now owns 575 acres of excellent land, and the greater part of it in cultivation. He has received aid from his father to the amount of $2,500. The balance he has made by his own labor and good management, and now ranks among the most prominent farmers of Greene Township, and is one of the most remarkable examples of success from a small beginning, rarely witnessed among men in agricultural pursuits, and is worthy a place in this work to be handed down, and read and known by future generations.

WILLIAM P. BERNARD, proprietor of hotel, New Vienna, born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 10, 1824, is a son of Thomas J. and Mary Bernard. He was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio when but a child of about four years, and here grew to manhood and married Mary McConnel, who was probably born in Kentucky. He located on Cowen's Creek, and spent the greater part of his life in Clinton County, devoted to farming. He lived a few years in Brown County, thence moved to near Lynchburg, where he died in February, 1868, aged sixty-seven years; his wife died in 1838, aged thirty-two years. They had five children, four now living—William P., Sarah (wife of William Elliott), Nancy and Thomas J. Mr. Bernard was twice married; his second wife was Mrs. Eliza Atkinson, by whom he had six children who grew to maturity, four now living—Mary, wife of Henry Brown; Caroline, now married; Serelda and Grafton W. The subject of this sketch was the eldest child of his father; was raised to farm labor, and, on August 19, 1845, was married to Asenath Johnson, who was born July 16, 1821, in Highland County, near New Vienna, daughter of James and Elizabeth Johnson, natives of Maryland. The grandparents were Smith and Sabra Johnson, natives of Maryland, but became early settlers of Kentucky

about 1810; he served in the war of 1812. About 1816, they came to Ohio and settled in Highland County, where they died. James Johnson was raised in Maryland, and married in Kentucky; thence moved to Ohio about one year after his father came to this State. They resided in Highland County about twelve years; thence moved into Clinton, where they lived till their death. Mr. Johnson was a farmer by occupation, a man of great integrity, honest and upright in all his dealings, and one of our county's best citizens. He died February 18, 1876, in his eighty-seventh year; his wife died September 9, 1878, aged eighty-six years. They had ten children; seven grew to maturity—Amanda S., now Widow Roush; Asenath, Elizabeth, Sabra and Salina (twins); the former is the wife of Allen Dennis; James F. and Selby H. Mr. Bernard and wife have had four children—Thomas J., born July 1, 1846; Mary Elizabeth and Benjamin Franklin (twins), born June 8, 1848, the former wife of William P. Elliott; and John William, born May 26, 1851. The three eldest are now residents of Illinois. Mr. Bernard has spent nearly all of his life as a farmer, and mostly in Clinton County. In March, 1877, they moved to New Vienna, where they have since resided engaged in keeping a boarding house and a hotel. In April, 1880, Mr. Bernard took charge of the Miller House, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. Here the traveler and the stranger find a welcome, a table spread with all the comforts of life, and a landlord and landlady always courteous and kind, who never fail to make their guests feel satisfied and at home.

CORNELIUS C. BLOOM, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, was born in Greene Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, August 29, 1841; his father, Jacob, was born near Trenton, N. J., and in 1814, came to Ohio with his father, William Bloom, who emigrated that year with his wife, Catharine (Bowman) Bloom and their children. They settled in Highland County, but in 1824, removed to Clinton County, where they remained until their death; he in 1851 and she in 1838. Our subject's father Jacob, remained with his father on the farm, and married Mary Ludinton, of Kentucky, by whom they had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Our subject was raised on the farm, and attended school at New Antioch; he remained on the farm until he married and commenced life for himself; he has always lived in this township, with the exception of one year, during which he operated a mill at Reesville; he was married, February 11, 1864, to Eliza E. Truitt, daughter of George W. and Abigail (Applegate) Truitt. She was born November 22, 1845, and by her Mr. Bloom has had five children, viz., Carrie J., Myrta S., deceased, Charles E., Clinton R. and Thomas J. Mr. Bloom is a representative farmer of the county, and now owns the farm on which he was born, and which he purchased of the heirs at the death of his father in March, 1882.

WILLIAM D. BOATRIGHT, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Rockingham County, Va., March 16, 1829, is a son of Jonas and Mary Boatright, natives of Virginia. The grandfather was Valentine Boatright, who was an early settler in Virginia, and lived and died there. He had four sons and two daughters who grew to maturity—Medder, Valentine, Jonas and Daniel were the sons. The two first mentioned married and reside in Virginia. The two last mentioned emigrated to Ohio and settled in Highland County—Jonas in 1833 and Daniel in 1835; the latter subsequently removed to Iowa, where he lived till his death. The two daughters, Rebecca, and one whose name is now unknown, married and also reside in Virginia. Jonas remained in Highland County till his death, January 25, 1871. His wife died January 25, 1867. They had eight children—Egbert G., William D., Martha (married to Abraham Roush), and residing in Kansas, Mary E. (married to A. Spickard), Tandy A., George W. (who resides in Kansas), Roxaline (married to Joseph Kirkhart), and James M. The subject of the sketch was four years of age when brought to Ohio, and here grew to manhood, was married September 19, 1860, to Margaret Spear, who was born in Clinton County, December 24, 1839, and whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Zephaniah Spear. By this union they have two children—Clara E., born July 30, 1861, and Laura J., born November 24, 1863. Mr. Boatright in early life engaged in partnership with his eldest brother in mercantile trade in Fairview, Highland County; they also ran a store at Russell Station at the same time. This business they conducted

with success for twelve years. Thence Mr. Boatright removed to Knox County, Ill., and purchased land and entered upon farming, remaining there four years, when he exchanged his farm for the one where he now lives, on to which he moved in the fall of 1867, and here he has since resided. This place was then known as "the Dove farm." Here Mr. Boatright erected all the buildings on the place, has good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence. He is a man of good business habits, great integrity and high moral character. He is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., and as a neighbor and citizen is highly esteemed and respected.

LAFAYETTE BORING, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Harrison County, Va., a son of Thomas and Ruth Boring, natives of Maryland. The grandparents were Absalom and Sarah Boring, also natives of Maryland, but who subsequently settled in Virginia, where Mrs. Boring died, but Absalom removed to Ohio, and died in Clinton County at the advanced age of over eighty years. Thomas and Ruth were married in Maryland, and resided several years in that State; thence removed to Harrison County, Va.; thence about 1830, removed to Ohio and settled on the place where Lafayette, our subject, now lives, and here opened out right in the woods, and continued their labors till their death. They had nine children, all believed to be deceased but our subject. He was a young single man when their family came to Clinton County. Here, about 1840, he married Ailsey Collett, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of John Collett, a native of Pennsylvania or Virginia, but who emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, when the Indians were very troublesome, and by whom one of his brothers was killed. They lived and died in Kentucky. Mr. Boring and wife have had six children, four now survive—Elizabeth, Ruth Ann, John and Absalom. Mrs. Boring died, and subsequently Mr. Boring married for his second wife Mrs. Polly Lieurance, a daughter of Tilman and Betsey Hall, natives of North Carolina. By her he has four children—William, Mary Alice, Eliza Jane and Susan. Mr. Boring, after his marriage, located on the old home place of his father, where he still resides, having now made a residence here of fifty years. He now owns 148 acres of good land, well improved, with large and commodious buildings, with every comfort and convenience around him, quite in contrast from what it was half a century ago when they began right in the woods. Although Mr. Boring is a man of no education, he has by industry and economy become one of the prominent farmers of Greene Township, and now has a beautiful farm and home.

CHARLES C. BOWERS, attorney, New Vienna, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., November 7, 1818. His parents, John and Sarah (Bound) Bowers, natives of New Jersey, were parents of ten children, all of whom grew up, the first to die being nineteen years of age. They came to Ohio in 1841, and, after a two years' residence in Highland County, located in Greene Township, Clinton County, near the village of New Vienna. The father died in Indiana while visiting his son, and the mother died in Highland County while visiting a daughter. Our subject received a very limited education in the common schools, and worked at the carpenter trade, which he learned in New Jersey until 1853, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits. In 1864, he commenced the practice of law, at which he now continues. He was married, in 1841, to Mary S. Turner, daughter of Apollo and Catharine (Cook) Turner, natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio soon after our subject's family. By this union, three children were born—James F., a practicing physician, whose biography appears in Liberty Township sketches; Gilbert Henry, who died at six months of age; and S. Catharine, the wife of Hiram Witter, a real estate broker of Denver, Colo. Mr. Bowers has served as a Justice of the Peace in this township twenty-one years. His paternal ancestors were from Wales, and his maternal from England. His great great-grandfather, Joseph Bowers, was the first of the name to come to America. Subject's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the war of the Revolution. On the day preceding the battle of Monmouth, N. J., our subject's grandfather, then a boy of sixteen years of age, was at home taking care of his father's family, when a band of Hessians stopped at their farm. The Hessians took a colt and two cows from the farm, drew the well dry and appropriated to their use any other plunder

that happened to catch their eye, and then departed. Young Bowers followed them all that day and through the night, and early in the morning of the following day, when the Hessians became engaged in the battle of Monmouth, he succeeded in rescuing the stolen live stock and driving them home. He took great pleasure in after life relating this incident to his progeny.

DR. EDWARD W. BROWN, physician, New Vienna, born in Oxford, Ohio, October 21, 1856; is a son of Samuel R. and Sarah (Duvall) Brown; he a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and she of Highland County, Ohio. The grandparents were Allen and Margaret Brown, natives of Ireland. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and she a descendant of the French Huguenots. In the days of the French Revolution, there was a family of Huguenots, by the name of Mollyneaux, who were all killed but two sons, named John and William, who hung out of the windows by their hands, and by that means were unobserved by the soldiers. Subsequently they escaped to the seaeoast, and secreted themselves in a vessel that was about to set sail, they knew not where; but they were landed in Ireland, it is believed at Belfast. From one of these brothers Mrs. Margaret Brown descended. She was a lady of fine education and attainments and possessed of a remarkably strong and aetive mind. About 1824, Allen Brown, with his family, emigrated to America, and located at Point Pleasant, Ky.; thence, after a few years' residence, removed to Highland County, Ohio, near where Buford now stands, on the old Cincinnati and Chillicothe stage route. There he erected a large two-story log house, in which he kept tavern, and there resided till his death, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife survived him several years, and died in her eighty-fifth year. He was a man of great energy of character, and did a prosperous business in his tavern, and had a farm of 300 acres of fine land. They had five sons and one daughter. Four sons now survive—Judge Thomas, John (who resides on the old homestead), James and William. Samuel R., the father of our subject, was about seven years of age when they landed in Kentucky, he being the eldest of the family, and there he grew up under the sturdy influences of the surroundings in those days. There he was a playmate of the boy who subsequently became Gen. Grant, and there, in his boyhood days, he plied his oar in rowing his skiff across the Ohio, transferring people from one shore to the other. He acquired a good education for those days, and when nineteen or twenty years of age taught school, and continued to apply himself to that vocation till he acquired some means, when he entered upon the mercantile trade in Buford. There he continued several years, where was fully manifested his skill and general business tact and prosperity, which continued to grow with the man as he advanced in years. He soon required a larger room for his increased and growing business. He purchased a property upon which was a large and commodious building, in which he continued business, and married Sarah Duvall, a daughter of Judge John Duvall. Mr. Brown continued at Buford several years, having a very prosperous business. Thence he exchanged his store and stock of goods for 300 acres of land, and after one year's residence on his farm he removed to Oxford, Ohio, and again entered into mercantile trade, in partnership with Newton, under the firm name of Newton & Brown. This partnership continued doing a very profitable and extensive business till in 1864, when Mr. Brown concluded to return to his farm, and he sold out his interest in the store to Mr. Newton. He now gave his especial attention to farming, entering largely upon raising and dealing in fine improved stoek. He now had a farm of 600 acres, having added 300 acres by purchase while at Oxford. He erected one of the largest and finest barns in the county; also erected a fine, commodious house, and now had one of the finest stock farms in the county, and supplied it with the best improved stock. Mr. Brown's entire life had been marked with great financial success; but death had fixed upon him as a shining mark, and he was taken suddenly away by heart disease on December 22, 1881, in his sixty-fifth year of age. Thus suddenly passed away one of the most active business men of the county, and one whose character and integrity stood untarnished and whose death was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Brown's wife died December 13, 1880. They had eight children. Seven now survive—Maggie (now Widow Sinks), John A., Anna

(married to Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of Washington C. H.), Charles E., Edward W., James D. and Mary Bell. The subject of this sketch assisted his father in business till sixteen years of age, receiving a limited common-school education; thence attended the high school at Hillsboro two years, after which he continued on his father's farm till nineteen years of age; thence he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. S. S. Salisbury, at Washington C. H. In September, 1877, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated March 10, 1879; and in June of the same year, he located in New Vienna, and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he has since continued and has established a very good practice. The Doctor is a very pleasant, congenial gentleman, and with the ample preparation he has made for his profession and with his energy and devotion in keeping up with all the improvements and progress of the medical sciences, we can safely bespeak for the Doctor a successful future.

WILLIAM L. CANTRILL, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Greene Township, Clinton County, January 19, 1840; is a son of David and Elizabeth Cantrill, he a native of Kentucky and she of this county. Mr. Cantrill was raised to manhood in Kentucky, and when a young man came to Ohio, and married Alvira Brown and settled on Cæsar's Creek; thence located on the place now owned by John Stackhouse; there his wife died, leaving two children—Jane and Elizabeth. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth Bowers, a daughter of Jacob Bowers; by her he had three children, two now survive—Hannah, wife of John Woodmansee, and William L. His second wife died in February, 1840. He married for his third wife, Susan Bean, a daughter of Adam Bean. She was born in New Jersey. By her he had seven children, six now living—James, John, now a resident of Kansas; Rebecca, wife of James Souder, and residing in Jay County, Ind.; Squire, also now in Kansas; Ella, wife of Waldo Burris; and Alvira, wife of Charles Shoemaker, and residing in Indiana. Mr. Cantrill died in the fall of 1873, aged sixty years. He was one of the early pioneers, locating here when it was mostly a wilderness. It is said, he cleared up and caused to be cleared, 264 acres right from the woods, there being few men his equal in the use of the ax, and surely few men ever accomplished more hard pioneer work than Mr. Cantrill. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm labor; was married, June 26, 1863, to Almira Bailey, daughter of Silas and Eliza Baily, natives of New Jersy. By her he had five children, four now survive—Robert M., born June 21, 1864; Joseph F., November 13, 1865; Olive, February, 1868, and Luther, born July 4, 1870. His wife died June 9, 1872, aged thirty-two years. On March 6, 1877, Mr. Cantrill married Mary E. Rawlings, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 14, 1845, daughter of William S. and Elizabeth B. Rawlings, he a native of Maryland and she of Ohio. By this union they have two children—Alva E., born January 28, 1878, and Elizabeth M., born September 1, 1879. Mr. Cantrill has spent all his life in this county, and near the place of his birth. He located on the place where he now lives in March, 1872. This place was purchased of Elisha Harris; it consists of fifty-six acres, nearly all in cultivation. Mr. Cantrill has also done much hard pioneer work, having cleared fifty acres right from the woods himself. And of the Cantrill family we may say, this county owes much to them for the transformation of a large amount of land from the dense forest to fine cultivated fields.

SYLVESTER CLARK, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 4, 1832; is a son of James and Sarah Clark, natives of Ohio. They resided in Hamilton County, Ohio, till the death of Mrs. Clark, September 6, 1852. Mr. Clark removed to Indiana, and the last known of him was a resident of Brown County. They had but one child—Sylvester, who was raised and grew to manhood in Hamilton County; thence removed to Butler County, where he was married, October 17, 1854, to Sarah Ann Gerrard, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 13, 1835, a daughter of David and Anna Gerrard, also natives of Hamilton County. The grandparents were William and Mary Gerrard, natives of New Jersey, but who became among the early settlers of Hamilton County, where he died; subsequently she removed to Butler County, where she

died. The ancestors trace back to the same from whom Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, descended. John Gerrard, of Cincinnati, so well known in former years as a pork and commission merchant, was a brother of William Gerrard. The maternal grandparents, John F. and Fanny Stites, were natives of New Jersey, but became early settlers of Hamilton County, where Mrs. Stites died; subsequently he removed to Butler County, where he died at a ripe old age. Both the grandfathers, Stites and Gerrard, were soldiers in the war of 1812, and the former took an active part in the early improvements of the country and in quelling the troubles with the Indians. He helped to cut through and lay out the great State road from Chillicothe to the Northwest under Gen. Wayne; also helped to build Fort Recovery, and was a very active and efficient man in those early pioneer days. Mr. Clark and wife have had five children; four now survive—Theodore, born September 25, 1858; Ella, born July 4, 1862, wife of David A. Murphy; Julia Ann, born July 25, 1866; Maggie May, born April 9, 1869; and George Everett, born September 10, 1871, died October 19, 1872. Mr. Clark settled first in Butler County, and engaged in farming till the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when, on October 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, and received his discharge November 4, 1864. His service was in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas. He experienced many of the trials and hard-fought battles of the campaign. They had many forced marches, traveling many days over almost incredible distances, the result of which was the breaking down of Mr. Clark's health and constitution, from which he has never recovered, and never will. Here we have another example of a true patriot, who not only left all the pleasures of home to serve his country against her foe, but sacrificed his health, and, to a great extent, his future pleasures of home and comforts of life. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Clark removed to Clinton County, and located on the place where he now lives and has since resided.

JAMES M. CLINE, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County September 8, 1834, is a son of Richard and Prescilla (Cowgill) Cline, he a native of New Jersey and she of Virginia. The grandfather was Ephraim Cline, who lived and died in New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Henry Cowgill, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio with his family in 1813 and settled in Clinton County, near Morrisville, where he remained till his death. Of the Cline family, three brothers, Charles, Richard and Jesse, emigrated to Ohio, and all settled in Clinton County on the same tract of land where our subject and his brother Samuel still reside. They located here about 1822, and here they remained till their death. Richard was a young single man when he came to Clinton County, and here married and became the father of three sons and two daughters, four now survive—Rebecca J. (wife of Blackburn Holmes), James M., Mary Ann (wife of Bryant Robinson), and Samuel H. Mr. Cline devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and as a farmer was very successful and became owner of 441 acres of land. The land he first purchased was nearly all in the woods. He was a man of great integrity, of high moral and Christian character and a worthy and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as a neighbor and citizen was highly esteemed and respected. He died February 1, 1881, in his eightieth year. His wife still survives, aged seventy-one years. The subject of this sketch was married August 18, 1859, to Salinda Smith, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 26, 1840, daughter of Raleigh and Rebecca N. Smith, he a native of North Carolina and she of Virginia, but who became early settlers of Clinton County, Ohio. They have only one child living—Salinda. Mr. Cline and wife have had five children, four now survive—Edward W., born October 5, 1861; Anna B., born November 26, 1863; Harry M., born August 14, 1871, and Charles W., born April 2, 1874. Mr. Cline after his marriage located on a portion of his father's home place where he now lives and has ever since resided except about thirteen months' residence in New Lexington, Highland County. He erected all the buildings on his place, has good improvements and a good farm of eighty-five acres. Mr. Cline is one of the substantial farmers of this community, a man who lives and acts upon principle in all matters,

whether political, secular or religious. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

SAMUEL H. CLINE, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born where he now lives March 20, 1843; is a son of Richard and Priscilla Cline, whose history is given in sketch of James Cline. Our subject was married October 2, 1867, to Euphemia M. Holmes, born in Highland County, Ohio, September 17, 1846, a daughter of James R. and Mary Holmes, he a native of New Jersey, and she of Kentucky. They were married in Highland County, and settled there, where he resided till his death in August, 1874, aged seventy-five years. His wife still survives, and now resides in New Lexington, Highland County, aged sixty-seven years. They had nine children, five now survive—Alfred, Martha, wife of D. Ockerman; Ann, wife of David Morris; Euphemia, and Katie (wife of William Riley). Mr. Holmes devoted his life to farming; was a man of integrity, honest and upright, an excellent neighbor and citizen. Mr. Cline and wife have three children—Wilber P., born November 15, 1868; Lillie A., born June 21, 1872; and Elbert Walter, born July 23, 1874. Mr. Cline located upon the old home farm, where he has lived from his infancy to the present time, where all the memories and scenes of his childhood still cluster about him. Mr. Cline, during the war of the rebellion, enlisted in the 100-days service, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served out his time and was discharged; was engaged in one quite brisk fight at Monocacy Junction; having but a small force to contend against a much larger force of rebels, they were finally routed and driven back into the woods, where they remained about four days on very short rations, but finally escaped, as the rebels were driven back by Gen. Sheridan and his forces. Mr. Cline and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged sixteen years.

DR. GEORGE R. CONARD, physician, New Vienna, born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 5, 1842; is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Roberts) Conard, natives of Chester County, Penn. The grandparents, Cornelius and Susanna Conard, were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived and died. Their ancestors were from Germany. The maternal grandparents were George and Alice Roberts, also natives of Pennsylvania. They were of Welsh descent. They were farmers by occupation, and when advanced in years removed to Wilmington, Del., where they died, he at the age of eighty-four years, and she at eighty-six years. Benjamin Conard grew to manhood, and married in his native State, where they resided till the spring of 1850. They removed by private conveyance to Ohio, and located in Highland County, where he bought a farm and resided till 1865, when he sold out and moved to Hillsboro, and in 1866, purchased a queensware store, where he has since continued business. Mr. Conard is in religion a Hicksite Quaker, and in character and integrity is held in high esteem, and is much respected by a large circle of acquaintances. Though taking no active part in political matters, and never desiring nor seeking office, yet by the wishes of the people he has been Township Trustee many years, and has served as Treasurer of the Building and Loan Association, and in other positions of trust. He never attended school but three months in his life, and yet is a good scholar, and is strictly a self-made man, and one who socially and morally has few superiors. He has been thrice married, first to Mary Ann Moore, by whom he had one child; died in infancy, she dying very soon after. By his second wife, Eliza Roberts, he had eleven children; seven now survive—Almira (married William Cary), Cornelius (resides at Carthage, Mo.), Alice (married Cyrus Johnson, resides at Hot Springs, Ark.), George R., William, Elwood H. (resides in Chester County, Penn.), and Mary (who married Emil Mente, and resides at Cumminsville, a tobacco dealer in Cincinnati). Mrs. Conard died in April, 1852. For his third wife he married Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson (née Hussey), by whom he has one child—Emma. Our subject was eight years of age when his father and family came to Ohio, and here grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor, but when quite young, about sixteen years of age, he became tired of the routine labor of the farm, having a special thirst to obtain an education. By urgent demand upon his father he was granted six months' schooling each year till nineteen years of age. The

war of the rebellion having begun, he went forward at his country's call, and, on September 9, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the 18th inst. was appointed Corporal, which office he held till his discharge, July 11, 1862, by reason of a gunshot wound in the ankle received at the battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862. After a long and severe sickness from his wound, barely escaping death from gangrene and army diarrhœa, he finally recovered, and, in September, 1862, still on his crutches, he entered college at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where, in July, 1863, he graduated. Thence he entered upon the study of medicine under Prof. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati; thence, after attending one course of lectures was appointed Medical Cadet in the West End Hospital, serving as such three months; thence was appointed as Assistant Physician at the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, holding said position four months; thence resumed his former position as Cadet in the hospital at Cincinnati, and also took his second course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, from which, on March 2, 1865, he graduated; thence he passed an examination before the Army Board of Medical Examiners, and received the appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army March 14, 1865, which position he held till November 14, 1865, when the war being ended, his services were no longer needed. During this time he served in the hospitals at Knoxville, Riceville and Chattanooga. In December, 1865, Dr. Conard located at Peru, Ind., where he practiced in his profession till November, 1875, having established a valuable practice, but from the ill health of his family he removed to New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. On February 28, 1866, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of Charles and Betsey Good. She died May 1, 1877. By her he had five children; four now survive—Helen, Harvey E., Elma and Robert R. On September 24, 1879, the Doctor married for his second wife Miss Augusta L., daughter of Elijah and Sarah Jane Lacy, who reside near Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio.

DAVID CURTIS, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Virginia, November 7, 1826, is a son of Christopher and Sarah Curtis, natives of Virginia, and his grandfather was Christopher Curtis, who came from Germany when a young man and married Catharine Engle, of Pennsylvania, and soon afterward settled in Bedford County, Virginia, where they died. Christopher, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford County, near Liberty Court House on the Blue Ridge, July 19, 1801; married Sarah J. Turpin in 1820. In October, 1833, they removed to Ohio and settled in Highland County. In March, 1835, they removed into Greene Township, Clinton County, where they lived till their death. His wife died June 17, 1861. By her he had eight children, four now survive—Martha Ann, wife of Richard Morton; David; Sarah Jane, wife of Lewis Oatswarth, and reside in Jay County, Ind., and James C. In 1864, Mr. Curtis married for his second wife Emily Adams, by whom he had four children, three now living—Thomas, Alexander and Sophronia. Mr. Curtis, when he arrived in Highland County, had only 50 cents left. He had intended to settle in Indiana, but his money gave out and he settled as above stated, and at once commenced in this then new country to make a living and home for his family, and by diligence and economy he succeeded well, and before his death owned 163 acres of land, well improved, with the general comforts of life. He died July 7, 1876. Mr. Curtis was a man of undoubted integrity, and a devoted member of the Baptist Church. He and his first wife joined the Blue Ridge Baptist Church in 1825, and in 1839 joined by letter the Baptist Church of New Vienna and were among the constituent members at its organization. He made the shingles for the roof of the church as his portion in its erection. He died in triumphs of faith, declaring, near his last moments, "My way is clear." David, our subject, was a lad of seven years when his father settled in Ohio, and here grew to maturity; was married February 2, 1854, to Martha Jane Truitt, born in Clinton County, Greene Township, September 6, 1836, a daughter of George W. and Abigail Truitt, he a native of Kentucky and she of Clinton County, Ohio. By this union they have had nine children, seven now survive—Allen A, born January 28, 1855; William H., January 14, 1858; James E., July 8, 1863; Frank, May 6,

1866; Lulie, March 2, 1871; George, November 22, 1873, and Lucy, born April 17, 1876. Mr. Curtis first located on the old Truitt farm, adjoining where he now lives. He has made his entire residence since in Greene Township, except one year (1865), during which he lived in Wayne Township, this county. In the spring of 1868, he located on his present place, where he has since resided. In 1874 and 1875, he erected his present substantial buildings and moved into the new house in May, 1875. He has a fine farm and a good home and residence. He now owns 375 acres of some of the best land in Greene Township. In 1854, when they commenced in life and started to housekeeping, they were in debt $50. Their present possessions have all been made by their own industry, except $750 received of their parents—thus showing a life of diligence and economy with their sure result, worthy of imitation.

CLARK A. DIXON, general merchandise, New Vienna, of the firm of C. A. Dixon & Son, was born in North Carolina October 25, 1818; is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Stinson) Dixon, natives of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather Joseph Dixon, was a native of North Carolina and lived and died there. The maternal grandfather, Robert Stinson, was also a native of North Carolina, and died in his native State. In the fall of 1824, Thomas Dixon, with his family, left their native county and moved up into forks of the Yadkin River, where they located and remained till the next fall, when they again started for Ohio, pulling over the mountains and through the wilderness into Kentucky with one horse and cart their few effects, reaching a point some forty miles south of Maysville, when he had exhausted both his means and his one horse with which he moved his effects. He then obtained a cabin into which he moved his family, and Mr. Dixon then pushed forward to Ohio, where were some half-brothers who had proceeded him, from whom he obtained assistance and a team and returned to Kentucky and brought his family and effects to Clinton County, Ohio, where they arrived about the 1st of November, 1825, and located near where Westboro now stands. His wife had been taken sick while on the journey, and died in December, about six weeks after their arrival. Mr. Dixon was now left with five small children, and no means to provide for their necessities, and his children were scattered here and there wherever they could find homes. Subsequently, Mr. Dixon married for his second wife Elizabeth Driskill. By his first wife he had seven children—John, Polly, Brantly J., Alvira (who married Alfred McDaniel), Clark A., Joseph and Malinda (now Widow Lieurance). The first two remained in North Carolina and died there; the next two removed to Illinois, of whom nothing further is known; the others reside in Ohio. By his second wife Mr. Dixon had a large family of children, of whom several are deceased, and those who now survive are scattered over the country in various localities, of whom but little is now known. Mr. Dixon followed farming through life, and died near Willettsville, Highland Co., Ohio, June 10, 1871, in his eightieth year. The subject of this sketch, after his mother's death, lived with his uncle Raleigh Smith, two years; thence worked here and there on farms by the month; thence learned the cooper trade; and finally the carpenter trade; the latter he followed about fifteen years; thence he rented a stone quarry of Elizabeth Thornburg, which he worked eight years. Thence in September, 1877, he purchased the stock of groceries of Harvey Beard, of New Vienna, and has since been engaged in that business. In the summer of 1881, he erected a large two-story brick building 70x40 feet, with two business rooms below, one of which is occupied by George Haynie in the dry goods business, and the other Mr. Dixon & Son occupy with a fine and complete stock of groceries, hardware and queensware, and are doing a large trade. On March 7, 1839, Mr. Dixon was married to Nancy, daughter of John and Isabel Cashatt, he a native of North Carolina, and she of Ohio. By this union they have had eight children, five now survive. Sarah A., married to Cyrus Nordyke; Samantha J., married to James H. Nordyke; Margaret I., married to Joseph Gomy; Luthera A., married to J. W. Clark, and Charles E., now in partnership with his father. John Riley, the eldest child in the family, enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the severe battles of South Mountain, Mission Ridge, and several others up the Kenawah Valley, and was taken sick and died of chronic diarrhœa in

camp, near Carthage, Tenn., April 11, 1863, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Dixon is now one of the prominent leading business men of New Vienna, having arisen from a poor, homeless boy, by his own energy and industry, and now holds the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives. Has served as Assessor of his Township two terms; is a member of the Christian Church, and a member of the Order of A., F. & A. M., of thirty-four years' standing.

CHARLES C. DRISKILL, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Highland County, Ohio, April 22, 1830, is a son of John and Phebe Ann (Woodmansee) Driskill, he a native of Maryland, and she of New Jersey; both emigrated to Ohio when quite young with their parents, and settled in Highland, where they grew to maturity, were married, and had seven children, four now survive—Charles C., John W., Thomas J. (who now resides in Iowa) and Ivan D. (who resides in Illinois). Mr. D. was a brick mason by trade, and followed that occupation in connection with farming through life. He died February 26, 1850, aged forty-nine years. He was a very hard-working, industrious man, and sustained an unblemished character, economical in his habits, yet honorable in all his dealings and a very worthy citizen. His widow still survives and resides on the old home place, now aged eighty years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood brought up to farm labor; was married, in August, 1865, to Mary Jane Curran, born in Ireland, June 26, 1851, a daughter of John and Sarah Curran, who lived and died in Ireland, their native land. The children subsequently emigrated to America, the last of them coming over in 1860, and settled in Highland County, Ohio. James, the eldest of the family, now resides in Illinois. John, Robert, Joseph, Naney, Margaret and Sarah, all reside in Nebraska, and all are married except the latter. Mr. Driskill and wife have had seven children, six now living—Lorenzo, born January 6, 1868; Noah, born December 25, 1869; Sarah A., June 27, 1871; Bertha, September 8, 1873; Stella, August 12, 1878; and Hallie, born June 27, 1881. Mr. Driskill resided in Highland County till March, 1875, when he purchased the farm where Alfred Powell now lives in Greene Township, Clinton County, and there resided three years; thence he located on the farm where he now lives and has since resided. This place he bought of Edward Thornburg; it consists of 103 acres of land, all in cultivation but twenty acres. Mr. Driskill is one of the reliable farmers of Greene Township, a moral, upright man, and an excellent citizen. We should have added above, that Mrs. Phebe Driskill was twice married, first to Dr. Charles Conway, a practicing physician of New Lexington, Highland County, where he died about 1827. By him she had four children—Joseph P., now a practicing physician in Tennessee; Sarah, wife of Isaac Cox; James, and George W. who resides in Illinois.

LEWIS DRISKILL, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Highland County, Ohio, April 13, 1818; is a son of John and Catharine (Morris) Driskill, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio among the early pioneers, probably about 1812, and located in Highland County, where he opened out right in the woods, not a stick amiss, built a log cabin, and commenced to clear up his land and make a home and a farm; and there he spent a long and industrious life, and died on the farm where he first located. He died March 1, 1857, in his eighty-ninth year. His wife died November 10, 1855, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Driskill lived a long and laborious life in this wilderness of a country, but he lived to possess a farm well improved and brought under good cultivation, till it was one of the best farms in this vicinity. They had twelve children. Three only now survive—Allen, Nancy (wife of Thomas Humphry and residing in Oregon) and Lewis. The latter is the youngest of the surviving children. He grew to manhood accustomed to the hardships of the early settlers; was married September 1, 1841, to Sinia Brewer, daughter of Isam and Farabee Brewer, he a native of North Carolina and she of Tennessee. By this union they had ten children. Four now survive—Simon, John H., Cynthiann (wife of Marion Standforth) and Milton. Mrs. Driskill died December 19, 1861. On June 27, 1862, he married, for his second wife, Maria, a sister of his first wife. By her he had two children. One only survives—Laura, born November 28, 1866. Mr. Driskill, after his marriage,

located upon his father's farm, where he took care of his father and mother through their last years. He bought out the other heirs, and continued to reside there till the fall of 1871, when he sold the home place and bought the farm where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Driskill grew up with no education, having obtained what little he now possesses since he was married. He started with but little means, and by his own industry and economy has obtained a good competency. Mr. Driskill and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, to which church they have belonged for many years, and are highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN W. DURHAM, milling, New Antioch, born in Virginia October, 1833; is a son of George and Rosanna (Ambrose) Durham, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were Joseph and Frances Durham, he of Scotch descent and she born in Virginia. He was one of three brothers, married, and lived in Virginia till 1845 or 1846. He removed to Illinois and died in Bureau County, that State. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Was the father of four sons and two daughters. The two daughters, Julia Ann and Mary, still survive, and are residents of Virginia. George was the eldest of his father's family; grew to manhood, married and resided in his native State till his death in 1846, aged thirty-eight years. He was a shoemaker by trade, which, in connection with farming, he followed through life. His wife subsequently removed to her friends in Illinois, where she died in December, 1867, aged sixty-one years. They had six children, five now living—John W., George W. (deceased), William W. (a resident of California), Frances (wife of William Hotsenpillar), Martha Jane (wife of Washington Dawson), and Sarah Elizabeth (now Widow Hefner). These three daughters now reside in McLean County, Ill. The maternal grandfather, Mathias Ambrose, was of German descent, but probably born in Virginia, and lived and died in that State. Mr. Durham, our subject, was brought up to farm labor. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Durham emigrated to Ohio and spent the first winter in Miami County; thence, in the spring of 1856, he came to Clinton County to visit friends and acquaintances, and by them was persuaded to locate here, and soon after entered upon the milling business. On September 11, 1862, he was married to Esther Ann Murphy, born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 16, 1840, a daughter of David and Isabel Murphy. By this union they have had five children, four now survive—Elma Althea, born October 22, 1866; Ira Denver, born May 31, 1870; Lucy Frances, born June 14, 1872, and John William, born October 3, 1879. Mr. Durham has made milling his business since his location here. He has erected two mills since his residence here, the first in 1872, which was destroyed by fire in 1878, and immediately cleared away the rubbish and erected his present mill, combining a grist and a saw mill. Mr. Durham is doing a good business both in the grist and saw mill, and is one of the leading business men of New Antioch, and in character and integrity stands in high esteem, and commands the respect of his community. He and wife are devoted members of the Seventh-Day Adventists, to which they have belonged four years.

DAVID F. EACHUS, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Clinton County December 5, 1804; is a son of Robert and Phebe Eachus, he a native of Philadelphia, and she of Virginia. Robert emigrated first to Virginia, where he married, and about 1802 emigrated to Ohio and settled near Waynesville, Warren County; thence about two years later removed to near Wilmington, and settled on Todd's Fork, where they resided till his death. He located right in the woods, and lived the real log-cabin life; no roads then existed, nothing but blazed paths through the dense wilderness; deer and turkeys were in abundance; also Indians were frequent visitors to their cabin. He was one of the prominent leading men of the county of that day. He served as County Treasurer and Assessor, and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. A further account of his life and works are given in the general history of the county. He died March 24, 1829, aged sixty-six years. His wife died September, 1843, aged about seventy-three years. They had six children—Esther, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Julian and David F., all now deceased but the latter, who was married, December 2, 1838, to Mrs. Jane Huls, a daughter of James and Eleanor Savage, natives of Virginia. By

this union they have had five children—Robert, John, Squire, Phebe Ellen and William, all deceased but John, who was born July 28, 1841. Mr. Eachus first located in Wilmington, where he was Clerk in the Auditor's office; thence in the Recorder's office; thence was elected Constable and served as such ten or twelve years; thence was Deputy Sheriff two terms; thence entered upon farming in 1848 upon the old home place of his father on Todd's Fork; thence he bought and located on the farm now owned by William Ward, and, in 1869, exchanged that farm for the one where he now lives, and has since resided. John, the only brother of Mr. Eachus, studied law under the Hon. Thomas Corwin, and subsequently located at Henderson, Ky., where he married and practiced his profession till his death, caused by injuries sustained by being thrown from his buggy by his horse running away while returning to his home from attending a session of court. He had practiced but a few years, being just in the prime of life, with the prospect of a successful future. He left one child—Eliza J., who died February 1, 1881. Mr. Eachus was Trustee of Greene Township for several years, a man of undoubted integrity, an active and useful citizen, and highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

TIMOTHY D. EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 1, 1838; is a son of Samuel and Mary Edwards, he a native of Hamilton County, and she of Clermont County, Ohio. The grandparents were Isaac and Rebecca Edwards, natives of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clermont County near Newberry, about 1805; thence two years later removed to Hamilton County, where he died about 1823. Samuel grew to manhood and married Mary Sutton, of Clermont County, and settled in Hamilton County and engaged in farming, where he still resides. His wife died about 1857, and he married for his third wife Mrs. Catharine Edwards, with whom he still lives. By his first wife, Elmira Day, he had one child, Serena, wife of Presley B. Hutchinson. By his second wife, Mary, he had eleven children, seven now survive—Salina, wife of Stephen Coddington; Timothy D.; Isaac K.; Nancy, wife of James Coddington; Laura, wife of Philip Turpin; George S. and Samuel M. By his last wife he has two children—Mary and Helen. Mr. Edwards ranks among the best farmers of Hamilton County, and in integrity of character, as a neighbor and citizen is highly esteemed and respected. Timothy D., our subject, grew to manhood brought up to farm labor; was married, January 1, 1862, to Mary Jane Demar, who was born in Hamilton County, March 15, 1844, a daughter of James and Jane Demar, natives of Maryland, but who became residents of Ohio, about 1831, where they have since resided. They have had ten children, five now living—William M., James T., George W. and Mary Jane (twins), and Zachary T. Mr. Edwards and wife have had eight children, seven now survive—Harry D., born April 5, 1863; Estus T., February 22, 1865; Eugene, November 17, 1867; Lella, August 11, 1869; George, May 25, 1871; Blanche, April 12, 1873, and James W., born February 17, 1882. Mr. Edwards has made farming his business through life. He resided in his native county till March 11, 1872; he removed to Clinton County and located where he now lives and has since resided. This farm consists of 195 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Edwards is one among the best farmers of Greene Township, and as a neighbor and citizen has been a good acquisition to the large number of reliable and enterprising farmers of Clinton County.

W. S. FARABEE, physician, New Antioch, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 5, 1833; his grandfather, Thomas Farabee, moved from the southeastern part of Bucks County, Penn., to Washington County, Penn., with his wife, Jane (McCaffee) Farabee, and four children; here they had four more children born, and both parents died aged about eighty years. Their elder son, William, was the father of our subject; he was born in Bucks County September 4, 1794, and married Sarah Hougland, a daughter of Benjamin Hougland. In 1838, they moved to Lee Township, Athens Co., Ohio, where they died, he in 1876 and she in 1849. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Catharine Hougland, who were married in New Jersey. They had seven children, of whom Sarah, our subject's mother, was the third. Mr. Farabee, whose name heads this sketch, emigrated to Athens County, Ohio, with

his parents in 1842, and on March 24, 1854, married Martha Tom, with whom he moved to Indiana, in October of the same year. In November, 1856, he returned to Athens County, and in March, 1857, he took a trip across the Western plains, returning in the following July. In the fall of 1857, he commenced reading medicine, and in 1863, entered the army, serving as a Surgeon at Nashville, Tenn. He returned home in the same year, and remained until May, 1864, when he went with the "hundred days' men," being detailed as Assistant Surgeon at Baltimore, Md. Being again discharged, he entered the Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he returned in June, 1865, and commenced practicing his profession in partnership with Dr. Thomas Farabee, with whom he remained until January 1, 1866; he located at New Antioch January 3, 1866, and has since remained there, practicing his profession. His wife died January 14, 1861, leaving two children, Sarah A., born in Indiana, August 15, 1856, and Laura, born in Athens County February 22, 1859. On the 7th of January, 1866, Mr. Farabee was again married to Sarah Arnold, by whom he has had two children—Ella, born November 2, 1866, and Leona, born September 6, 1868. Mr. Farabee is a physician of ability, as his success in life indicates. He is a good citizen, and stands high in the estimation of the people of his vicinity.

JOHN FISHER, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Highland County October 29, 1820, is a son of Cephas and Rachel Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were James and Jane Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania; they emigrated to Tennessee soon after 1800, and about 1804 removed to Highland County, Ohio, and settled near Monroe, where they lived till their death. Cephas Fisher had arrived nearly at manhood, when with his father's family he removed to Tennessee. Mr. Fisher was twice married; his first marriage it is believed occurred in Tennessee, where he was united to Rachel Stanbury, and soon after removed to Highland County; thence about 1837 removed to Clinton County, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives; subsequently he moved to the place where Jane Fisher now lives, and there resided till his death. His wife died May 5, 1844. By her he had eight children, three now survive—Rebecca, wife of Isaac Atkinson, and resident in Story County, Iowa; Cephas, who resides in Henry County, Iowa, and John. Mr. Fisher married for his second wife Mrs. Jane Atkinson, whose maiden name was Leech; by her he had one child—Eli; she, by her her first husband, Mr. Atkinson, had five children, two now survive—Hannah and Rebecca Ann, the latter wife of David Brewer. Mr. Fisher died December 30, 1862, aged eighty-four years. His widow still survives, now seventy-seven years of age. The subject of this sketch was about seventeen years of age when his father and family settled in Clinton County. He was married, September 25, 1845, to Hannah Atkinson, who was born in Clinton County June 2, 1827, a daughter of John and Jane Atkinson, he a native of Ohio, and she of Pennsylvania. The Atkinson family were among the pioneers of Ohio. John Atkinson died in April, 1839. Mr. Fisher and wife have had ten children, nine now survive—Amos, born April 1, 1846; Amy, born December 30, 1849, wife of William McFadden; Harriet Ellen, born September 10, 1851; Joseph, born April 22, 1853; Phebe Jane, born April 9, 1855, wife of William F. Waddle; Thomas, born May 16, 1857; Rachel Alice, born July 7, 1859; William Henry, born May 7, 1861, and Azariah, born June 19, 1865. Mr. Fisher has spent his entire married life on this and his adjoining farm; has been very hard-working, industrious man, and by his own efforts has become the owner of 368 acres of land, most of which he has accumulated by his own labor and that of his family. He has erected a fine large brick house, and other improvements in good order, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence. Mr. Fisher and family are members of the Society of Friends, as were also their ancestors, and are among our best and most respected citizens.

ELI FISHER, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 27, 1842; is a son of Cephas and Jane (Leech) Fisher, whose history and that of their ancestors is fully given in a sketch of John Fisher. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the old home place where his mother, Jane Fisher, still resides. When twenty years of age, on August 15, 1862, he enlisted in the defense of his country in

the war of the rebellion, in Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war, receiving his discharge June 17, 1865. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under its various commanders, and with Gen. Sherman on his march through the South to the sea, and saw very active service; was slightly wounded twice, yet was never in an ambulance, or a hospital, or lost a single day from duty while in the service, which, perhaps, is unparalleled by any soldier in the service. Mr. Fisher was married, February 1, 1866, to Rebecca Jane McFadden, born in Clinton County, November 28, 1841, a daughter of John and Elizabeth McFadden, by whom he has two children—Charles, born December 29, 1866; and Mary, born December 26, 1871. Mr. Fisher purchased the place where he now lives and has since resided, of John W. Smalley; it consists of thirty-one acres, upon which he has erected all the buildings and made all the improvements, and now has a very pleasant home. Mr. Fisher is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Encampment, and has passed the highest degree in both. As a neighbor and a citizen Mr. Fisher is highly esteemed and respected.

AMOS FISHER, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born on the place where his parents, John and Hannah Fisher, still reside, April 1, 1846. The ancestral history is given in sketch of John Fisher. Our subject, who arrived at manhood, brought up on his father's farm, was married, January 15, 1874, to Ruth Ann Terrell, born in Wayne Township, Clinton County, November 8, 1844, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Terrell, natives of Highland County, Ohio. The maternal grandparents were William and Phebe Williams, natives of North Carolina, but who became early settlers of Highland County, Ohio, and lived and died in that county. John and Elizabeth Terrell had seven children, six now survive—Hampton W., Ruth Ann, Phebe, Jane (wife of William Huff), David E., Mary Edna (wife of Wm D. Thompson), Flora A. (wife of Dennis Cook), and Pleasant M. (deceased was married to Alice Malone, and left one child, Hezzie). Mr. Fisher and wife have three children—Elver J., born April 30, 1875; Lena May, born January 11, 1878, and Amos Clyde, born June 29, 1880. Mr. Fisher, after his marriage, located on the place where he now lives, and has since resided. This place he purchased of his father, which was known as the Curtis farm; it now consists of 115 acres, of which eighty-five acres are in cultivation. Mr. Terrell and wife are members of the Society of Friends, as were their ancestors for several generations, and in integrity of character, are among the best citizens of the county.

GEORGE W. FISHER, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, October 13, 1826; is a son of David and Hannah Fisher, natives of Virginia. David lost his parents when a child, and was bound out to Thomas Thatcher, who emigrated to Ohio when David was a boy of fourteen, coming through with a four-horse team and one of the Old Virginia wagons, and on arriving at the Ohio River, the ferryman being on the opposite shore was hailed, and, not giving a very satisfactory reply, Mr. Thatcher determined to swim the river with his team, and he drove right into the stream, his family in his wagon, Mr. Thatcher on the near lead horse and the boy, David, on the off horse, the people on the shore expecting to see them all carried down the stream and drowned, but the noble horses carried them safely over, while some one on the housetop waved a flag, directing Mr. Thatcher to the right or to the left as safety indicated. This was a feat never before accomplished, and never since such a thing known in history. They settled in Clinton County near Cuba, and here David grew to manhood, married and became the father of thirteen children, ten now living—Samuel, John, Andrew J., William, George W., James, Thomas, Eliza Ann, Maria and Elizabeth. Mr. Fisher lived in this county till about 1858, when he removed to Illinois, and about 1862 or 1863, died of the cholera, aged sixty-seven years; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was one of the troops surrendered by Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and shared with many others their hatred of Hull for that uncalled-for surrender. George W., our subject, was the fifth son of his father now living, and on arriving at manhood was cast upon the world without means, and left to fight his own way through life; he entered upon the trade of brick-making, which business he followed fifteen years in Cincinnati, Shelbyville, Ind., in this county, and in other places;

thence, in the spring of 1857, he entered upon farming, purchasing seventy-five acres, a part of the tract of land where he now lives. Mr. Fisher and wife have continued their united labors, and from time to time have added more land by purchase, till now they own 235 acres of excellent land with good buildings and improvements, and clear of debt. Thus we have a living example of what energy and industry can be made to accomplish. The noble wife above spoken of, who has proven so worthy a help-meet, was Martha Fife, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 20, 1828, and with her parents, David and Nancy Fife, came to Philadelphia in 1840, and a few years later came to Clinton County, Ohio, where her mother died. Subsequently, he removed to the State of Illinois, where he died. Mr. Fisher and wife were married February 15, 1850, and unto them have been born eight children—Jennie, born June 21, 1852; David F., July 18, 1854; John W., September 11, 1856; George L., November 8, 1858; Thomas, December 29, 1860; Matthew, January 17, 1865, and died December 29, 1881; Maggie L., April 23, 1869, and James, born July 25, 1873. During the war, Mr. Fisher was a member of the Ohio National Guards. In the spring of 1864, when their services were deemed necessary at the front, he left his plow in the furrow, and, instead of hiring a substitute to represent him in war, the substitute took the plow and our subject went to the front, serving under Capt. Wilson, in Company "K," One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guards. It was in May that Mr. Fisher enlisted, having just planted thirty acres of corn, which was to be cultivated by the home substitute, but not long after Mr. Fisher's absence, it occurred to the wife of Fisher that the substitute's presence was needed more by the Government on the field of battle than among the peaceful fields of growing crops, and he, too, was permitted by this patriotic woman to go to the front, and to her was left the care of the farm; and well fitted for that care, too, was she, for with only the assistance of a son and daughter, aged nine and eleven years respectively, she plowed and cared for the thirty acres of corn, besides attending to the many duties of the house.

LEWIS FRAZIER, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born on the farm where he now lives April 24, 1826, is a son of Abraham and Margaret Frazier, he a native of North Carolina, and she of Tennessee. The grandfather, William Frazier, emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, where he lived and died, at the ripe old age of nearly ninety years. Abraham Frazier was but an infant child when his father moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, and there he grew to manhood. In 1812, he came to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County adjoining his brother Eli, who had settled here one year previously. Here Abraham purchased 100 acres of his brother, and remained one year, then returned to Tennessee, and married Margaret Coppock, of Strawberry Plains. Thence he took his wife on horseback, with a feather bed and a few effects for housekeeping, and thus journeyed all the way through the wilderness to his new home in Clinton County, Ohio, and here commenced right in the woods, and lived the true log-cabin life, enduring all the hardships of those days. He was an industrious, hard-working man; though a man of no education, yet he was a man of great integrity of character, and lived a very quiet and upright life; was never sued in law, and never sued any man, and died highly esteemed and respected. He died March 22, 1862, aged seventy-seven. His wife died June 29, 1845, aged fifty-two years. They had nine children, six now survive—William, Madison, Eliza (married to Jacob Quigley), Lewis, Margery A. (married to Abraham Skeen), and Aaron; the latter resides in Oregon. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the farm where he was born, and where he still lives; was married May 28, 1853, to Margaret A. Quigley, who was born in Berkeley County, Va., December 24, 1832, a daughter of Michael and Margaret Quigley, he a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and she of North Carolina; they had nine children, six now survive—Jacob, Mary Ellen (married to William Tarr), Margaret A., Michael, Jane (married to Simeon Pennington, and resides in Indiana), and Alice Virginia (married to Peter Malott). Mr. Frazier and wife have eight children—John W., born April 18, 1854; Abe, born December 2, 1855; Alpheus, born August 25, 1858; Albron Gage, born February 12, 1861; Carrie Ella, born July 27,

1863; Maggie Oral, born August 27, 1866; Aaron J., born April 27, 1869, and Mary Lizzie, born July 27, 1877. Mr. Frazier has spent his entire life upon the old home farm, which has now been in possession of the Frazier family for seventy years. This place, which in 1812 was one unbroken forest, is now nearly all in fine cultivated fields with good improvements, and now Mr. Frazier is very comfortably situated, and ranks among the "well-to-do" farmers of Clinton County; is a man of integrity and high moral character, and like his father was never sued and never sued any man, and was never called before a court as a witness—a remarkable incident for a man of his age.

JOSEPH A. GRAVATT, druggist, of the firm of Gravatt & Moon, New Vienna, was born at New Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio, July 11, 1835; is a son of Peter R. and Charity (Tilton) Gravatt, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents, Robert and Mary Gravatt, natives of New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio and settled near New Lexington, Highland County, where they resided about eighteen years, thence removed to Waynesville, Warren County, where she died about 1857, and he in 1858. The maternal grandfather, Sylvester Tilton, a native of New Jersey, became a resident of Ohio about the same time as the Gravatt family, and died near New Lexington, Highland County, about 1847. Peter R. Gravatt was a young single man when he came to Ohio with his father in 1831, and soon after married and entered the profession of teaching, which occupation he followed the greater part of his life. In the spring of 1849, he removed with his family to Dayton, Ohio, where, during the great cholera epidemic of that year, he took the disease and died, aged forty-five years. He was twice married, first to Charity Tilton, by whom he had three children, one only now surviving, Joseph A. She died in 1838; subsequently, he married for his second wife, Rachel Purneo, of Warren County, Ohio, by whom he had two children, one now survives, Henry P., now editor of the *Wayne County Democrat*, at Wooster, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was but three years of age when his mother died, and at fourteen years of age he lost his father, and was thus left an orphan and thrown upon the world to make his own livelihood. After working on a farm for a short time, he learned the carpenter trade, obtaining a limited education in the common schools. He followed his trade about nine years. In 1861, September 9, he enlisted in the defense of his country, in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and soon after, was appointed Hospital Steward, in which capacity he served till mustered out of service January 17, 1865. After his return home, he engaged again in the carpenter trade, and in the manufacture of doors and sash for two years; thence entered as clerk in the drug store of C. C. Bowers, and continued as clerk about three years, when he bought out the interest of Mr. Good, of the firm of Johnson & Good, druggists, in New Vienna. This partnership continued about two years, when the firm changed to Nordyke & Gravatt; thence, in February, 1881, the firm became Gravatt & Moon, under which title the business is still conducted. They have a large and fine stock of drugs, and are doing a prosperous trade; second to none probably in New Vienna. Thus, Mr. Gravatt has arisen from a poor orphan boy to a prominent and leading business man of the town, being a worthy example to the rising generations, of what may be accomplished by energy and close application to business, coupled with good management and economy. On September 29, 1859, Mr. Gravatt was united in marriage with Virginia A., daughter of James and Ellen Evans, he a native of Virginia and she of Delaware. By her he has had seven children, five now survive—Charles, Eugene, Anna, Ellen and Henrietta.

LEVI GREGORY, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born on the place where he now resides April 5, 1839; is a son of Levi and Catharine Gregory; the grandfather was George Gregory, who lived and died in Fayette County, Penn., and there Levi, the father, was born October 2, 1792; he had two sisters, Jane and Ellen. The former married a man by the name of Osborn, and lived and died in her native State; the latter married a Mr. Leonard, and settled in Illinois, where she died. The maternal grandparents were Robert and Naney Walker (see sketch of R. B. Walker). Levi Gregory, the father of our subject, the only son of his father, was but four years of

age, when his father died. He was raised by his uncle, Gideon Jackson, who about 1798 emigrated to Ohio, and settled near New Market, in Highland County, where Levi, our subject, arrived at his majority. In the meantime, he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in Gen. Hull's army at their surrender at Detroit. Thence he became a resident of Clinton County, married and settled on the place where our subject now lives, and here remained till his death. They had ten children, seven now survive—Nellie (wife of David Pond), Robert, James, Nancy, Elizabeth (wife of Alphonzo McDaniel), Servetus and Levi. Mr. Gregory, though a man of limited education, having, when young, had few advantages of schools, yet was a very active, industrious and prosperous farmer, and accumulated a good competency; a man of sound integrity, of high moral and Christian character, a worthy and active member of the Christian Church, in which he became an exhorter. He died January 19, 1880. His wife died May 29, 1874. Our subject was married, December 24, 1881, to Cynthia Ann Morton, born in Clinton County September 4, 1843, a daughter of Richard and Lucinda Morton, he a native of Kentucky and she of Ohio. He came from Kentucky when young, and married and settled here; thence he removed to Iowa, where his wife died in August, 1862, aged forty years. Thence Mr. Morton returned to Ohio, where he has since resided. They had eight children—William, Sarah Jane (wife of Servetus Gregory), Cynthia Ann, John H., James Madison, Richard R., Elizabeth (wife of Elihu Thomas) and Mary Bell. Mr. Gregory remained with his parents, and took care of them till their death, and has taken the home place, where he has lived from his infancy, a period of forty-three years.

CHARLES H. HARRIS, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. New Vienna, born in New Antioch October 1, 1835, is a son of Handy and Eleanor (Huls) Harris. He was born at Morgantown, Clinton Co., Ohio, December 4, 1809, and she in Clark County, Ky., January 12, 1812. The grandparents were Charles and Catharine Harris, natives of Maryland, who, in 1805, emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1806 removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and located where Jonathan Leeka now lives, and there opened out right in the woods. He resided there fourteen years, and cleared up seventy acres of land; thence he located on the place where Elisha Harris now resides, and here again opened out right in the woods, and here, in connection with farming, he kept a tavern for the accommodation of travelers. His first log cabin proving inadequate to the demands, he built an addition of a brick house of four rooms, which he then thought would be sufficient; but this was entirely inadequate, and he entered upon the erection of the large and commodious house which still stands upon the place. Here Mr. Harris remained till his death, January 27, 1854, aged seventy-five years; his wife died July 8, 1835, aged sixty-two years. They had eight children, all now deceased but one, Elisha. The maternal grandparents, Paul and Elizabeth Huls, natives of Kentucky, but who became early settlers of Clinton County, locating near New Antioch, their nearest neighbors being at that time Mr. Harris and Mr. Van Meter, about four miles distant. Here they lived and died, and their remains now rest in the cemetery at New Antioch. Mr. Handy Harris grew to manhood fully inured to the hardships of the early settlers of this county. Was married, and became the father of three children—Paulina (deceased), Elijah B. (deceased), and Charles H. Mr. Harris settled on the place now owned by James Higgins, and there he met his early death by cholera, July 22, 1835, and his remains rest with those of his two children in the burying-ground at Morgantown. Mrs. Harris subsequently married for her second husband Squire G. Harris, by whom she had three children—Sarah E., now wife of Samuel T. Anderson; Salathiel L.; and Elizabeth L., wife of Henry L. Miller, residing in Hillsboro. Squire G. Harris was twice married; his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Harris; she died and was buried at Morgantown. Mr. Harris was a man of great integrity of character, and highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Eleanor Harris died October 11, 1880, and the remains of both herself and her husband rest in the cemetery at New Vienna. The subject of our sketch was married May 9, 1858, to Mary E. Littler, born near Centerville, Highland Co., Ohio, May 26, 1838, a daughter of John and Nancy

Littler, he a native of Nashville, Tenn., and she of Grayson County, Va. They were married in Highland County, and settled there and resided till his death, May 31, 1855, aged fifty-five years; his wife still survives, aged seventy-eight years. They had nine children, six now survive—Eliza J. (wife of W. W. Barnes, of Kokomo, Ind.), Walter B., John M., William, James H. and Mary E. Mr. Harris and wife have five children —S. Grant, born August 12, 1859; Charles H., September 18, 1862; Ivolue B., May 15, 1872; Harry L., January 4, 1874; and Bessie M., June 27, 1876. They have also raised a young lady, Luticia Marlatt, who came to live with them when fifteen years of age, who has now been as one of their family for nine years, and is much endeared to every member of the family. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Harris engaged in mercantile business in New Vienna for three years, as dealer in dry goods and groceries; then became dealer in drugs, groceries, hardware and agricultural implements for seven years; then he entered upon farming where he now lives in 1868, and here has since resided. In connection with farming, has continued his trade in agricultural implements; the latter he has made a leading business for many years, and there are few farmers in Clinton and Highland Counties unacquainted with Mr. Harris. Though often solicited to accept office, he refuses all, as uncongenial to his tastes. In integrity of character and as a business man, Mr. Harris sustains a high reputation, and is one of Clinton County's best citizens. He and wife have been members of the Universalist Church many years. He is also a member of I. O. O. F., to which he has belonged twenty-seven years, and about eighteen years he has been in the Encampment.

GEORGE S. HAYNIE, merchant, New Vienna, born near Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, March 14, 1841; is a son of Thomas B. and Charlotte (Thatcher) Haynie, he a native of Winchester, Va., and she of Clinton County, Ohio. The grandparents were Charles and Sarah Haynie, natives of Virginia. The paternal ancestors were of English descent, the maternal of German descent. About the year 1830, Charles Haynie with his family emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union Township, near Wilmington, where he lived till his death. In his early life, while a resident of Virginia, he was employed as an overseer, having charge of quite a number of slaves. After his arrival in Ohio, his life was devoted to the occupation of farming, and was very strongly opposed to slavery. He was a very reserved, unpretentious man, never holding nor seeking office, but a kind neighbor, and a highly respected citizen, of excellent Christian character, and died mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Thomas B. Haynie, the father of our subject, was twelve years old when they came to Ohio; was brought up to farm labor; was married, and followed agricultural pursuits nine years; thence he entered upon mercantile trade, first in Burtonville; thence removed to New Antioch, where he continued the business till 1873, when he retired from all active business. Mr. Haynie has been a man of great energy and business tact, cautious and correct in all transactions, yet decided and active, always buying for cash, thus avoiding any after pressure. Hence, his entire career of business life, a period of nearly a quarter of a century, was one of success, and he retired with a good competency. Few men have exhibited a life of success financially which has been marked by greater integrity, accompanied with a firm Christian character. They had nine children; seven now survive—George S., Martha A. (married J. W. Bond), Lydia E. (married P. D. Barrett), Thomas F., Mary E. (married H. G. Vandervort), Emma J. and Garrie. The subject of this sketch was brought up and educated to the mercantile trade, receiving a fair common school education. At twenty-six years of age, he entered into partnership with his father, which continued till 1873; thence he bought out his father's interest and conducted the business very successfully till April, 1879, when, from failing health, he sold his stock of goods, and in the fall of the same year, he entered upon a manufacturing business at Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, engaged in the novel work of manufacturing wood tooth picks, splints, lamp-lighters, etc., being one of four such establishments known in the world. This business he carried on about one year, Mr. Haynie acting the part of traveling salesman for the purpose of recruiting his health. In this business, like all others of his life, he was successful, but from ill health of his wife, caused by the influences of the lake, he sold out and returned to

Clinton County, and for two years, engaged in contracting for and the building of turnpikes. In January, 1882, having regained his health, he purchased the stock of dry goods, boots and shoes and notions, of Ashdill & Co., of New Vienna, where he is now engaged once more in the business of his early years. Mr. Haynie's life, like his father's, has been one of success, and his activity and upright dealings have won for him the respect and confidence of his wide and extended circle of acquaintances. Not only has Mr. Haynie made a success in business, but at the same time, he has been a close student, and devoted largely his attention to the study of medicine, and also theology; in fact, is a man of general information, and intellectually is truly a self-made man, affable and social in his nature, correct in business habits, and of high moral and Christian worth, constituting Mr. Haynie one of our county's best citizens. On June 1, 1860, Mr. Haynie was united in marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth Rannells, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they have five children—Lenora E. (married D. F. Fisher), Ella May, James E., Harry H. and Earl Russell.

JOHN M. HUSSEY, publisher, New Vienna. The Hussey family came into England in 1066, during the Norman conquest with William the Conqueror, with whom they claimed blood alliance For several centuries, they were closely identified with the government of England, several having been members of Parliament. Sir William Hussey was Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and was summoned to Parliament under Henry VIII. His son John was made Chief Butler of England. In 1316, Sir Hugh Hussey went to Ireland, and from him descended the family of Husseys in that country. Capt. Christopher Hussey came from England to America in 1630, in company with Stephen Bachelder and others and settled in Nantucket, and afterward married Martha, daughter of Stephen Bachelder, from whom descended the family of Husseys in the United States; and Christopher, Stephen and Martha have been family names ever since. Some of their descendants went into Pennsylvania. Christopher Hussey removed from Bucks County, Penn., to North Carolina with his two sons, Stephen and Christopher. Stephen married in North Carolina, and had four sons—Christopher, Stephen, Joshua and William; the latter remained in his native State, while the father, with his three elder sons, came to what was then Highland County, Ohio. About 1807, Stephen Hussey settled on the site where New Vienna now stands, and his son Joshua adjoining him on the south. Joshua had four sons, two of whom were born in North Carolina, viz., Thomas, born in 1800, and Stephen, born October 22, 1804 (the father of our subject), and William and Nathan, born after they came to Ohio. Thomas Hussey subsequently came in possession of the farm formerly owned by his grandfather, and laid out the town of New Vienna in the spring of 1827. He and his father built a flouring mill in the year 1825 in what was afterward the eastern part of the village. In the spring of 1828, Stephen Hussey, father of our subject, and William Reece opened the first store, and the former sold the first dress pattern ever sold in the village to Miss Nancy Harris, of Snow Hill. In the fall of 1829, he was married to Rachel Thornburg, and then removed to his farm just east of the village, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits during the active portion of his life. About the year 1868, he sold his farm and removed to town, where he has since lived retired, and invested his money in stock of the New Vienna Bank, in which he has held the place of a Director since. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Society of Friends, in which church he has been an Elder for more than twenty-five years. They had five children, three of whom died in early life, leaving one daughter—Martha Ann, born January 15, 1834, and one son, John M., born February 6, 1838. In the spring of 1865, Martha Ann was married to Daniel Hill, who, in connection with John M. Hussey, opened a dry goods store in New Vienna in 1866, and continued the same until 1870, when they disposed of their stock of goods, and then started a publishing house, where the periodicals of orthodox Friends are published. After continuing this business for two years, it was turned over to Mr. Hussey, who continues the publication of the three church papers, viz., *Christian Worker*, *Olive Leaf* and *Bible Lesson Leaf*, and a local paper known as the *New Vienna Record*. In addition to the above, he prints the *Messenger of Peace* and a large amount of tract work for the Peace Associa-

tion of Friends, of which Daniel Hill is Secretary. In the spring of 1879, J. M. Hussey formed a partnership with Dr. A. H. Lindley for carrying on a general drug business in New Vienna, which, at the end of two years, had been sufficiently prosperous to justify them in establishing two branch houses, one at Centerville, in Clinton County, and one at Leesburg, Highland County. He has also been for several years past identified with the banking interest of the place. On December 22, 1864, Mr. Hussey married Anna R. Fall, who was born in Wabash County, Ind., October 2, 1843, a daughter of John and Anna Fall, he a native of Preble County, Ohio, and she of Virginia; they became among the early settlers of that county, where they still continue to reside. They had six children; five now survive—S. Martin, Daniel, Anna R., Jacob and John. Mr. Hussey and wife have two children—Homer F., born June 8, 1869, and Mary Inda, born June 17, 1876. Mr. Hussey is an active, earnest worker, and in the business interests of New Vienna and in the growth and prosperity of the town has been one of her leading citizens. His printing establishment is one of the largest and most completely furnished of anything of the kind outside of the large cities.

DANIEL HILL, minister and editor, New Vienna, born on the western bank of White Water, at Richmond, Ind., November 18, 1817, a few days after his parents had reached Richmond, having emigrated from Randolph County, N. C.; is a son of Henry and Achsah Hill; the paternal grandfather was Jesse Hill, and the maternal grandfather Abraham Peacock, both of whom removed from Randolph County, N. C., to Randolph County, Ind., where they died at a good old age. In the fall of 1818 the father of our subject, Henry Hill, removed to Randolph County, Ind., about twenty-five miles north of Richmond, and five miles east of Winchester, the county seat of Randolph County. That country was then an almost unbroken forest; Indians were frequently seen in those days, and deer, wolves and wild turkeys were in abundance. There were then no schools or meeting houses any where in that region of country. He had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, his ancestors on both sides for generations back being members of that society. There were then no public schools in the country. The Friends built a little log meeting house about one-half mile from his father's residence, when his son, our subject, was about seven or eight years old. They soon started a little school in the meeting-house where Daniel learned his A B C's. His education consisted of what he could learn from very poorly qualified teachers during the three winter months of each year, until he was nearly grown, the remainder of each year being spent in hard work upon the farm, and in clearing up the forests. His mother died when he was about twelve years of age. He had from boyhood a great taste for reading and study. There were no newspapers nor light literature in that part of the country at that time. His early reading consisted of the Bible and such books as were then found in a small Friends' Library, and these were all substantial and instructive reading, and no doubt contributed largely to the moral and noble character which his manhood has since exhibited. In the autumn of 1840, he was married to Arcadia, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Thomas, of Wayne County, Ind., with whom he lived happily till the fall of 1863, when she died, leaving no issue. In politics Mr. Hill was first a Liberty Party man, with Whig predilections; thence a Free Soiler; thence a Republican, and lastly a Prohibitionist with Republican predilections. In 1856, he was elected as a Senator in the Legislature by the Republican party, representing the counties of Randolph and Jay, and served through three sessions of the Legislature—two regular and one extra sessions. In 1863, he was recorded a minister of the gospel in the Society of Friends by New Garden monthly meeting, Wayne County, Ind. In 1864, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, having been appointed Superintendent of the Children's Home, then just organized on Park street, below Third street. In the spring of 1865, he was again married to Martha Ann, daughter of Stephen and Rachel B. Hussey, of New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, by whom he had four children—three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons died in early childhood, and two children still survive. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Hill resigned his position of Superintendent of the Home and removed to New Vienna, where he

has sinee resided. In the spring of 1872, his second wife died of eongestion of the lungs after a brief illness. In 1867, he was appointed President of the Peaee Association of Friends in Ameriea, and in 1869 was transferred from the Presideney to the Secretaryship of said assoeiation, and in 1870 commenced the publieation of *The Messenger of Peace*, a monthly journal advoeating the views of the association on the subject of Peaee and War. The same year he also became editor of the *Christian Worker*, a weekly paper published in the interests of the Society of Friends, which position he has since occupied. In the autumn of 1873, he was again married to Tamar, daughter of William and Rachel Thorn, whose residenee was near Selma, Clark County, Ohio. Since Mr. Hill's connection with the Children's Home he has taken a special interest in the religious instruction of the young, and has frequently held religious meetings especially for children. Besides his zeal as a christian worker he is as a neighbor and eitizen greatly esteemed and respeeted.

BLACKBURN HOLMES, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 2, 1820, is a son of Isaae and Ellen Holmes, natives of Pennsylvania, but who were among the early settlers of Belmont County; thence, about 1830, they removed to Highland County; thenee, a resident of Clinton County, where he died in July, 1860, aged seventy-one years; his wife survived him till 1863, aged seventy-one years. They had ten children, nine now survive—Shepley, Catharine (married to Henry Johnson), Ann (married to Henry De Long), Lucinda, Blaekburn, Isaac, William, Obadiah and Elizabeth (married to Washington MeKibben). Mr. Holmes was a blacksmith by trade, which, to some extent, he followed in eonnection with farming for many years. He served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, besides filling other minor offiees. He was a man of undoubted integrity, of high moral and Christian eharacter, and was a elass leader in the Methodist Episeopal Church for many years. The subjeet of this sketeh was raised to farm labor, was twiee married—first, September 30, 1847, to Eliza Cowgill, a daughter of Henry and Mary Cowgill, by whom he had six ehildren—four now survive—Aliee J., born August 8, 1848 (married to Wyatt Lieuranee, and resides in Kansas); Henry C., born June 2, 1850, also resides in Kansas; Mary E., born Oetober 3, 1853 (married to Frank Harris), and Marley C., born December 2, 1857 (married to Charles Miller). Mrs. Holmes died January 10, 1859, aged thirty years. On Oetober 8, 1865, he married for his seeond wife, Rebeeea J. Cline, who was born in Clinton County, Oetober 2, 1832, a daughter of Richard and Priscilla Cline, whose history is given in sketeh of James Cline. Mr. Holmes and wife have one child—Frank, born August 5, 1870. Mr. Holmes has devoted his life to farming. He first loeated in Clark Township, this county, on the farm now owned by William Mann, where he resided till about 1854, when he purehased the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of twenty-eight years. This plaee he bought of Job R. Haynes; he has cleared up from the woods a large portion of the farm and ereeted the large briek house that now adorns the plaee, and all other buildings and improvements, sueh that it is now one of the prettiest farmer's residences in this neighborhood. During the war of the rebellion, although Mr. Holmes did not enlist as a soldier, he gave freely of his means by hiring two substitutes to help break down that heinous rebellion. Mr. Holmes and wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Chureh, and as a neighbor, a citizen and a Christian, he is held in high esteem by his large cirele of friends and acquaintances.

ASA HOOK, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 6, 1836, is a son of Joseph and Rebecca Hook, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were William and Mary Hook, natives of England, but became early settlers of Virginia, and lived and died in that State. The maternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary Bowers, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, and settled in Highland County in 1804, being among the pioneers of that county; thence, they removed to Clinton County and located near Snow Hill, where they remained till their death, and their remains now rest in the burying ground at Morgantown. Joseph Hook resided in Virginia till twenty-eight years of age; thence, about 1826, he emigrated to Ohio, and married Rebeeea Bowers, and settled in Clinton County on the place where Asa Hook now

lives, and here remained till his death, August 7, 1852, aged fifty-four years. His wife still survives, now eighty years of age. They had six children—five now survive —David, Robert, Asa, Jacob and Mary Ann (wife of Levi Decker, and residing in Kansas). Mr. Hook started in life a poor man, but, by his own energy and industry, obtained a good competency. He was a very active business man; was not only a farmer, but carried on a variety of businesses. He had a store, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, and also that which was very important in those pioneer days, he had a "horse-mill" for grinding corn and wheat, to which the neighbors, from far and near, came with their sacks of grain on horseback to get their grinding done. At the time of his death he was in the midst of his activity and usefulness, being widely known and much esteemed and respected. Our subject grew to manhood under the careful training of his active and noble father; was married November 19, 1869, to Mary H. Johnson, born in this county December 31, 1847, a daughter of Michael and Nancy Johnson, natives of New Jersey, but who became residents of Clinton County, Ohio, about 1845. They have ten children—Celia, Joel, Mary H., William, Edward, Caroline, Martha J., Frederick, Alice and Elizabeth. Mr. Hook and wife by their union have had six children—five now survive—Frank, born August 31, 1870; Leota, born December 3, 1872; Emma, born December 31, 1874; Fred, born April 2, 1877, and one infant, born January 19, 1882. Mr. Hook, at thirteen years of age, learned the shoemaking trade, which business he followed till of age; thence, he entered upon the saw-mill business, which he followed fourteen years; thence, entered upon farming, to which he has since devoted his life. He has never held office, having no aspirations in that way, but, like his father, he sustains an unblemished integrity of character, and stands high in the confidence and estimation of his community.

WILLIAM HOSKINS, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Guilford County, N. C., March 7, 1808; is a son of John and Hannah Hoskins, whose history is given in sketch of John Hoskins. The subject of this sketch was but a small child when brought to his county by his parents, and here grew to manhood; being the second child and eldest son of his father, he realized and experienced the full hardships of the first settlers. He was married, December 13, 1833, to Mary Ann Kirby, born in Virginia, October 11, 1816, a daughter of John and Eliza Kirby, natives of Virginia, but who became early settlers of Kentucky, and subsequently removed to Ohio and settled in Clinton County when Eliza was but a child; here he died in September, 1856, aged sixty years. His widow still survives, and is in her ninetieth year. Mr. Hoskins and wife have had four children, two sons (now deceased) and two daughters —Cynthian, wife of William Horseman; and Martha Ann, wife of Joseph V. Brewer Mr. Hoskins, after his marriage, located on the place where he now lives and has since resided, a period of forty-nine years—nearly half a century. This place he took right in the woods, and has cleared up every acre of his farm, consisting of seventy acres, and made all the improvements on the place; the house and barn he built with his own hands. Now he has a good farm, and he knows how he made it. Now he is old and quite broken down, but he will leave to his descendants the works of his hands, the fruits of which they may enjoy for ages to come. Mr. Hoskins and wife are worthy members of the Society of Friends, as were their ancestors back for several generations.

JOHN HOSKINS, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born on the place where he now lives September 13, 1813; is a son of John and Hannah Hoskins, natives of North Carolina. The grandfather, Moses Hoskins, a native of North Carolina, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; he emigrated to Ohio, it is believed, about 1810, and was among the early settlers of Clinton County; he subsequently removed to Illinois, where he died. John, the eldest child of Moses Hoskins, was raised and grew to manhood in North Carolina, married there, and, in 1810, with his father came to Ohio and located on the farm where our subject now lives, and here remained till his death. When he settled here, he took the place right in the woods, no settler nearer than Snow Hill—three miles distant; no road in any direction, only as they cut their way through the dense wilderness. Deer and turkeys were in abundance, and occasionally a bear

was killed, and the nights were made hideous by the howling of wolves. These were the real pioneer days, and these men and women endured many hardships of which the present and future generations can have no adequate knowledge. Mr. Hoskins died December 13, 1846, aged sixty-one years. His wife died September 18, 1876, aged ninety-one years. They had seven children; six now survive—William, Isaac, John, Hannah, Mary Jane and Elizabeth. John Hoskins was the fourth child of his father, grew to manhood and was married to Leatha Burns, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Burns, who also became settlers of Clinton County, where he died; his wife subsequently removed to Iowa, where she died. Mr. Hoskins and wife had four children; two now survive—Sarah Jane Emily, wife of Thomas J. Bernard, and reside in Illinois; and John W., born February 20, 1852, married Maria J. Reed, daughter of Samuel P. and Nancy Reed, of Clinton County, both now deceased. John W. and wife have two children—Raymond R. and Birtsil Q. Mrs. Leatha Hoskins died March 15, 1852, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. Hoskins has spent his entire life upon the old home place—a period of sixty-nine years. He is a member of the Friends' Society, a man of high moral and Christian principles, and is one of Clinton County's upright and substantial farmers.

JOHN HYATT (deceased). Mr. Hyatt was born in Fayette County, Penn., July 21, 1804, was a son of Noah and Sarah Hyatt, natives of Maryland, but who removed in an early day to Pennsylvania and located in Fayette County, where they lived and died. He served through the seven years war of the Revolution, coming out of the war unharmed, and followed farming the balance of his life. They had seven sons and three daughters, all now believed to be deceased. John Hyatt, the youngest of his father's family, was raised and grew to manhood in his native county; was married twice; first on August 3, 1826, to Nancy Lawhead, by whom he had seven children; five now survive—Mary A., wife of Lafayette Skinner; Sarah Jane, wife of Elisha Stackhouse, John H., George W. and Noah. Marshall I. (one of the deceased) served three years in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and while in the army took the measles, and from exposure took cold, which settled on his lungs, which was the cause of his death, January 20, 1877. In January, 1832, Mr. John Hyatt, with his family, removed to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County, on the farm where he lived till his death. His wife died October 1, 1848. On July 2, 1851, he married for his second wife, Mrs. Myra Winpiglar, a daughter of James and Hannah Hanly, natives of New York State; his ancestors came from Ireland. James and Hannah Hanly had seven children, three now survive—Myra, Susan and Jane. Mr. Hanly served three years in the war of the Revolution, contracting consumption, which finally terminated in his death. He studied medicine, intending to enter upon practice as a physician, but his health would not permit; he died in October, 1829. His wife survived him till August 5, 1870, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Hyatt, by his last wife, had three children—Louis H., born June 30, 1852; Barnett, born November 10, 1855, and Clara E., born January 7, 1861, now Widow Hodgson. Mrs. Hyatt, by her first husband, Isaac Winpiglar, had five children, two now living. Martha Helen, wife of George Robinett, and Rachel, wife of N. W. Vandervort. Mr. Hyatt died October 6, 1876. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He started in life a poor man; when he landed in this county, he had but 25 cents left in money, with a wife and three children depending upon him for support. He located upon the place where his widow and two children still reside; there was but one acre cleared, all around was a wilderness. Here he labored through life, and by industry and economy, made his way through all discouragements and hardships, and before his death saw his farm cleared up and in good cultivation, with good improvements. He was upright in all his dealings, a man of character and integrity, and died esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN W. LAWHEAD, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 24, 1835; is a son of William and Elizabeth Lawhead, natives of Pennsylvania, who, about 1830, came to Ohio and settled in Clinton

County. Here they resided till the year 1855. They removed to Iowa, where he died about 1874. His wife still survives, now aged seventy-nine years. They had five children, all sons; four now survive: John W., James M., Alfred and Jonah. The eldest son, Henry, enlisted in the war of the rebellion, and died of sickness at Little Rock, Ark. James M. and Alfred were also in the war. The former served three years, and the latter through the entire war. The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in Clinton County, and when twenty years of age, with his parents moved to Iowa and lived two years; thence returned to Ohio, and, on November 26, 1857, was married to Cynthia A. Canny, born in Clinton County April 6, 1839, a daughter of Robert D. and Rachel B. Canny, he a native of Athens County, Ohio, and she of Clinton County. Robert D., who was born in 1807, was but a child when, with his father's family, he came to Clinton County, where he grew to manhood, married and spent his entire life in this county. His wife died in the fall of 1864, and he died in the fall of 1865. They had one son and two daughters, one only now living—Cynthia A. Mr. Lawhead, after his marriage, returned to Iowa, where they resided two years; thence returned to Clinton County, where he has since spent his life. In February, 1869, he located on the farm where he now lives, and has since resided. Mr. Lawhead followed farming as his leading business till about 1877. During the last five years, he has given his principal attention as a stock dealer. He carried on the business by himself till the fall of 1880, when he formed a partnership with Jesse W. Pond, which partnership has since continued, and as stock dealers are doing the largest business of any firm in the county, and perhaps as much as all others combined. During the past year, their sales of stock from all sources and transactions have not been less than $200,000. They are stirring, active men of undoubted integrity, and well qualified for the business in which they are engaged, and are well suited as partners, Mr. Lawhead being one of the best buyers and financial managers, while Squire Pond is one of the best salesmen known. Mr. Lawhead and wife have had five children, four now living—Robert C., born August 29, 1860; James W., September 10, 1862; Rachel Ann, September 22, 1864 (deceased), Mary E., January 10, 1870, and Althea M., May 29, 1876.

JONATHAN LEEKA, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Greene Township, Clinton County, July 8, 1822; is a son of Philip and Elizabeth Lecka, whose history is given in a sketch of Matthew Leeka. Jonathan Leeka was married, August 14, 1845, to Mary Hockett, who was born in this, Greene Township, July 24, 1821, a daughter of John and Martha (Cox) Hockett, natives of Randolph County, N. C. John was a son of Joseph Hockett, also a native of North Carolina, but who emigrated to Ohio and settled on the place now owned by John Hoskins about 1815, being one among the early settlers of Clinton County. John Hockett was born in 1788, and was a young single man when their family came to Ohio, and here married, settled, lived and died in Greene Township. Mrs. Hockett died August 24, 1870; Mr. Hockett died March 31, 1871, aged eighty-three years. They had six children who grew to maturity, two sons and four daughters, three now survive—Thomas, Elizabeth (now widow Van Winkle), and Hannah (wife of Moses Edwards). John and Martha Hockett were members of the Society of Friends, unassuming in their habits, but possessed of the utmost integrity, and were most worthy neighbors and citizens. Mr. Leeka and wife have had six children, five now survive—Sarah Elizabeth, born December 29, 1847, wife of S. P. Mason; Harvey Milton, born September 26, 1850; Alpheus, born May 15, 1853; Sylvanus, born June 10, 1857; and Martha Ellen, born April 13, 1864. Mrs. Leeka died March 26, 1880. Mr. Leeka has spent his life in Greene Township devoted to the business of farming. He bought and located upon the place where he now lives in the fall of 1853, where he has now resided a period of twenty-nine years. This place he purchased of Isma Harris' heirs. To this tract of land Mr. Leeka has from time to time added more by purchase, till he now owns 333 acres of good land. The home place is beautifully situated with good buildings and improvements. Upon this place he has erected a large, fine barn, said to be one of the best in the county. He also owns some property in New Vienna, and is one

of the prominent farmers of Greene Township. When he commenced in life, he started poor, his resources being his strength and industry; thus his property and wealth are acquired by his own unaided efforts. He has been Trustee of Greene Township twelve successive years, and a School Director many years. He is a member of the Society of Friends. In conclusion, we may truly say, Greene Township has few better or more worthy citizens.

MATTHEW LEEKA, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 25, 1837, is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Hodson) Leeka, he a native of Virginia, and she of North Carolina. The paternal grandparents were Christian and Elizabeth Leeka, he a native of Germany, and she of Pennsylvania. He came to America during the Revolutionary war as a soldier under the King of England, but the war soon came to its close and he was never brought into any active service, and after peace with the United States was declared, he remained in this country, married and settled in the western part of Virginia; thence, about the year 1805, he removed into Tennessee; thence in the fall of 1815, removed to Ohio and settled in Clinton County. Here he opened out right in the woods, this country being then mostly an unbroken forest, with here and there a settler just commencing to open out to make a home and a farm. Here Mr. Leeka labored for several years in his pioneer work, and died aged about sixty years. His wife survived him till the summer of 1861, aged ninety-six years. They were parents of seven children; two now survive—Philip and John—the latter being now a resident of Iowa. Mr. Leeka was a tailor by trade, and after settling in this county, still followed his trade more or less during most of his life. He was quite celebrated in that day for his power over many diseases, being often called upon to use his power in relieving pain and suffering of the afflicted. Philip Leeka grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life, was married in this county and has spent nearly all his life as a farmer and weaver in Clinton County. They have had ten children; nine now survive—Jonathan, Sarah, Hannah (who married Joseph A. Hansell and resides in Iowa), Jesse (who resides in Indiana), Henry, Mary (now Widow Ingold), Matthew, John Wesley (who resides in Kansas), and Martha E. Mrs. Leeka died about 1841. Mr. Leeka has been a hard-working, industrious man; has never held or sought office, is a man whose character and integrity is undoubted, and is one of Clinton County's substantial and worthy citizens. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm labor, which occupation he followed till, in the summer of 1877, he entered upon the grocery trade in New Vienna; this business he sold out in the spring of 1880. He was united in marriage, December 24, 1867, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Elisha and Rhoda Buttler, natives of Virginia, but became settlers of Ohio; thence about 1836, they removed to Hancock County, Ind., where he died about 1843. They had five children; two now survive—Elisha and Lucinda. Mrs. Buttler married for her second husband Samuel Nixon; they removed to Wayne County, Ind., where she died in the fall of 1857. Mr. Buttler was twice married, and by his first wife there is one son now living—George W. Mrs. Leeka was born in Hancock County, Ind., March 20, 1836. Mr. Leeka and wife have one child—Atilla K., born March 17, 1871. Mr. Leeka, wife and daughter are worthy members of the M. E. Church.

DR. ALFRED H. LINDLEY, physician and druggist, New Vienna, born in Morgan County, Ind., July 26, 1843; is a son of David and Mary (Hadley) Lindley, natives of Greensboro, N. C. The paternal grandparents, Aaron and Phebe Lindley, were also natives of North Carolina. The great grandparents were Thomas and Ann Lindley, he a native of England and she of Scotland, who became settlers of North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, and lived and died in that State. Aaron Lindley, with his family, emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana, in 1832, and located in Morgan County, where he resided till his death, in 1857. He was the father of thirteen children, who all grew to maturity, three now survive—Ruth, who married Robert McCracken; Phebe, married Abner Sanborn; and John. David Lindley was born in North Carolina in 1796, and there grew to manhood and married. In the fall of 1830, he came to Clinton County, Ohio, and taught school that following

winter; thence, in the spring of 1831, he removed to Indiana to Morgan County, where he remained till the fall of 1865, when he removed to Harding County, Iowa, where he died in January, 1878; his wife still survives and resides on the home place in Iowa. They had thirteen children, seven now survive—Milton, Matilda (who married Caleb Baldwin), Elwood, Cyrus, Addison, Naomi (married Ira Edwards) and Alfred H. Mr. Lindley in early life followed the profession of teacher for several years; thence devoted the balance of his life to farming. He was a devoted member of the Society of Friends, and whose life was marked by the strictest integrity, and as a neighbor and citizen was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He gave all his children a good education, all of whom have been teachers. His son, Cyrus, is a graduate of Harvard University, and served two years as Superintendent of the Freedmen's Schools through the South, under the direction of a committee at Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch was brought up to farm labor; at thirteen years of age he entered the drug store of Sidney H. Johnson, where he gave his attention to learning the drug business and attending school till sixteen years of age; thence attended the Bloomingdale Academy two years, thence taught school two winters. In the spring of 1861, he commenced the study of medicine at Danville, Ind., under Dr. A. Furnas. In 1864 and 1865, he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, graduating in the spring of the latter, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Hardin County, Iowa. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Bellevue Hospital at Philadelphia as Assistant Surgeon, which position he held three years; thence engaged in practice at Charlotte, N. C. In the fall of 1877, he returned to Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1878, he removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1879, the present firm of Hussey & Lindley was established which has continued to the present time, and is doing a very prosperous business, having extended their business by establishing branch stores in Centerville and Leesburg. The Doctor has devoted himself closely to the study of medicine and diseases; has possessed many advantages in his practice in the hospital and elsewhere; and, as a result of his acquirements he has established "Dr. Lindley's Fit Cure and Nerve Tonic," a preparation which he has used in his practice for several years with great success, and which he is now offering to the public with entire confidence in its power and efficacy to prevent and cure the terrible disease of "Falling Fits." The Doctor was united in marriage, May 21, 1867, with Miss Miriam, a daughter of Josiah and Mary Newby, natives of Clinton County, Ohio, by whom he has one daughter—Lillian Steele, born January 7, 1876.

JOHN H. LOWMAN, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, was born in Morgan County, Va., May 15, 1836, and with his sister, Eliza, emigrated to Ohio and located in Seneca County in 1853; thence, in the spring of 1854, moved to Indiana; thence, in the fall of the same year returned to Seneca County, Ohio; thence, the same fall, came to Clinton County, where he has since resided. He was married, February 18, 1858, to Rebecca Ann Swingley, who was born in Clinton, County, Ohio, February 9, 1840, daughter of Peter and Mary Swingley, natives of Virginia, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Henry Swingley. By this union they have two children—Anna Bell, born October 10, 1863, and Rosa Florence, born June 28, 1872. Mr. Lowman has made farming his business through life; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives in the spring of 1864, where he has since resided. He had, however, rented and lived on the place four years previous to purchasing it, so that he has resided here since 1860, a period of twenty-two years. This place consists of 234 acres of good land, with good improvements. The original home place consisting of eighty-four acres he purchased of John Baschore, to which he has since added by purchase, till his farm now consists of the above amount, 234 acres. Mr. Lowman started in life with $36 and a limited education, and by his industry and economy has acquired a good competency; has been assisted by a good and frugal wife, who was early left an orphan. Her father died in January, 1842, when she was but two years old, and her mother died in August, 1849, when she was nine years of age; thence she was raised by John Baschore, living with them twelve years, till her marriage, and still lives in sight of her adopted home, and the schoolhouse and scenes of her childhood. This is a brief sketch of Mr.

and Mrs. Lowman's lives, struggles and successes of which their children and descendants may well feel proud, and from whose example they may safely pattern.

JOHN McFADDEN, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, was born in Mason County, Ky., September 23, 1808; is a son of John and Sophia (Kelley) McFadden, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America about the year 1800, and settled at Marietta, Ohio; thence removed to Mason County, Ky., and while residing there he started on a trip down the river for New Orleans with two boat loads of meat, lard, hemp and tobacco for the market, and was taken six with yellow fever and died at Natchez, Miss. About 1811, the widow and her family removed to Brown County, Ohio; thence, in 1821, they removed to Clinton County, and located near Centerville, on the place where Edmund West now lives, and there they resided till her death, in 1830. They had three sons and three daughters, two now survive—Hugh and John. The latter, our subject, who was thirteen years of age when the family located near Centerville; there grew to manhood, being raised under the care of his mother and his older brother Hugh; was married May 1, 1834, to Elizabeth Newcomb, born in Pennsylvania, October 26, 1810, a daughter of William and Anna Newcomb, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of New Jersey. By this union they have had ten children, nine now survive—Jehu, born March 20, 1835; Mary Ann, August 10, 1836, wife of John J. Grove; Harrison W., November 13, 1839; Rebecca J., November 28, 1841, wife of Eli Fisher; William N., June 9, 1844; John C., August 18, 1846; Sophia, August 3, 1848, wife of Eli Hodson; Thomas M., October 6, 1851, and Hannah E., March 22, 1855, wife of Thomas Hodson. Charles (deceased) was born December 3, 1837. He enlisted in the defense of his country in the war of the rebellion in September, 1861, in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was wounded in the battle of Lookout Mountain, just as they had won the victory. He was carried back to Tullahoma, Tenn., where he died in the hospital from the effects of his wounds December 27, 1863. His remains were brought home by his father, and now rest in the cemetery near Centerville. Mr. McFadden located on the place where he now lives in May, 1834, when it was all in the woods but about four acres, and here he has resided since, a period of almost half a century. Now he has a good farm, of which 190 acres are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, which has been accomplished by his own hands and the help of his family. His wife died June 9, 1880. Mr. McFadden is now one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Greene Township. He has served as School Director thirty-one years, and as Township Trustee fourteen years. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged over forty years. In morals and integrity, as a neighbor and a citizen, he is greatly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM N. McFADDEN, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 9, 1844; is a son of John and Elizabeth McFadden, whose history, and that of the ancestors, is given in sketch of John McFadden. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood brought up to farm labor; was married April 11, 1867, to Amy Fisher, a daughter of John and Hannah Fisher, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of John Fisher. By this union they have had six children, five now survive—Levi, born June 6, 1868; Alba, born July 20, 1870; Ida, born, October 26, 1872, and died March 5, 1873; Flora, born January 19, 1875; Jennie, born June 25, 1877, and Thomas W., born September 17, 1880. Mr. McFadden, after his marriage, located on the place where he now lives and has since resided. This place was purchased of a Mr. Brown, of Kentucky. It consisted originally of eighty-eight acres, to which he and his brother have since added more by purchase. Mr. McFadden has always made farming his occupation. He and wife are members of the Christian Church of Centerville. During the war of the rebellion, January 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served one year, in the Cumberland army in Tennesee and Georgia, and was discharged January 25, 1865. Mr. McFadden is a man of integrity and high moral character, and a worthy neighbor and citizen.

HARRISON W. McFADDEN, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Clinton

County, on the farm where his father still resides, November 13, 1839; is a son of John and Elizabeth McFadden, whose history is given in a sketch of John McFadden. Our subject was married, January 27, 1870, to Mary Catharine Fisher, who was born in Clinton County, Union Township, December 5, 1853, a daughter of William and Margaret Fisher, whose ancestral history is given in a sketch of George Fisher. William and Margaret Fisher are now residents of Dayton, Ohio, where they are engaged in keeping boarding-house. They have had seven children, six now living—Mary Catharine; Samuel E.; Isabel, wife of Cyrus Bartlett, and resides in Indianapelis, Ind.; Emma Jane, wife of Daniel Hier, of Dayton; Eva C., wife of Smiley Duke; and Lizzie, wife of Evans Egbert, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. McFadden and wife after their marriage, located on the place where they now reside. This farm consists of ninety-one acres, upon which he has erected all new buildings, and has a pleasant home and residence. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. McFadden enlisted, September 17, 1861, in Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served more than three years, receiving his discharge November 29, 1864. He was first in Eastern Kentucky and Virginia; thence in the Cumberland army, and was with Gen. Garfield in the battles of Sandy River, Ky., and at Chickamauga and others. He also had two brothers in the army, of whose service, see sketch of his father. This patriotic family whose father was one of the early settlers of Clinton County, are as neighbors and citizens highly esteemed, and are worthy of record in their country's history, to be read and known by the future generations. Mr. McFadden and wife are members of the Christian Church at Centerville, to which they have belonged for many years. He is also a member of Stickney Lodge, No. 298, I. O. O. F., of New Antioch; also of the New Vienna Encampment, No. 81. His wife is a member of the Rebecca Lodge.

JOHN M. McKIBBEN, farmer, P. O. Farmers Station, born on the farm where he still resides June 6, 1844, is a son of James and Lucinda McKibben, he a native of this county, and she of Virginia. The grandparents, Joseph and Hester McKibben, came to Ohio and settled in Clinton County, on the place now owned by William Stockwell, about 1802, being one of the pioneers of this county, and here opened out right in the woods, and lived and died within one mile of his first location. They had seven sons and five daughters; all grew to maturity, seven now living—John, Jane, Josiah, Hester, Nancy, Washington and Louisa. James was born September 22, 1806. Was married March 24, 1835, to Lucinda Turner, who was born in Bedford County, Va., November 16, 1807, a daughter of Meador and Piety Turner, natives of Virginia, where Mrs. Turner died about 1808. Subsequently Mr. Turner married for his second wife Catharine Wilson. In 1830, they removed to Ohio and settled in Preble County; thence, in the fall of 1844, they removed to Clinton County, where he died July 7, 1853; his wife died August 5, 1872. Mr. Turner, by his first wife, had seven children, three now survive—Lucinda, Sarah, wife of C. Beason, and resides in Clark County, Ohio; and Albert, who resides in Page County, Iowa. Mr. McKibben and wife had four children, one only now survives, John M., our subject. Mr. McKibben followed farming through life. When he started out in life, he was given by his father a horse, saddle and bridle, and from thence fought his own way through life. He was a man of energy, industrious and economical, and a good manager, and before his death he owned 255 acres of land with good improvements, the result of his own and his family's labors. He died May 27, 1879, esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances; an active member of the Baptist Church thirty years, and Trustee in the same twelve years. The subject of this sketch, the only surviving child of his father, was married December 31, 1873, to Eva Turner, who was born in Illinois, August 3, 1854, a daughter of James and Margaret Turner, he a native of Virginia, and she of Highland County, Ohio. They had seven children, six now living—Charles, Eva, Flora, Ollie, Jennie and Willie. Mr. Turner served three years in the war of the rebellion; enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. Mr. McKibben and wife have had two children—James Cleo, born March 4, 1877, and died November 12, 1878; and Flo

E., born July 16, 1881. Mr. McKibben located on the old home farm of his father, where he still resides, and is one of our county's much respected and reliable farmers; has a good farm and a pleasant home and farmer's residence.

ELIJAH H. MATTHEWS, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Highland County, Ohio, October 20, 1826; is a son of John and Mary Matthews, he a native of North Carolina, and she of Tennessee. The grandparents were John and Rebecca Matthews, natives of North Carolina, but of Scotch descent. They emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio and settled near New Market, Highland County, in 1807; and in 1808 located about four miles north of Hillsboro, on Clear Creek, and there remained till their death. John, the father of our subject, was born in March, 1774; was married in Highland County and located on his father's farm, where he remained through life. They had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, eight now survive—John, Albert G., Christopher, Elijah, Joel, Susan (now Widow Brown), Mary (wife of J. Chapman), and Eliza Jane (wife of Wright Hicks, and residing in Kansas). Mr. Matthews was a prominent man of Highland County; was County Commissioner two terms and Associate Judge of that County twenty-one years, being elected three consecutive terms of seven years each, besides holding minor offices. He died in August, 1848, aged seventy-four years; his wife survived him till April, 1864, aged seventy-four years. The subject of this sketch, who grew to manhood on the old home farm in Highland County, was married, January 25, 1849, to Ellen Elliott, who was born in Clinton County, November 28, 1832, a daughter of William and Susan Elliott, who became early settlers of Clinton County, were married, lived and died here. They had four children—Thomas G., who resides in Mercer County, Ohio; William; Ellen; and Eliza Jane, wife of Valentine Cox, and residing in Van Wert County, Ohio. By this union, Mr. Matthews and wife have had ten children, nine now survive—John W., born December 27, 1850; Susan, May 29, 1853, wife of Levi West; Mary Elizabeth, June 20, 1857, wife of David Matthews; Sarah E., October 7, 1859, wife of Lafayette West; Kate G., February 10, 1862, wife of Abraham Frazier; Rachel Ann, April 13, 1864; Ollie M., June 10, 1869; Clara E., December 25, 1870; and Oscar L., born December 28, 1874. Mr. Matthews resided in Highland County till in 1850, when he removed to Clinton County, and located four miles east of Wilmington, and has since been a resident of this county. He purchased the farm where he now lives in 1871, and moved on to it in December, 1875, where he has since resided. Mr. Matthews when young, engaged as clerk in a store in Buford, Highland County, and subsequently he and his brother Christopher carried on a general store in the same village seven years. Thence he came to Clinton County and ran a peddler's wagon two years; thence, as a farmer, has spent the balance of his life. He now owns two good farms, embracing 280 acres of land with good improvements, and is one of the prominent farmers of Greene Township; has held many of the offices of his township; was Mayor of New Vienna two years, a Justice of the Peace ten years, and is now Township Trustee; was also, in 1880, Assessor of the Third Division of Clinton County, embracing the Townships of Greene, Wayne and Richland. Mr. Matthews is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, a man of undoubted integrity, and a highly esteemed and respected citizen.

WILLIAM W. MOORE, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Clinton County March 24, 1833, is a son of William and Susan (Childs) Moore, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, John Moore, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon County about 1787, being one of the early settlers of that county, where he remained till his death. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, of great firmness of character, a very industrious, hard-working man, and who acquired a large amount of property, which gave his children a good start in life. He was a man of high moral and Christian character, and a Deacon in the church. William, the father, was but a child, less than two years of age, when his father settled in Kentucky, and there he grew to manhood. About 1815, he removed to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County, on the place where his son, Samuel J. Moore, now lives. He married Susan Childs, of Highland County, by whom he had eleven

children, seven now survive—John, James, Margery (who married James Patton), William W., Sarah (wife of Elijah Heyworth), Thomas C. and Samuel J. Mr. Moore, when he settled here opened out right in the woods, not a stick amiss, and here he spent his entire life; he did a great amount of hard work, and became owner of 942 acres of land, being one of the largest land-holders of Clinton County. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm; was married April 3, 1856, to Lydia, daughter of Elijah and Lucinda Van Pelt. By this union they have had eight children, four now living---Cassius M., born August 18, 1859; America, born June 2, 1866; Jesse, born October 17, 1869; and Elwood Austin, born May 12, 1871. Mr. Moore has devoted his life to farming, and raising and dealing in stock; he is giving great attention to improved and fancy stock. He now has six sheep which were imported from England in July, 1881, for which he paid $585. Mr. Moore is one who realizes the advantage and profits of fine improved stock. And it is to be hoped that the farmers of Clinton County may be led to take a greater interest in the improving of their stock. Mr. Moore now owns 244 acres of good land, and the attention he is giving to improved stock, places him among the leading and substantial farmers of the county. He is also giving attention to the raising of deer, and intends to make this an important branch of the business, expecting it will be both pleasant and remunerative.

W. D. MOORE, minister, New Vienna, was born in Winchester Township, Adams Co., Ohio, August 11, 1824. He was the eldest of a family of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters. His father, Joseph Moore, was the sixth child and fifth son of Hon. Aaron Moore, a pioneer of Ohio, who came from Washington County, Penn., as early as 1793, and settled in Adams County, Ohio, about three miles west of the county seat, on the waters of Eagle Creek. He remained on this farm till 1814, when he sold it and purchased a tract of about thirteen hundred acres of land about four miles north of Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio. Here he remained till his death in 1834. On this land, W. D. Moore was born and partly raised. His mother, Sarah Moore, was a daughter of Ralph and Susannah Peterson, who came from West Virginia early in the Nineteenth Century, and settled on the waters of East Fork (of Ohio) Brush Creek, about ten miles north of West Union, the county seat of Adams County, Ohio. Sarah Moore, wife of Joseph Moore, and mother of W. D. Moore, died March 27, 1830, when W. D. Moore, her eldest son, was less than six years old. Before she died, she taught her son to spell, and had impressed him with high moral and religious sentiment. Between the ages of seven and fourteen, he went to school about twenty months, and learned to read and write, and gained some knowledge of arithmetic. Here his school-going stopped on account of the misfortunes and ill health of his father. But though thus cut off from the advantages of schools, and for several years devoted to hard labor for the maintenance of his father's large family, yet he devoted all his leisure hours in reading such books as the meagre libraries of generous neighbors afforded. And thus before he was grown, he had acquired a moderate knowledge of both ancient and modern history, both general and biographical, especially the history of the United States, and the biographies of her great men. He read few works of fiction. This course of reading laid the foundation of all his after success and usefulness. It should not be overlooked that he had, at an early age, made himself familiar with the Bible, to which, more than to anything else, he owes the direction of his life. He made a religious profession when but little past fourteen years of age. This early acceptance of the lordship of Jesus the Christ, did much to save him from the temptations of early years. Naturally sensitive, he often felt most keenly the jeers of young people among whom he moved. His inability to dress in fine and fashionable clothes was often the occasion of much apparent merriment by a class of young people who judged from external appearances. Greatly energized by such conduct, he attempted to repair the fortune of his family, and succeeded in helping them much. At twenty-one, he married Miss Sarah Ann Wick, whose father and mother had immigrated from West Virginia and settled in Highland County, Ohio, in 1817. About fifteen months after his marriage, overwork and extreme exposure to the inclement weather which never stopped him in his busi-

ness, his health gave way to such a degree that he was unable to continue at hard work. This made it necessary to engage in other business. At this time, the school law of Ohio allowed certificates to be granted for reading, writing and arithmetic, and through the intercessions of the School Board of a district in Scott Township, Adams Co., Ohio, he obtained such certificate and commenced his first school December 2, 1846, at $11 per month; $28 of the $33 which he was to receive was all the public funds the district had on hand, the other $5 were raised by a pro rata tax, part of which has never been paid. During this year, Mr. Moore completed the study of arithmetic, and commenced English grammar and geography, and in 1848 received a certificate for those branches, as well as those he had studied before. In 1848–49, he studied algebra and natural philosophy, and had them added to his certificate. Then he commenced the study of geometry, Latin and Greek. These and other studies, such as anatomy and physiology, geology, botany, chemistry, rhetoric, logic, etc., have kept him employed ever since. As early as 1851, he had made so much progress in his church work that the church of which he was a member induced him to undertake the work of evangelizing in which he continued for a while, but at last, he settled for a time at Russelville, Brown Co., Ohio, and preached and taught school. Since then, he has, at times, evangelized, but for the most part he has been at work for some church or churches as pastor and teaching school. Mr. Moore has held sixteen public discussions on various topics, as Capital Punishment, Man's Future Destiny, Human Depravity, Baptism, Subject, Action and Design, Human Creeds, Spiritism, Materialism, etc. He has resided above eight years in New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio. He has raised and educated eight daughters, of whom six have been, and some of them are still, teachers. The chief thing to be noted in this sketch, is the fact that a man can, if he wills it, make himself a scholar without the advantages of schools. Mr. Moore has arisen unaided, to be one of the most thoroughly educated and popular preachers of this vicinity, and is highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, a purely self-made made.

ISAIAH M. MORTON, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born on the place where he now lives, May 17, 1832; is a son of Joab and Jane Morton, natives of Kentucky, but who removed to Ohio about 1820 and located on the place where our subject now lives, there being at that time about eight acres partly cleared, the balance of the place being all heavily timbered, and here they continued their labors till their death, opening out and clearing up the farm and doing a great amount of pioneer work. He died August 18, 1846; his wife died August 8, 1869. They had seven children, five now living—Richard, John, Lucinda (wife of William McKenzie), Isaiah M. and Betsey (wife of Eli Carson). Mr. Morton was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was a member of the New-Light Church at Antioch, which faith he maintained till his death. Isaiah, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the farm where he still resides. Was married, in November, 1854, to Jane Lieurance, born in Clinton County May 4, 1833, a daughter of Henry and Sallie Lieurance, he a native of North Carolina and she of Ohio. They had ten children, six now survive—John, David, Jane, James, Parker and Harvey. Mr. Morton and wife have had ten children, eight now survive—Sarah Emily, born July 7, 1855; Henry, April 17, 1857; James, December 20, 1859; Durias, November 25, 1862; Lucinda, October 20, 1864; Louisa Jane, January 22, 1867; Cora, September 16, 1869, and Benjamin, born February 5, 1872. Mr. Morton settled upon the old home farm of his father, where he has spent his entire life from his infancy, a period of half a century. The place has now been in possession of the father and himself sixty years. It now embraces 111 acres of land with good improvements, and is a pleasant home and residence.

ASA NORDYKE, farmer, P. O. New Vienna. In the history of the Nordyke family, one of the pioneer families of Clinton County, we trace them to one Stephen Henry Nordyke, who was born in Holland and lived and died there. His death occurred in this wise: He had taken a contract of improving the harbor or landing place of vessels, by blasting and clearing away the rocks under the waters, and while engaged in this work, by one of these blasts he was killed. Of his children, three sons, Abraham,

Isaac and Jacob, emigrated to America in an early day, prior to the Revolution, while young, single men, and it is believed that Jacob died unmarried, and that all of the Nordyke families have descended from these two brothers, Abraham and Isaac Nordyke. They settled, it is believed, near Philadelphia, as two of these brothers built a vessel at that place, and it was named the "Two Brothers." Abraham and Isaac married, and became settlers of Virginia, and the latter subsequently became an early settler near Cincinnati, where the town of Fulton now stands, and some of his descendants are known to still be residents of Clermont County, and some of Indiana. Abraham became father of six sons and two daughters. Of these, Micajah was the fifth child and fourth son, who was born in Stafford County, Va., March 8, 1871, and when about four years of age removed with his father's family to Georgia, where they remained a few years, and while residing there had many dangers from the Indians. Aden, the eldest son, was shot through the arm and badly wounded, but recovered, married, and raised a large family of children, and subsequently became a settler of Indiana, where he died. Micajah also, when but a young child, ran a narrow risk from the Indians, who came to his father's house with murderous intent, but were observed while at a distance, and Micajah was taken by his father out at the back door and away into the woods, where they secreted themselves, and remained there all night, though it was quite cold and frosty, and the next day returned to the house. They subsequently removed to North Carolina, and thence to Tennessee, and in the spring of 1806 Micajah removed to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County, one of the true pioneers. Here he soon after purchased 300 acres of land of the Buford survey, lying north of New Vienna, embracing a portion of the ground upon which the town is now built. This land was all in the woods, and the log cabin life and early scenes of the pioneer life of Mr. Nordyke are related in the history of Greene Township. Suffice it to say this family endured all the many hardships and deprivations of those early times. Micajah was married in Jefferson County, Tenn., April 4, 1798, to Charity Ellis, who was born at Martinsburg, Va., October 4, 1779, a daughter of Nehemiah and Sarah Ellis, who also became early settlers of Clinton County, Ohio, and died here, and their remains now rest in the Friends' burying-ground near New Vienna, on the piece of ground which Micajah gave the society as a permanent burial-place. Abraham and Mary Nordyke also became residents of Ohio soon after their son Micajah, and here they died, and were buried in the Friends' burying-ground. Micajah and Charity Nordyke had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; all grew to maturity, married, and had families; eight now survive—Sarah, now Widow Thomas; Isaac; Mary, married to Jonathan Hockett and resides in Indiana; Henry, Samuel, David, Asa and Lewis; the deceased, Phebe, who married Amos Lewis; Ellis, Jesse, and Hannah, married Stephen Peebles. Mrs. Nordyke died June 5, 1854; Mr. Nordyke died July 6, 1857. Henry Nordyke was born in Clinton County, May 16, 1809; married Phebe Rich, born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 26, 1813, daughter of Thomas and Ann Rich, also early settlers of this county. By this union, they have had seven children, four now survive—Thomas R., Aaron B., Edith H. (married James H. Terrell), and Callie E. Asa Nordyke was born in Clinton County October 25, 1817. Was married in 1842, to Mary James, a daughter of David and Mary James. By her he had one child—Ellen C. (deceased); his wife died July 29, 1844. On September 26, 1850, he married for his second wife Almedia Bailey, born in Virginia June 12, 1822, a daughter of David and Silvia Bailey, who settled in Clinton County in 1827. By this union they have three children—Mary F., Michal E. and Edgar M. Henry and Asa Nordyke still reside on portions of the old home-place of their father's, having been born and raised and spent their entire lives here. They are worthy members of the Society of Friends, to which their ancestors for several generations also belonged. They are among the substantial farmers of this community, men of high moral, Christian character, constituting them among the most upright and reliable citizens of the county.

CYRUS NORDYKE, livery, New Vienna, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 3, 1826; is a son of Benajah and Ann (Johnson) Nordyke, he a native of

Tennessee and she of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Israel Nordyke, came from Tennessee to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County, one among the pioneers, and lived and died near New Vienna. Benajah was a young single man when he arrived here in the wilderness of Ohio; was married here and became the father of ten children; five now survive—Eliza (married to G. W. Mathews), Cyrus, Rebecca (married to Judge John Mathews), Elijah and Margaret (married to G. W. Mowry). Mr. Nordyke was a farmer during all the early part of his life, and performed much pioneer work, as when they located here there were but three cabins between here and Wilmington; then they had to go many miles to the Little Miami River on horseback to get their milling done; then they would go ten to fifteen miles to assist their neighbors at their log rollings, and often as far to borrow a hoe or some implement with which to do a little work. Those were the times of hard work and hard fare; but all were sociable, honest and happy. Mr. Nordyke in his later years moved to New Vienna and engaged several years in the mercantile trade. Mr. Nordyke was born January 10, 1795, and died in New Vienna June 13, 1867. His wife is still living, now in her eighty-third year. She was born in Virginia September 12, 1799. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor till sixteen years of age, after which for several years he followed a variety of business, such as would pay him best. On April 18, 1848, he was married to Jane Beals, a daughter of Jesse Beals; by her he had six children, four now survive—James A., born September 29, 1849; Lycurgus F., born October 9, 1853; Charles B., born January 12, 1857, and Harry D., born December 1, 1860. Mrs. Nordyke died November 11, 1861, in her thirtieth year. On November 12, 1862, Mr. Nordyke married for his second wife Sallie Dixon, born March 1, 1842, a daughter of Clark A. Dixon, whose family history is given in this work. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Nordyke entered upon the livery business in New Vienna, and was the pioneer in that line of business in this place and is still engaged in that business, and now is running two livery stables in this town, having now carried on the business for a period of twenty-eight years. When he commenced, he was employed to run an engine in a woolen mill at $12 per month; he bought a horse and spring wagon and began his livery business. This was the "day of small beginnings," but it supplied the demand of that day. Now he keeps from twelve to fifteen horses and about twenty vehicles, and these are generally well employed. Mr. Nordyke is now widely known as a livery man of New Vienna, and has his business well established by experience, ability and a thorough acquaintance with the people, and is one of the prominent business men of New Vienna.

THOMAS R. NORDYKE, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 20, 1839, is a son of Henry and Phebe Nordyke, whose history and that of the ancestors, is fully given in this work. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood brought up on the farm of his father. Was married October 31, 1861, to Elizabeth A. Gifford, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Gifford, he a native of North Carolina and she of New Jersey, but who became early settlers of Ohio. By this union they had two children—Mary I., born December 29, 1862; and Clayton B., February 17, 1864. Mrs. Nordyke died in October, 1868. On February 22, 1869, he married for his second wife Mary Ann Mory, who was born in Clinton County, August 22, 1847, a daughter of Dr. D. B. Mory, of Wilmington. By this union they have four children—William M., born December 25, 1870; Herbert H., February 12, 1873; Inez M., December 3, 1876; and Alice, born July 27, 1880. Mr. Nordyke has spent all his life in Clinton County but two years, 1862 and 1863, during which he resided in Indiana. The place where he now resides he purchased of William Noble in the fall of 1864, which joins his father's farm just north of New Vienna, and here he has now resided eighteen years. Mr. Nordyke is a member of the Society of Friends, and, like his father and grandfather, sustains a high moral and Christian character, and is a worthy and respected citizen.

GEORGE A. PENDELL, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Adams County, Ohio, January 10, 1852, is a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Boyd) Pendell, natives of Adams County. The grandparents were John and Margaret Pendell, he a native of

New York State, and she of Ohio. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived and died in Adams County. Isaac married and settled in Adams County, where he still lives, and is one among the leading farmers of that county. They have twelve children—David, Jonathan, Margaret, Nathan, Nancy, George, Hannah, Isaac, Thomas J., John, William B. and Robert D. (twins). The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Adams County, and at nineteen years of age came to Clinton County; was married September 23, 1875, to Caroline Johnson, born January 26, 1852, a daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Achor) Johnson, he a native of Kentucky, and she of Clinton County, Ohio. The grandparents were Scarlet and Nancy Johnson, natives of Virginia, but became early settlers of Kentucky; thence of Ohio about 1812, living for awhile in Clermont County; thence in Highland, and finally in Clinton County, where they died. Scarlet Johnson served in the war of 1812. Thomas Johnson was but seven years of age when they came to Ohio, and here grew to manhood and married, and to them were born three children, one only now living—Caroline. Mr. Johnson was a chair-maker by trade, which business he followed many years, until the time of his purchasing the farm where our subject now lives, which was about 1848, thence he gave his attention to farming and remained here till his death, August 23, 1878, in his seventy-third year; his wife still survives, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Pendell and wife have two children—Elmer Elsworth, born July 3, 1877, and Lennie May, born April 23, 1880. Mr. Pendell and wife settled on the old home place of her father, where they still reside.

JESSE W. POND, stock dealer, New Antioch. The subject of this sketch, one of the prominent, active business men of Clinton County, is the son of William and Mary Pond. The grandparents were Griffin and Mary Ann Pond, and Griffin was a son of John and Sarah Pond, who lived and died in North Carolina. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution. Griffin, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina; had one brother who died young, and four sisters who grew to maturity, and, it is believed, removed to Indiana, where they died—three of them unmarried; the other married Absalom Holman. Griffin was the eldest of his father's family; was married in North Carolina, and in the fall of 1823 emigrated, with his family, to Ohio, and settled in the east part of Washington Township, Clinton County. He landed here with $7 in money, which he at once laid out in a small black cow and calf. At the same time he bought two dressed hogs, for which he was to pay 1¼ cents per pound, to be paid for in trade. They lived in a small cabin till the spring of 1824. In the mean time he effected an arrangement with one Edward Bond, who owned 1,200 acres of land, to deed him fifty acres of land in consideration of his clearing other fifty acres for the said Edward Bond. This he did, fulfilling his contract to the letter. And at above date (1824), erected a cabin on his fifty acres for his new home, and moved into the same, where he resided till his death. Before his death, he and his family had the farm well cleared up, and a good hewed-log house added to his first cabin, and everything around him quite pleasant and comfortable—greatly in contrast to what it was when they first located in the vast woods. His wife died, and he subsequently married, for his second wife, Sallie Ruse, by whom he had one son—Sampson. Mr. Pond died in June, 1866, in his ninety-eighth year. By his first wife he had twelve children, five now survive—Mary, born 1807, wife of Henry M. Green; Griffin, born in 1810; William, born in North Carolina June 2, 1812; David, born in 1814; George W., born in 1816, and Sarah, born in 1818, wife of Harley Clevenger. Mr. Pond was a man well educated and of general information for that early day. He taught school considerably in his early manhood, and to the time of his death, even in his advanced years, was of more than common intelligence, and sprightly and active to the last. William, the father of our subject, was in his twelfth year when, with his father's family, he came to this county, and here was reared in the log cabin, and grew to manhood fully inured to the pioneer work and life of those days; was married, February 21, 1833, to Mary Lieurance, born in North Carolina March 18, 1815, a daughter of John and Rebecca Lieurance, also natives of North Carolina, but who became settlers of Clinton County about 1816, and subsequently removed to near Peru, Ind., where he died at

sixty-six years of age, and she at seventy-five years. They had five daughters and three sons; two now survive—Mary and Elizabeth, the latter now Widow Kizer. Mr. Lieurance was an early settler here, and cleared up a great amount of land; resided here about forty-four years, raised his family, and all but one were married prior to his removal to Indiana. Mr. Pond and wife have had twelve children—eight now survive—John J., Jesse W., Mary Jane (wife of Thomas Bloom), Rachel Ann (now Widow Lieurance), Sarah M. (married John R. Anson, and has three children—Cora Elva, Elza C., Milton W.), William A., Martha E. (wife of R. E. Hunt), and Lina (wife of Nova V. Murphy). Mr. Pond and wife started in life with nothing, working by the day at 25 cents, laboring through many years, clearing up their land from the woods; making and selling sugar for 3 cents a pound; butter, 3 cents a pound; sold eggs 1½ to 3 cents per dozen, and chickens for 37 cents a dozen. Now, Mr. Pond owns nearly 300 acres of land, with fine improvements, has a good competency, and every comfort and convenience, quite in contrast to their early life. This may show to the rising generations what may be accomplished by industry, economy and earnest labor. The subject of our sketch, being the second child of his father, was brought up to hard pioneer labor, receiving a fair common school education, and, possessing an active business mind, soon started out into active life, and for several years has carried on a large and extensive trade in stock. He is now a partner with John W. Lawhead, in whose biographical sketch is given something of the magnitude and extent of their business. He has also served as a Justice of the Peace, is a man of sound judgment and firm principles, and, as a neighbor and citizen, is one of Clinton County's most worthy men.

JOHN C. ROUTH, of the firm of Routh & Livzey, dealers in grain, lumber and agricultural implements, New Vienna, was born in Clinton County, near Martinsville, July 2, 1834. He is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Routh, the father being a native of Highland County, Ohio, and the mother of Hamilton County, Ohio. The grandparents were John and Jane Routh, natives of North Carolina. The great grandparents were Joseph and Mary Routh, he a native of North Carolina and she of Scotland. He lived and died in North Carolina, but his wife subsequently came to Indiana and died in Wayne County of that State. The grandparents came to Ohio and settled near Martinsville, Clinton County, about 1809, and there remained till his death in 1835, when he died with cholera. They had five sons and eight daughters; seven now survive—Isaac, Joseph, Daniel, Jesse, Sarah (wife of Wesley Smithson), Charlotte (wife of John Brown), and Irena (wife of John Deacon). Mrs. Routh subsequently married for her second husband John Dingy, with whom she lived till her death, about 1855. Mr. Routh was one of the pioneers, and bore his full share of the burdens of those early days, and was one of the leading business men. He held many of the offices of his township; was Township Clerk many years, and a Justice of the Peace twenty-one successive years; was a devoted member of the Baptist Church from his young manhood, and was Deacon of the same for many years, holding that office to the time of his death. Isaac Routh, the father of our subject, was born May 9, 1810; grew to manhood near Martinsville. Was married, April 22, 1829, to Elizabeth Cherry, who was born October 16, 1807, a daughter of John and Rebecca Cherry, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they have had ten children, six now living—Silas, Rebecca (wife of Selby Johnson), John, Nancy (wife of Isaac R. Allison), Sarah (wife of William W. Ingold) and Henry M. Mr. Routh located near Martinsville, engaged in farming. He resided on three different farms in Clinton County nineteen years; thence located on a farm in Highland County, where he resided thirty-three years, when, in August, 1881, he sold his farm, and, in November of same year, moved to the town of New Vienna, where he now resides, retired from all active labor. Mr. Routh, like his father, is an earnest and worthy member of the Baptist Church, and has been Deacon of the same for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Routh and wife have now journeyed together in life for fifty-three years, a period reached by but few. The subject of this sketch was married, February 28, 1873, to Miss Jennie Sewell, who was born August 24, 1855, a daughter of George and Sarah Ann Sewell, natives of Clinton County. By this union they have had two children, both deceased.

Mr. Routh was raised to farm labor, and continued at that business till in January, 1870, when he entered into partnership with William B. Livzey, of New Vienna, and are dealers in grain, lumber and agricultural implements, which business they have now carried on twelve years, and have a large and increasing trade, and are one of the most active and useful business firms of New Vienna.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, teacher, New Antioch, born in Vernon Township, Clinton County, October 1, 1849; is a son of John and Abigail (Fordyce) Sewell, also natives of this county. The grandparents were Ezra and Sarah Sewell, who were early settlers of Clinton County, Ohio, and whose history will be further given by A. R. Sewell, historian of Vernon Township. John Sewell grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor, married and settled and has always resided in Vernon Township. He is the father of four sons and four daughters—Sarah J., wife of James Humphreys, and resident in Illinois; William J., Ezra M., Susan M., Jacob, Alice, Silas G. and Luella. Mr. Sewell is well known as one of the prominent farmers of Vernon Township, and is highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, where he has lived so many years. He has served as Township Trustee for several years. The subject of this sketch was brought up to farm labor, receiving a good common-school education; thence he attended the college at Wilmington, where he graduated in June, 1880. In 1871, he commenced teaching, and has since spent most of his time in teaching and in college. He has taught eighteen terms of school, and all within this county. In one district, adjoining his home, he taught ten terms, which is indicative of his success as a teacher. In September, 1881, he took charge of the school at New Antioch, where he is now employed. On August 18, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mills, who was born in Clinton County, Wilson Township, July 1, 1858, a daughter of Jonathan and Rhoda Mills—he a native of Wayne County, Ind., and she of Clinton County, Ohio.

ZEPHANIAH SPEARS, retired farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Westmoreland County, Penn., August 12, 1807, is a son of Robinson and Elizabeth (Bryan) Spears, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were John and Mary Spears. He emigrated to America when but a boy and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married his wife, who was of German descent. He lived and died in Pennsylvania, but his his widow subsequently came to Ohio with her son Robinson, and died in Brown County. Robinson Spears grew to manhood brought up to farm labor in his native State, and married there. In June, 1817, he with his family removed to Ohio, and first settled in Ross County; thence, in 1821, he removed to Brown County; thence, in 1827, removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he died in 1850. His wife survived him till the fall of 1873, aged ninety-two years. Mr. Spears was one of the pioneer farmers of Ohio. When he settled in Brown County, he purchased 300 acres of land, nearly all of which was in the woods, and there he labored six years, clearing up a large portion of his land; but, as the country was level and quite wet in that day, he desired a more hilly and drier country; hence he sold out and removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, as above stated. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom but one grew to maturity, married and settled in life. Five now survive—Zephaniah; Elizabeth, now Widow Oliver; Ellen, now Widow Stewart; Jane Ann, now wife of John Willis, and Prudence, wife of William Willis. Zephaniah, the subject of this sketch, was the third child of his parents, and was about ten years of age when his father came to Ohio, and here grew to manhood. At nineteen years of age, he went to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed ten years; thence he entered upon farming, purchasing the farm where he now lives, then known as the "Morgantown farm," in 1836, having carried on blacksmithing upon the place eight years previous to his purchase. Hence he has been a continued resident upon this farm fifty-four years—more than half a century. On September 20, 1829, he was united in marriage with Lovina Mathews, a daughter of Joel and Phebe Mathews, natives of North Carolina. By this union they had nine children; six now survive—Mary Jane, wife of M. L. Turner; Washington; Margaret, wife of William Boatright; Thompson, James A. and Jefferson D. When Mr. Spears settled upon this farm, there was but little im-

provement, he having cleared up right from the woods the greater portion of his now fine cultivated farm, erected his present fine brick dwelling, and all the other buildings upon the place, which now constitute a beautiful home and farmer's residence. Mr. Spears started in life without a dollar of capital, and, by his own industry and economy, became owner of 450 acres of land, and one of the most substantial farmers of the county. His first purchase of land was 250 acres at $12 per acre; his second purchase was 200 acres at $44 per acre. Now it is all worth $100 per acre. Mr. Spears has served as Trustee and also Treasurer of his township several years; has been a worthy member of the Christian Church for forty years. His long life and residence here have been marked with such integrity and high moral and Christian character that he has won the confidence and respect of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, and his life will ever stand forth to the rising generations as a bright and shining example of industry and financial success, coupled with a high standard of moral and Christian excellence. Mrs. Spears died March 14, 1875, in her sixty-fourth year. She bore her full share of the toils and labors of their early life, and was a true helpmeet and companion, and a devoted wife and Christian mother. Washington Spears, the second surviving child of Zephaniah and Lovina Spears, now has the home place of his father, with whom he now lives, retired from all active labor. Washington was married, December 1, 1859, to Lydia Roush, daughter of George and Rachel Roush, of Highland County. By this union they have three children—Ivey, Ollie and Ellsworth. Mr. Spears, like his father, is possessed of a high moral and Christian character, and is highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN STACKHOUSE, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Warren County, Ohio, May 9, 1816, is a son of Joshua and Charity (Townsend) Stackhouse, natives of Bucks County, Penn. The grandparents were John and Anna Stackhouse, who, it is believed, were natives of Pennsylvania, and his father, Thomas Stackhouse, was a native of England. John Stackhouse, the grandfather, lived and died in Bucks County, Penn. Of his children, Joshua, John and Elisha became residents of Clinton County, Ohio. Elisha never married and died of consumption. Joshua and John married and raised families and died in this county. Joshua was the father of eight children. Three now survive—John, Joshua and Elisha. Mr. Stackhouse was raised in the Quaker faith and became an excellent scholar, and was considered one of the best penmen of his day and was employed to do a great deal of writing for his neighbors; was often asked to accept offices of public trust, but always refused them, and spent his life in the honorable occupation of farming, and was a very intelligent and useful member of society. Mr. Stackhouse emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815, and located in Warren County, remaining there but a few months, when he removed into Clinton County and located four miles west of Wilmington. In the spring of 1829, he removed to a farm which he purchased, two and a half miles east of Wilmington, where he died on December 24, of the same year, of that fell destroyer, consumption, aged forty-five years. His wife survived till 1853, aged sixty years. Our subject was the eldest of the surviving children, and grew to manhood in this county; was married August 4, 1839, to Lucy Burton, who was born in Highland County, February 22, 1821, daughter of Peyton and Martha Burton. He was born in Ohio, or came from Tennessee when a small child, and became one of the early settlers of Highland County, where he died September 11, 1880, aged nearly eighty-two years. His wife died September 10, 1877, aged seventy-three years. They had seventeen children. Ten now survive—Elizabeth, Lucy, Martha, Margaret, James, Mary, David, Lydia, Joseph and Daniel. John and Lucy Stackhouse have had seven children. Five now survive—Mary Jane (now Widow Clevenger), Albert T., Jesse H., Joshua T. and Martha E., wife of F. E. Williams. The three sons all enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the one hundred days' service, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1864, and saw very active service in Maryland and Virginia; were in the fight at Frederick City and several others, but passed through their term of service without a wound; were discharged and returned safely home. Mr. Stackhouse has made farming his business through

life. His first tract of land he purchased was all in the woods. He commenced in a log cabin. He paid $4 per acre for his land. On this he labored till he cleared 107 acres, and he added more land by purchase. In 1874, he sold his farm for $75 per acre, bringing him nearly $11,000. He then moved to New Vienna, intending to live retired from active labor, but not feeling contented in town, he purchased seventy-six acres, where he now lives, erected a gook brick house, and here has since resided, having a very pleasant home, one mile east of New Vienna. Mr. Stackhouse started in life without capital, and by his own industry and economy has acquired a good competency and has given his children a good start in life. He has never held nor sought office, but always refused the many solicitations of his friends to accept office. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged thirty years.

HENRY SWINGLEY, farmer, New Vienna, born in Berkeley County, Va., March 6, 1816, is a son of Michael and Nancy Swingley, natives of Virginia, where they resided till her death, which occurred about 1822. In 1825, Mr. Swingley with his children, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Clinton County, where he resided till his death, October 16, 1854, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. They had five children—George and Hannah, who prior to the war were living in Virginia and Maryland, since which nothing has been heard of them; Elizabeth, married George Hooten, and the last known of her was residing in Iowa; Peter (deceased), and Henry, our subject, who was about nine years of age when the family came to Ohio, and here he grew to manhood; was married April 28, 1842, to Elizabeth Gillespie, who was born in Clinton County June 19, 1816, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Gillespie, who emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject about 1810, being one of the pioneers of the county, and here lived and died. They had seven children, two now survive—Catharine and Elizabeth. Mr. Swingley and wife have had six children, five now survive—Michael, born April 27, 1843; Susannah, born October 16, 1845; Thomas, born November 11, 1847; John, born June 15, 1851; Hannah E., born November 11, 1854, deceased; and Kate, born October 13, 1857, wife of Thomas C. Bond. Mr. Swingley located after his marriage near where he now lives; he started in life without means, and here has labored through life, and by his own industry and economy has become possessed of much wealth; is now owner of 1,100 acres of good land, and the greater portion of it is in good cultivation, constituting him the largest land-owner in Greene Township. Mr. Swingley first purchased a piece of land right in the woods for $2.37 per acre, and performed a great amount of pioneer labor, and from time to time purchased more land, till he now owns as stated above. Mr. Swingley has never held or sought office, but has devoted his life to business, and as a successful farmer, obtaining wealth by his own industry, business tact and good management, has shown a skill, and success having few parallels in the history of our pioneers.

JAMES H. TERRELL, farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock, born in Highland County, Ohio, March 29, 1846; is a son of Israel and Sidney (Huff) Terrell. The paternal grandparents came from Bedford County, Va.; the maternal grandparents came from North Carolina and Tennessee. The ancestors of our subject for several generations have been farmers and consistent members of the Society of Friends. When our subject was two years of age, his parents moved to Clinton County and settled on an improved farm in the southern part of Wayne Township. Mr. Terrell's education was obtained in the public schools and Earlham College, Indiana. Failing to complete his collegiate course on account of ill-health, he entered upon travel through the Eastern and New England States. Before he became of age, he served three years as Deputy Treasurer of Clinton County. On December 13, 1871, Mr. Terrell married Miss Edith Nordyke, of New Vienna, who has borne him five children—Tessie, Eva, Bertha, Mary Jane and Gurney. For several years, he gave vigilant attention to the improvement of his farm and live stock; but his health again failing, he spent one winter in England and Ireland, visiting most of the places of note and examining the fine herds of cattle, sheep and swine throughout those countries. His knowledge and sagacity in the breeding of thoroughbred live

stock have placed him at the front of the breeders of Clinton County. For two years he was one of the directors of the Short-Horned Breeders' Association of Ohio. He has been largely identified with the educational interests of his township and county, and has been one of the Trustees of Wilmington College for several years. Mr. Terrell is a member of the New Vienna Lodge, No. 160, of F. & A. M., also of the Hillsboro Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., and Highland Commandery, No. 31, K. T.

ISAAC THORNBURG (deceased) was born in Guilford County, N. C., August 19, 1792; was a son of Joseph and Rachel Thornburg, he a native of Guilford County and she of Randolph County, N. C. The grandparents were Joseph and Nancy Thornburg, who were among the early settlers of that State, their parents being of German birth, emigrating in an early day to Ireland; thence to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. Joseph and Nancy Thornburg lived and died in North Carolina. Joseph and Rachel Thornburg emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio and settled near Lexington, Highland County; thence removed to Indiana, where they died. Isaac, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of seven children, and at the time of his father's removal to Ohio was attending school to acquire his education; hence, he remained in North Carolina till through his studies. Mr. Thornburg visited Ohio two or three times in an early day, and returned to North Carolina to settle up some business matters. He became a permanent settler at Lexington in 1826. He first engaged in teaching school to gain his start in life, as when he landed in Ohio he had but 50 cents left. Subsequently, he entered upon the mercantile trade at Lexington, and thence at New Vienna, being one of the first merchants of the latter town, and was one of the leading men of that day. He was Postmaster of New Vienna for several years, also a Justice of the Peace, and held most of the important offices of his township. In 1844, he was elected Probate Judge of the Court of Clinton County, which office he filled with credit till 1850. He purchased 180 acres of land just west of New Vienna, where his widow still resides. He also dealt quite extensively in town lots in New Vienna, and we may be justified in saying that in the growth and prosperity, and in the general public interests of this community, he was one of the leading, active men of those days. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and as a man of high moral character and integrity was, perhaps, surpassed by few, if any, in this community. On November 3, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Hiatt, who was born in Guilford County, N. C., February 3, 1817, a daughter of Christopher and Sarah Hiatt, natives of North Carolina, whose ancestors came from England. They remained in North Carolina till their death. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, three daughters now survive—Elizabeth, Mary A. and Letitia, who married William W. Patterson; the last two reside in North Carolina. Mr. Thornburg and wife had two children—Christopher H., born September 24, 1854, and Sarah Jane Letitia, born June 14, 1859. Mr. Thornbury died July 6, 1866, aged seventy-four years.

JOHN TRENARY, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 15, 1818; is a son of Thomas and Susannah Trenary, natives of Virginia. Thomas came to Ohio and to Clinton County when about sixteen years of age, which was about 1811, being one of the early settlers of Clinton County; here he was married and resided till his death in 1855. This country was then nearly all in the woods, with here and there a cabin, where persons like himself had settled to make a home and a farm, and here they endured the many hardships of those pioneer days. They had nine children, five now survive—John, Richard, William, Samuel and Hannah, the latter now the wife of Drummond Smithson. Mrs. Trenary still survives, and resides with our subject, now at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch has spent his entire life in this county from his birth. Was married June 28, 1840, to Isabel Coshatt, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 14, 1818, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Coshott. He was a native of North Carolina, but came to Ohio when young, and here married and became the father of nine children, of whom eight are supposed to be living, and settled in various States from Ohio to California, of whom but little is now known. Mr. Coshatt and wife finally removed to Iowa, and died in that State. Mr. Trenary and wife have had seven children, four

now living—Thomas B., born November 7, 1841; Martha Ann, May 3, 1843; Nancy Jane, February 18, 1846; and John A., October 5, 1861. Mr. Trenary has followed farming through life. He located on the place where he now lives in the winter of 1854–55, which is the old homestead place of his father, and where he died, and here Mr. Trenary has since resided.

RODNEY T. TRIMBLE, M. D., physician, New Vienna. The history of the Trimble family of Ohio is known for a period of time reaching back prior to the Revolution, and is traced to the colonial days of Virginia under Spotwood and Dunmore. Capt. James Trimble came as a pioneer to Kentucky in 1783; thence to Ohio, in 1804; was a native of Augusta County, Va., born near Staunton, in 1756. At the age of ten or twelve years, his father, John Trimble, was killed by a band of Shawnee Indians, and his only son, James, and half-sister, Mrs. Edmonson, a young married lady, made prisoners. The Indians were pursued over the Laurel Mountains more than one hundred miles, and the captives recovered by Capt. Moffett's company of twelve men, and the Indians defeated, with the loss of several of the marauders. At the age of eighteen, young Trimble was with the Virginians under Gen. Lewis at the celebrated battle of the Point, the most sanguinary in the annals of Indian warfare. Cornstalk, the famous chief of his tribe, and 1,200 warriors, were defeated and driven back to their home on the Scioto, pursued by Gov. Dunmore's regulars, and a treaty of peace made at Fort Charlotte, near the present site of Circleville. Young Trimble being with this expedition, was thus familiar with the Northwest Territory thirty years before Ohio became a State. At the opening of the Revolution, he was a young and ardent patriot, and participated in the seven-years conflict, having under Washington the important command of a company of rangers and picket guards against the Northwest Indians. At the close of the war, he married Jane Allen, of Augusta County, Va., whose father, James Allen, and two brothers, John and Hugh, were active and energetic defenders of the civil, religious and political liberty as pronounced by the patriotic citizens of Virginia. Lieut. John Allen, in Washington's command, was killed in 1754, at Braddock's defeat. His brother Hugh, a Lieutenant under Col. Charles Lewis, fell at the battle of the Point, October, 1774. Thus, from the ancestors on both sides was Capt. Trimble imbued with a spirit of energy and patriotism which was in the war of 1812 fully illustrated in the character and conduct of his sons old enough to participate in that struggle. In 1783, Capt. Trimble, with his wife and two children removed to Woodford County, Ky., then the dark and bloody ground of Indian conflicts with the pioneers Logan and Boone for the supremacy of that charming and lovely country, now the Blue Grass Region of Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine Counties. The Indians had laid siege to Bryant's Station (now Lexington), and were retreating when the company of Virginia emigrants of 300 men, women and children, under the guidance and protection of Captains Trimble, Allen and Moffett, were approaching their future homes, fighting their way from the Cumberland. In the following year, we find these colonists with Boone, Logan and Steele at the sanguinary battle of the Blue Licks, where a brother of Daniel Boone was killed or captured. This was the last raid of the Indians, and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers and treaty at Greenville restored peace to the borders until the war of 1812. Kentucky was now rapidly advancing in wealth, population and social refinement, under the auspices of her distinguished statesmen, when Capt. Trimble's scruples and convictions as to the policy and benefits of slavery induced him to seek a new home for his growing family in the wilds of the Northwest Territory. With this view, in company with his eldest son, Allen, he crossed the Ohio River, and explored the highlands and the rich valleys of Paint and Scioto as early as 1801. He selected large tracts of land in Highland, Ross, Adams and Scioto Counties, returned to Kentucky, and sold his property preparatory to removal. In 1804, with his son James H. and "Tom," a colored lad of same age, he started on horseback for Ohio with a selection of fruit trees for an orchard, which was, perhaps, the first planted in Highland County. They spent the summer and fall in clearing up the forest, erecting a large hewed-log double cabin, planting a crop of corn. Leaving the premises in charge of his nearest neighbor and

friend, Judge Joseph Swearingen, they returned to Kentucky. The fatigue and exposure brought on an attack of malarial fever, and the hardy and energetic pioneer was thus prematurely cut off, at the age of fifty-five years, from the accomplishment of his hopes. The home thus prepared for his family was on Clear Creek, three miles east of Hillsboro. Allen Trimble, being the eldest son, became administrator of the estate, and, with characteristic energy and devotion to the wishes of his father, took the responsibility of conducting the disconsolate widow and a portion of the family to their new home in the wilds of Ohio. Three brothers, William A., James A. and Cary H., were left at school and college in Kentucky, and a young sister, Mary Lewis, at Mrs. Beck's Seminary at Lexington. Margaret C., the eldest sister, and the younger brothers, Cyrus W. and John H., accompanied and shared with their devoted mother the toils, hardships and exposures incident to a life in the forests. That heroic and accomplished woman possessed all social, moral and religious virtues which fitted her as a guide, counselor and guardian for the trust, and a long and eventful life attested her rare worth and refinement. Allen Trimble married Margaret McDowell, of Kentucky, daughter of Gen. McDowell, of North Carolina, and soon took an active part in the organization of Highland County, for further account of whom see history of the Governors of Ohio. William A. Trimble, a student at Transylvania University at Lexington, went to Paris, Ky., and became a law student with his relative Judge Robert Trimble. His brothers James and Cary followed the family to Ohio in 1807, and William in 1808, bringing his young sister Margaret with him. The family were then united in this rustic home on Clear Creek, in 1808. In the summer of 1810, William decided to visit the law school at Litchfield, Conn., to complete his studies, and took with him over the mountains his brothers Cary and John to a select school near Philadelphia, at the Falls of the Schuylkill. The outfit was a one-horse gig, and they had a tedious journey of two weeks. William graduated in 1811, and returned to Ohio to enter upon his profession, when he was appointed Major of Col. McArthur's regiment of volunteers, and marched with that ill-fated army under Hull to the surrender at Detroit, in the war of 1812. He then received the appointment of Major of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of the United States, and procured the appointment of his brother Cary A. as Lieutenant of the same regiment. They served with great credit, and William distinguished himself for his gallanty at Fort Erie, Buffalo, and at the "sortie" under Gen. Brown, was severely wounded, and promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment August 17, 1814. He was retained in the service with same rank in the United States Infantry, and served with Gen. Jackson in his Seminole and Pensacola campaign, in 1817. He resigned his commission in 1818, and was elected to the United States Senate, serving until December, 1821, when he died at Washington City from the effects of his old wound, aged thirty-six. He was a soldier, citizen and scholar of rare and excellent worth, and his early and premature death was a public loss and a social calamity. His favorite brother, Capt. Cary A. Trimble, died at Hillsboro the same year, aged twenty-six. Cyrus W. Trimble, the fifth son, was educated at Dickenson College, Penn.; studied medicine, and took his diploma from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia in 1819. He practiced one year in Cincinnati. In 1822, he removed to Chillicothe, where he won a very successful practice and early fame as a surgeon. He was soon a victim of the malaria of that locality, and died at the age of twenty-four years. John A. Trimble, the youngest son of the family, is the only survivor. He engaged early in life in mercantile pursuits with his brothers Allen, James and Cary. Upon the death of the latter, in 1821, he took his position in the store; served as Postmaster at Hillsboro eighteen years. He was an active, enterprising and successful produce and shipping merchant to New Orleans for many years. He married early in life Lavinia V., daughter of Dr. William Boys, of Staunton, Va. Of a family of eight children, two only survive, a son and a daughter. Jane St. Clair, Cyrus Boys, Mary, Ella, Rosa Augusta and John Alexander died young. The eldest son, Cyrus Boys, was a bright and brilliant youth, highly educated at the Hillsboro Academy under Prof. Sands, and a graduate of Center College, Ky. After leaving college, he studied law with his relative, Judge Boys, of Hillsboro, and

was assistant to his father as Clerk of Highland County. He was admitted to the bar at an early age, and formed a partnership with R. A. Harrison, of London, Ohio, and was entering upon his profession when he was cut down by typhoid fever. The promise of a brilliant career, sustained by learning and a high-toned moral and manly deportment, was thus withered in the bloom and buoyancy of early manhood—a social calamity and a public loss. The next brother, John Alexander, lost his health while a student at Hillsboro. He visited Virginia for his recovery, and was among relatives and friends there at the opening of the war. He espoused the cause of Virginia, and Gen. Imboden offered him a position on his staff as a cavalry officer. He served the lost cause to the close, and was known as the "active, vigilant and intelligent soldier boy of the brigade." He only survived to get home and be at rest with those he loved. Rodney Telfair and Alice M. are the surviving ones. The former the fourth son and the subject of this sketch, was born at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, October 13, 1846. He received his early education at the high school of Hillsboro, and, at an early age, entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Shepherd, of Hillsboro. In the fall of 1866, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In fall of 1867, he entered the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; also while there, took a course in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. He graduated from the University March 13, 1868. Thence, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Hillsboro. In July, 1871, he located at New Vienna, Clinton County, where, with earnest work and devoted zeal in the profession, and amid strong competition with old and established physicians, he was secured a large and steadily increasing practice. He is an earnest and active worker in the cause of medical science, a free, fearless and eloquent debater and defender of "the faith," a fluent speaker and popular lecturer on all questions touching the general weal of the public. In June, 1881, he became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. If health and longevity be exended to the Doctor, he will doubtless ascend high up the hill of fame and usefulness.

WILLIAM V. UTTER, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 3, 1815, is a son of Robert and Susan (Van Winkle) Utter, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents, Benjamin and Rachel Utter, were also natives of New Jersey, their ancestors being from Holland. Benjamin Utter died in New Jersey, and his wife subsequently married James Watkins, who in 1800 emigrated to Ohio and settled near Cincinnati, where they died at a ripe old age. The maternal grandparents were William and Mary Van Winkle; his father also came from Holland. William and Mary Van Winkle were married in New Jersey, where they resided a few years; thence they started for the West, but his wife, whose health was very delicate, died on the way in Pennsylvania. Afterward he and family came to Ohio and also settled near Cincinnati, and was married three times while living in Ohio, being very unfortunate in the death of his wives. He spent the balance of his life in Hamilton and Highland Counties, and died in the latter at a very old age. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution while a young man residing in New Jersey. Robert Utter was but a child when they come to Ohio in 1800, and at that time there was but one brick house in Cincinnati. Mr. Watkins engaged in the manufacture of augers and nails; was said to be the first manufacturer of "cut nails" west of the Alleghany Mountains. Here Robert grew to manhood, brought up to his father's trade, and when a boy would pack the nails to town on horseback, in saddle bags, and sell them at 25 cents a pound, they being then all made by hand. Our subject now has in his possession some of the nails which were made about 1804. Robert then engaged in farming in Hamilton County. After a few years he moved to Kentucky, thence to Jefferson County, Ind. Finally in his old age he sold out and retired from active labor and he and wife lived the balance of their lives with their children. They died in Clinton County at the residence of our subject. Mrs. Utter died December 26, 1864, aged seventy-six years; Mr. Utter died November 16, 1866, aged seventy-two years. They had three children, two now living—William V. and Araminta, wife of Dr. S. A. Butterfield, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Utter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was under Hull at his

surrender at Detroit. Mr. Utter was a member and active worker in the Christian Church for many years. William, our subject, was raised to farm labor; was married, August 6, 1840, to Alvira Rogers, who was born in Kentucky, September 16, 1816, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rogers, he a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. They removed to Ohio, but finally returned to Kentucky, where they died. Mr. Utter and wife have had ten children, seven now survive—Araminta and Sophronia (twins), born March 14, 1842, the latter deceased; David Newton, March 21, 1844; Robert B., March 18, 1849; Samuel R., January 20, 1851; Mary Evaline, December 27, 1853; William Seymour, September 2, 1856, and James W., December 28, 1859. Mr. Utter first located in Jefferson County, Ind. In September, 1853, he removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and located where he now lives and has since resided. He commenced life poor, but by his own industry, assisted by a frugal wife, has obtained a good competency. He now owns 280 acres of good land, 200 of which are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, and is one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Greene Township, and sustains an unblemished character for honor and integrity. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church to which they have belonged since 1840.

NICHOLAS W. VANDERVORT, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born near New Antioch, this county, May 31, 1835, is a son of Nicholas and Nancy Vandervort (see sketches of Paul H. Vandervort and Jonah S. Vandervort). The subject of whom we now write was brought up to farm labor, receiving a good common school education, with some advantages of the High School at New Vienna. At eighteen years of age, he commenced teaching school. In the fall of 1855, he went to Illinois, near Bloomington, where he taught till the summer of 1857; then returned to Ohio. In 1858, he attended a select school in New Vienna, to qualify himself in some of the higher branches. Thence, he continued his work of teaching till 1878, having, during this time, been employed in the schools of Wilmington, Sabina and New Antioch, embracing the long period of twenty-five years, during which time he was devoted to the arduous yet important work of teaching. Since above date (1878), Mr. Vandervort has given his attention to farming. On December 31, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Rate Winpiglar, an accomplished lady, who was also a teacher for many years. She was born at Martinsville, Clinton Co., Ohio, August 13, 1845, a daughter of Isaac and Myra (Hanly) Winpiglar, he a native of Virginia, and she of Clermont County, Ohio. He became an early settler in Ohio, married and located at Martinsville, where he died in 1848. He was the father of five children—two now survive—Helen, wife of G. W. Robinett, and Rate. Mrs. Winpiglar subsequently married, for her second husband, John Hyatt, by whom she had three children—Louis H., Barnett B. and Clara E., now Widow Hodgson. Mr. Hyatt died in October, 1876. Mrs. Hyatt still survives, now aged sixty-three years. Mr. Vandervort has served the county long and faithfully in its educational interests, having been a leading and prominent teacher in her schools for so many years; has also been a member of the Board of Examiners several years. He is a member and earnest worker in the Christian Church at New Antioch, to which he has belonged for many years, and is one of Clinton County's most esteemed and useful citizens.

PAUL H. VANDERVORT, retired farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born near Starbuck Town, Clinton County, Ohio, January 1, 1815; is a son of Jonah and Jane Vandervort. The grandparents, Nicholas and Martha Vandervort, natives of New York State, became residents of Virginia; thence they emigrated from Virginia about 1800, the objective point being on Green River, Ky., and on their way down the Ohio River, arriving at Columbia, near Cincinnati, they anchored their flat boat for the night, during which a large limb from a tree overhanging the boat broke and fell, injuring the boat so badly that it was unfit to proceed farther with safety. After some investigation of the surrounding country, they became so well pleased with it that they concluded to settle there, and, it is believed, the grandparents of our subject died there. The maternal grandparents were John and Mary Tibbs, natives of Ireland. The latter, when a girl, was kidnaped and taken on board a vessel and brought to America, and

here grew to womanhood, was married and they became residents of Virginia; thence emigrated to Columbia, Ohio, where she died. He subsequently moved to Starbuck Town, in Clinton County, where he died. Jonah and Jane Vandervort resided at Columbia till 1809, when they removed to Clinton County and located on Todd's Fork, where they lived six years; thence removed to near New Antioch, where they resided the balance of their lives. Here they were among the earliest settlers, and in the organizing and establishing of the Christian Church at Antioch they were leading, active members financially, and, with their moral and Christian influence, became the great strength of the church. He was a very upright, industrious man, of sound judgment, and was one of the first jurymen of Clinton County, a man highly esteemed and respected and deserves to be handed down on the pages of history to posterity as one of the honored pioneers of Clinton County. They had six sons and five daughters, of whom Paul H., our subject, is the only surviving one. Mr. Vandervort died in January, 1842; his wife died in 1845. The subject of this sketch was two months old when his parents moved to near New Antioch, where he was raised and grew to manhood and spent his entire life till, in August, 1879, he retired from the farm and located in New Antioch. Mr. Vandervort has now lived sixty-seven years right here in sight of New Antioch. In his younger years, he experienced his full share of pioneer work, and has witnessed the great changes that have taken place around him, in the transformation of the vast forests into fine cultivated fields, and the rude log cabins replaced by good frame and brick houses, and instead of the hardships and scarcity of those early days, comfort and plenty now cheer the hearts of her citizens. Mr. Vandervort has been one of the prominent and useful citizens of this community; has been Commissioner of the county twelve years; was one of the managers of Clinton County Agricultural Society thirteen years, and President of the same for several years, and has held many other minor offices. He has been a leading member and active supporter of the Christian Church. At the death of his father, he was elected to fill his place as a Deacon in the church, which office he filled twenty-five years; then he was made an Elder, which office he has since held. As a neighbor, a citizen and a Christian, Mr. Vandervort is held in high esteem and respect throughout the community. He has been twice married; first, October 19, 1836, to Matilda McKenzie, daughter of John and Isabel McKenzie, natives of Kentucky, who became residents of Ohio, and died in Clinton County, and were interred in the cemetery at New Antioch. By this union they had four children—Mary Emily, wife of E. W. Marble; Alpheus, who served three years in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in December, 1861, and engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and others, and was under Gen. Garfield in his celebrated conquest on the Big Sandy and through Eastern Kentucky; Samantha, wife of Dr. W. W. Canny, of Camden, Preble Co., Ohio; and John W. Mrs. Vandervort died June 20, 1876. On August 26, 1879, Mr. Vandevort married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, a daughter of James and Mary Fleming, natives of Pennsylvania, but who settled in Clinton County in July, 1828; he died in 1836; his widow still survives and resides near Wilmington, aged eighty years. Few men have lived a long and active life with a greater degree of integrity, moral and Christian character than Mr. Vandervort, who was never sued in law, neither has he ever sued any man, and is truly an example of one who "lives at peace with all men" as far as is possible.

JONAH S. VANDERVORT, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born one mile from where he now lives June 6, 1838, is a son of Nicholas and Nancy Vandervort; he was born at Columbia, near Cincinnati, in 1803; she was born in Warren County, Ohio; the further history of the ancestors is given in sketch of Paul H. Vandervort. Nicholas Vandervort was six years of age when brought to Clinton County, and here grew to manhood, married, and devoted his entire life to the honorable occupation of farming, and, like his father, was a member and earnest worker in the Christian Church, and lived a long and useful life, having at his death been a resident of this county sixty-four years; his death occurred June 23, 1876; his wife died Jan-

uary 11, 1873. They had eight children; five now survive—James M., Thaddeus H., John M., Nicholas W. and Jonah S. Two sons (deceased), Paul C. and William V., enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September and December respectively, 1861. The former died of typhoid fever at Catlettsburg, Ky., February 8, 1862. The latter was but a youth of sixteen years when he enlisted and became a drummer boy, and served through the war; was discharged at Atlanta, Ga., in December, 1864; came home, was married, and died April 14, 1880, leaving four children—Louie, Jessie, Mendel and John. Our subject was the youngest son of his father's family now surviving; was married, July 26, 1860, to Angeline J. Walker, who was born in Clinton County June 19, 1840, a daughter of Nathan and Jane M. Walker, natives of Kentucky. The maternal grandparents were Dr. Joshua Phillips and Lucinda Phillips. The maiden name of Mrs. Phillips was Lucinda Irvin, who was born in Bedford County, Va., May 11, 1783. Her father, Andrew Irvin, served in the war of the Revolution, and afterward finally came to Clinton County, Ohio, where he died in 1830, aged eighty-two years. His wife died in 1843, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, and were both buried at New Antioch. Lucinda Irvin was taken by her parents to Kentucky when a mere child. She was married to Dr. Joshua Phillips at Millersburg, Ky., January 21, 1808. Dr. Phillips was born in Baltimore, Md., and served in the war of 1812 as Captain of a company, and was a personal friend of Gen. Harrison. He died in Kentucky September 19, 1820, aged thirty-six years, and his remains were interred at Charleston, Ind. Mrs. Phillips was left with three little girls—Eliza, Nancy and Jane M., whom she raised to womanhood. She brought them, in 1823, to Clinton County, where she lived till her death May 25, 1869, having been a widow forty-nine years. She died at the ripe age of eighty-six years. Of the three girls only one, Eliza H. Vandervort, is now living, and resides at Fair Haven, Stearns Co., Minn., now seventy years of age. Jane M., another of her daughters, and the mother of Angeline J. Vandervort, wife of our subject, was born in Bath, Ky., July 21, 1815, and was married to Nathan Walker March 22, 1832, by Elder Samuel Rogers. They resided nearly all their lives in Clinton County, Ohio; she died February 8, 1866; he died September 1, 1876. They had eight children; five now survive—Elvira J., wife of James A. Hogan; Angeline J., Henry R., Maria E., wife of J. W. Van Dervort, and Nathan W. Mr. and Mrs. Vandervort have two adopted children they have taken to raise—Gertie L. and Joseph W., son and daughter of Isabel J. Robinson, wife of Dr. R. K. Robinson, a daughter of Nicholas and Nancy Vandervort. She was married to the Doctor in April, 1866, and moved to Xenia, Miami Co., Ind., where she died March 13, 1876. Mr. Vandervort early turned his attention to teaching school; then he gave especial attention to the study of medicine for one year, and, for this purpose, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1865, and was matriculated in the Miami Medical College, of which Dr. Mendenhall was then Dean, but, before the close of the term lectures, he was taken sick, and was compelled to leave the college. Upon the the restoration of his health, the lecture course having terminated, he turned his attention to the farm and his former profession of teaching school, from which he has never been divorced. Mr. Vandervort is among the most reliable and respected citizens of this community; has served as Assessor of the township. He is a worthy and active member of the Christian Church at New Antioch, and has followed well the footsteps of his worthy ancestors.

ROBERT B. WALKER, farmer, P. O. New Vienna, born on the place where he now lives September 1, 1838, is a son of William and Mary Walker, natives of Kentucky. The grandparents were Robert and Nancy Walker, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. They were married in Virginia, thence came to Ohio and located in Clinton County on the place where Isaiah Morton now lives; they lived in this county till his death; subsequently, his wife lived with one of her daughters in Highland County, where she died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Their remains now rest in the cemetery at New Antioch. Of their children, two yet survive—Nancy Barrett and Sarah Lytle. The maternal grandparents were Asa and

Anna Brown, he a native of Massachusetts and she of Kentucky. Mr. Brown, when young, emigrated to Kentucky, and about 1811–12, removed to Ohio and settled in Clinton County, near Morrisville, where they lived and died, being numbered among the pioneers of the county. William Walker was born in Kentucky in 1802, and was a boy of some fourteen years when they came to Clinton County, and here grew to manhood and married Mary Brown, who was born in Kentucky December 22, 1806. They had six children; four now survive—Robert B., Asa W., Anna E., wife of Daniel Fenner, and Nancy E., wife of G. H. Ellis. Mr. Walker, in fall of 1831, bought and located on the place where our subject now lives, and here remained till his death, June 18, 1858; his wife still survives, now aged seventy-five years. Mr. Walker was a man of undoubted integrity, who, it is said, never swore an oath in his life, and was a devoted member of the Christian Church of Antioch for many years; was a prominent man of the county, and served as Assessor of the county four years, and in all his public and private life was a very upright and worthy citizen. Our subject was married June 12, 1879, to Mary Esther Mitchell, born in New Antioch April 1, 1852, a daughter of William and Mary A. Mitchell, natives of Ohio. They had three children—Mary Esther, Oliver A. and Kate F. Mr. Walker and wife have one child—Mary Augusta, born August 11, 1881. Mr. Walker located upon the old home place of his father, where he has spent his life from his infancy. This place has now been in possession of the Walker family for half a century. Mr. Walker served in the war of the rebellion four months, enlisting in the 100-day service in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He is a member of Antioch Christian Church, and is a highly esteemed and respected citizen of Clinton County.

WILLIAM WARD, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 21, 1829, is a son of George and Letitia Ward, he a native of New Jersey, and she of Hamilton County, Ohio. The grandparents were Israel and Sarah Ward, natives of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio in October, 1811, and settled in Hamilton County, near Madisonville, and there remained till their death; he died at the ripe age of eighty-four years; his wife survived him a short time, and died at nearly the same age. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. George was in his ninth year when they came to Ohio; he was the youngest child of a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom only one now survives—John C., who resides near the old home place. George married and settled on the home farm, where he remained till his death, October 28, 1877. His wife died November 7, 1840. They had four children, two now survive—William and Matilda, wife of James Porter. Mr. Ward was thrice married; by his second wife, Mary Lester, he had eight children, five now living—Caroline, Isabel, Marietta, Sarah and Franklin. Mr. Ward followed farming through life, and was one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of that county, a man of the highest character and integrity, honest in all his dealings, and much esteemed and respected throughout his community. William, our subject, was the eldest of his father's family, and was married in Hamilton County February 2, 1851, to Mahala Noftsger, who was born in Brown County April 2, 1833, a daughter of John and Nancy Noftsger; he was born near Harrisburg, Penn., and she at the Fort, in the Red Stone country, Penn., while her parents were on their way to the West; they were married in Brown County, where they lived several years; thence moved into Hamilton County, and finally became residents of Clinton County, where they died. They had ten children, five now living—Leah Jane, now Widow Carver; Naaman, Susannah, wife of Charles Spelman; William and Mahala. Mr. Ward and wife have had eight children, five now survive—Mary Olive, born June 12, 1856; Wesley, August 1, 1858; William, November 8, 1863; Matilda Jane, November 24, 1869; and Cornella May, born August 18, 1876. Mr. Ward resided in Hamilton County, near the old home place of his father till the spring of 1868, when they moved to Clinton County, and located on a farm now occupied by David Curtis. In the spring of 1870, he bought and located on the farm where he now lives, and has since resided. This place he purchased of Richard Vandervort; it consisted of 122 acres, upon which are

good improvements, and is a pleasant home and farmer's residence, situated just east of the village of New Antioch. Mr. Ward has a fine farm, and is one of the reliable and prominent farmers of Greene Township.

ROBERT WHEATLEY, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 28, 1823, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wheatley, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. The grandparents were Robert and Elizabeth Wheatley, he a native of New Jersey, and she of North Carolina. Robert, when a young man, removed to Bucks County, Penn., where he was married, and about 1800 removed to Ohio, and settled in Hamilton County, being one among the early pioneers, and there resided till about 1835, when he removed to Jackson County, Ind., where he died about 1837. Thomas, the father of our subject, was but a small child when his father came to Ohio, and here he grew to manhood, and October 5, 1817, married Elizabeth Gwaltney, by whom he had three children, one only now survives—Robert our subject. His wife died November 5, 1827. On October 29, 1836, he married for his second wife Alethea Barrow; by her he had two children, both deceased. His second wife died February 11, 1842. On November 17, 1857, he married for his third wife Abigail Frazier. Mr. Wheatley remained a resident of Hamilton County engaged in farming till about the spring of 1862, when he removed to Iowa, where his wife died May 23, 1866, soon after which he returned to Ohio, and died while living with our subject—May 8, 1871, aged seventy-four years. Our subject was married in Hamilton County August 9, 1846, to Maria Barrow, who was born in Montgomery County, Ky., April 25, 1826, a daughter of Archibald and Martha Barrow, natives of Kentucky. The grandparents were Nathan and Judith Barrow, natives of Virginia, but who became very early settlers of Kentucky, where he died, but his wife subsequently died in Hamilton County, Ohio. Archibald Barrow, with his family, removed from Kentucky to Ohio, and settled in Hamilton County about 1828, where his wife died. He subsequently married for his second wife Celia Bunton. She died in summer of 1856. He died January 30, 1873. He was a blacksmith by trade, and an excellent workman; was a large fleshy man, and died very suddenly of neuralgia of the heart. He had by his first wife two daughters—Sarah (now widow Campbell) and Maria. By his second wife he had six daughters, one only now living—Jane (wife of Frank Merritt). Mr. Wheatley and wife have had four children—Alexander, born April 25, 1848; Jennie born November 11, 1849; Martha, born December 16, 1852, wife of Henry Hart; and Elmira, born January 8, 1855. Mr. Wheatley resided in Hamilton County until in March, 1864, when he removed to Clinton County to his present place of residence, where he has since resided, a period of eighteen years. Mr. Wheatley is one of the much esteemed and respected farmers of Greene Township. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity of New Vienna, also of the Clinton Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., of New Vienna.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

HARVEY ADAIR, blacksmith, Westboro, a native of Hillsboro, Ohio, was born November 17, 1833. His parents, Samuel and Catharine Adair, were early settlers in Highland County. Our subject was reared a farmer boy. When nineteen years old, he learned blacksmithing, which he has followed most of the time ever since. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Zouave, Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Second Lieutenant, and subsequently was transferred to Company E of the Forty-seventh Regiment. He was a participator in the battles of Dallas, Resaca and Lookout Mountain. He witnessed the violent siege at Vicksburg, and accompanied Sherman on his long and toilsome march to the sea. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, having veteranized while in the term of service. He resumed his trade and followed it to the present time. In 1879, he located on his present farm near Westboro. He was married February 14, 1862, to

Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry Smith and a native of Warren County. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Ida, Charles, Cora and William. Josie is deceased. Mrs. Adair is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. A. is connected with the Masonic Fraternity and Grange. Politically, he is a Republican. He owns a neat farm of 114 acres, and carries on farming.

JAMES M. AIKIN (deceased), an honorable and highly esteemed citizen of Westboro, was born in Eastport, Maine, September 11, 1820. His father, James Aikin (whose original name was Aickins), was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1790. He was married, in ——, to Eliza, a daughter of William Smith and Margaret A. Davidson, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. They were primitive Methodists, and members of the church organized and founded by the eminent Charles Wesley, who often presided over meetings held at their house. They emigrated to the United States in June, 1819, and located in Eastport, Maine, subsequently removing to Hamilton County, Ohio. He had been reared in the Presbyterian faith, but under the preaching of Rev. Adam Poe in 1831–32, he was converted to Methodism, and united with the society at Armstrong Chapel, of which he remained an ardent member till his death, which occurred at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Eliza Norris, near Plainville, Ohio, December 17, 1871. His estimable wife preceded him some six years. Mr. Aikin, the subject of this sketch, was reared and brought up to farming, and pursued that avocation till 1857, when he removed to Clermont County, and to Blanchester, Clinton County, in 1860, when he engaged in butchering. June 15, 1861, in response to the country's first call, Mr. Aikin enlisted in Company E., of the Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was chosen First Sergeant, and performed the duties of that office with honor to himself. He participated in the engagement at Charleston, and was discharged in July, 1863, on account of disability. He returned home, and after recuperating in health, and prompted by his unremitting patriotism re-enlisted in defense of "wounded liberty" in Company H., One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment. He was appointed Corporal and served in that capacity till after the close of the war. He was discharged with honors at Baltimore, Md., September 11, 1865, for the very valuable service he had rendered. He then returned to Blanchester and kept the Wright Hotel till the spring of 1866, and moved to Clarksville, and was proprietor of the Star Hotel two years, when he removed to Westboro, and opened the Aikin House, which he conducted till his death. Mr. Aikin celebrated his marriage March 17, 1857, with Miss Caroline L. Leover, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Leever, and a native of Clermont County, where she was born August 2, 1823. Two daughters were the fruits of this union—Elvie L., a teacher in the Wilmington public schools, and Cora. Mr. Aikin departed this life June 17, 1874. He was for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He was a man of the highest moral integrity and manly deportment. He was deeply interested in all religious and educational enterprises, and contributed liberally of his means to their support. Few men live as plain and unassuming, and so worthy a life as did Mr. Aikin. In his death the church lost an important member, and the community a most estimable citizen. Mrs. Aikin, widow of the deceased, is a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Leever, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. The former was born July 26, 1779, and the latter April 16, 1784. They were married and removed to the farm on which they died in 1807. Mr. Leever died February 27, 1865, aged eighty-seventy years. Mrs. L. died October 6, 1849. Mr. L. served in the late war with Great Britain, and was a son of a Mr. Leever, who came from France before the American Revolution.

GEORGE BIGGS, miller, Clinton Valley, son of William B. and Rhoda Biggs, was born in Washington Township December 23, 1824. He was raised on a farm, and followed its pursuits up to 1847, when he engaged in lumbering. He built a saw-mill in Cuba in 1847, which was the first steam saw-mill in Washington Township. In 1856, it burned, and Mr. Biggs removed to Clinton Valley, where he erected the first circular steam saw-mill in Clinton County. He operated this mill till in the latter part of 1860, when he sold it to Joseph Dodd, and resumed farming, which was his business

till September, 1879, when he purchased his present mill, which he still runs. Mr. Biggs was married in January, 1849, to Miss Ruth Wright, daughter of Daniel and Teresa Wright. Of their seven children four are living, viz., Marion, born February 14, 1856, married November 2, 1881, to Libbie West; Maria J., born January 2, 1863; Charlie, born March 16, 1864; and Rhoda S., born June 4, 1865; Alpheus, Genevra and David W. are deceased. Mr. Biggs owns a farm of 105 acres, well-improved and under a good state of cultivation.

JOHN T. BISHOP, Principal of the Westboro Public Schools, was born in the Queen City February 8, 1851. His father, John T. Bishop, was born in Orange County, N. Y., June 1, 1809, and his mother, Amy A. Bishop, daughter of Shepherd and Mary Randall, was born in Utica, N. Y., May 4, 1813. Her parents came to Cincinnati in 1816. Mr. Bishop's father was a painter, and traveled, pursuing his avocation, till 1849, when he settled in Cincinnati; he died in Covington, Ky., December 9, 1863. Mr. Bishop, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the city till fourteen years of age, and received his education up to that time in the intermediate schools of that place. In 1865, his mother removed to Westboro, and in 1868, when only seventeen years old, he taught his first school in Warren County. He continued teaching up to 1877, when he took charge of the Westboro schools. He occupied the chair of instructor three years, and then engaged as manager in the store of J. D. Hodson one year. In September, 1881, he resumed his former position as Principal, and through his efficient labors the schools are prosperous. Mr. Bishop did not enjoy the advantages given by a rich father, but was left to make the best of life alone. He was diligent and persevering, and by enforcing these two elements, which are important to success, he fitted and qualified himself for a profession in which he has proved himself highly useful. He is a member of the Clinton County Teachers' Association, of which he was Vice President in 1879. He is also associated as a member with the I. O. O. F., No. 280, and the Encampment of Lynchburg.

DAVID CARLISLE, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in September, 1829. He is a son of Larkin and Sarah (Cassett) Carlisle, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were both born in the year 1793. In 1853, they removed near Wilmington, and in 1865 to the farm our subject occupies. Mr. Carlisle died December 5, 1875, and Mrs. Carlisle died April 14, 1871. They left three children, viz., David (the subject of this sketch), Burlington, born July 6, 1833. He was Lieutenant of Company G, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the termination of the rebellion; he was killed by the accidental fall of a bridge over Rolling Fork stream in Kentucky, August 7, 1873. Elizabeth, the youngest, was born February 9, 1831, and now resides on the homestead with David. Mr. Carlisle, the subject of this sketch, is a farmer by occupation. In winters, he follows manufacturing brooms. He owns a farm of fifty-two acres.

ASHER CURLES, farmer, P. O. Westboro, a leading, enterprising citizen of Jefferson Township, was born in Brown County June 21, 1837. His father, Samuel Curles, was a native of New Jersey, and was born March 20, 1813. His parents removed to Clermont County in 1819 and to Brown County about 1828. Mrs. Curles, the mother of our subject, formerly Hannah Brown, was a native of Virginia. She was born May 14, 1814, and died September 7, 1862. Our subject is the second son, and third child of a family of thirteen children. He was reared on a farm near Fayetteville, and was educated in the National Normal at Lebanon. He was a student at its second session. He was engaged in the profession of teaching from September, 1856, to the spring of 1870. In 1859 and 1860, he was Principal of the Fayetteville schools; in 1867, of the Blanchester schools, and in 1869 and 1870, of the Westboro schools. In December, 1861, he enlisted in defense of the Union, in Company I, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was chosen First Lieutenant, and with his regiment, served as Advance Guards to Gen. Fremont, up the valley of the Shenandoah. He was in the battle of Moorfield, Charleston, Cross Keys, thence to Winchester, and to Harper's Ferry. He was then transferred to Chicago, and paroled to go to Minnesota to quell the Indians, but was discharged

November 26, 1862. He then returned home, and, after engaging in merchandising in Fayetteville for fifteen months, came to Clinton County and located on his present farm, where he has since resided except five years, 1872 to 1877, during which time he resided in Westboro. In 1876, he was a member of the firm of Haines & Curles, merchants in Westboro. In 1877, he returned to his farm, and has since followed that vocation in connection with raising stock. November 26, 1863, Mr. Curles celebrated his marriage with Miss Amanda C. Haines, a daughter of M. R. and Susanna Haines. Mrs. Curles, a very estimable lady, was born in Marion Township, May 14, 1840. Six children were added to bless this union; five are living, viz., Homer G., Luella May, Osee Dell, Elmer J. and Carey Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Curles are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Curles is identified with I. O. O. F. and Encampment. In politics, he is a straight Republican. He served his township as Assessor one term, and as Justice of the Peace one term. He owns a farm of eighty-five acres, well improved and highly cultivated. Mr. Curles is a man of genial disposition, upright integrity, and sterling manly qualities.

WILLIAM A. DARBY, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born in Washington Township, October 15, 1819. He is a son of William and Pennelia Darby, who were natives of Maryland. They were married in the place of their nativity, and migrated to this county and settled at Snow Hill, where Mr. Darby erected a tannery, which he operated about three years; he then removed to Cuba and constructed two industries of the same kind, and, after running them successfully for several years, he retired from the business. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Austin, in the autumn of 1862, having attained to the ripe age of four score and ten years. Mr. Darby, our subject, was reared on his father's farm, and followed that avocation till 1844, when he took to the carpenter trade, which he pursued till about the close of the civil war. August 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and was discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Darby was married, March 26, 1847, to Helen Degarmo, who died in August, 1848. Mr. Darby again married, May 2, 1850, to Catharine Johnson, who died about 1858. June, 1859, Mr. Darby married Amanda Beatty, and she dying in December, 1867, Mr. Darby united himself in marriage with Sarah J. Demitt, daughter of R. H. and Margaret M. Demitt, and a native of Bourborn County, Ky., where she was born February 3, 1842. Three children were the fruits of this union—Maggie A., born October 1, 1869; Willie L., born November 28, 1871, and Clay J., born September 21, 1873. Mr. Darby is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is an out-and-out Republican. He owns a well-improved farm of fifty-three acres.

JAMES M. DAUGHERTY, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born in Wayne Township, Clinton County, August 26, 1821. His father, James Daugherty, was a son of William Daugherty, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, when ten years old. He served seven years in the war for American independence, and subsequently migrated to Highland County, Ohio, and thence to Clinton County in 1805. He died in Grant County, Ind., having attained to his one hundred and fifth year. Mrs. Daugherty died in Wayne Township, aged ninety-five. Mr. Daugherty, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm till eighteen, when he adopted the blacksmith's trade as his vocation. After following it in various places, he located in Wayne Township, where he pursued his trade till 1858, and came to this township, where he has since resided, engaged in the business of farming. He was a member of Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and was active in the battle of Cynthiana, Ky. At the close of the war, he returned home and resumed farming. September, 1853, he was joined in marriage with Mary Good, who bore him four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Peter F. and Hugh. Mrs. Daugherty died August 26, 1858, and August 27, 1859, Mr. Daugherty married Mrs. Rebecca A. Murrell, née Smith. The two children by this union are Almeda and Sherman G. Mrs. Daugherty had two children by her previous marriage, viz.: Sarah J., wife of Joseph T. Garner, and William W. Murrell, now deceased. Mr. Daugherty and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Daugherty is also identified with the grange. In politics he is a Republican.

A. F. DENISTON, physician, P. O. Westboro, was born in Morris County, N. J., October 9, 1830. His parents were James R. and Elizabeth R. (Dilley) Deniston. The former was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and the latter in Essex County, N. J. They removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, and settled at Bethany, and in 1845 moved to Milford, Clermont County, where Mrs. Deniston died in August, 1846. Mr. Deniston died in Columbus in 1866, where he moved in 1862. His father, John W. Deniston, served through the long struggle of eight years, under Gen. George Washington, for our National independence, and died in 1858, at the ripe age of ninety-four years. Capt. Deniston was reared to manhood in Bethany and Milford, and received his excellent education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen, he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Speese, of that county. He prosecuted the study one year, and then began the saddler's trade, which he learned and followed till 1855, in Montgomery and Lynchburg. In 1855, he resumed the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. S. J. Spence, of Lynchburg, with whom he remained three years. He attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, and graduated with the honors of his class in July, 1859. The spring of 1859, he removed to Westboro, and after finishing his medical education he began practicing. June 15, 1861, he responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was chosen First Lieutenant, and January 9, 1862, he was promoted to Captain of Company E. He, with his company, served in the Army of West Virginia, and participated in the engagements at Carnifex Ferry, Miller's Ferry, Meadow Bluffs and Charleston. June 4, 1863, Capt. Deniston resigned and returned home, and the 29th of August following he was commissioned by Gov. David Todd as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Clinton County Militia. He held this position till September, 1864, when he recruited Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was then elected Second Lieutenant, and subsequently was assigned the Captaincy of the company he recruited. He led his company mid the flying shot and shell of numerous battles. Among the leading engagements were Columbia, Spring Hill, Turnpike Station, Franklin, Nashville and Brentwood. He was Provost Marshal of Maury County, Tenn. At the battles of Franklin and Nashville, he acted as Major General of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment. July 16, 1865, he, with his company, were honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, for the very valuable services they rendered. Capt. Deniston was both a valiant soldier and an efficient officer, and nobly supported the Flag of the Union. At the close of his military achievements, Capt. Deniston returned to Westboro and resumed his practice. He established a very extensive business, and as a physician he has been successful. Since August, 1880, he has been employed as physician at the Ursuline Convent at St. Martin's, Brown County. November 4, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Troutwine, a daughter of John and Maria Troutwine and a native of Clinton County, where she was born June 18, 1829. Of the seven children by this union, four are living, as follows: Ada M., James E., Anna R. and Bessie E. Mrs. Deniston departed this life in May, 1876, and Dr. Deniston again married, this time, August 7, 1878, to Mrs. Maggie Hockett, widow of Dr. Asa Hockett and daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Hampton. Mrs. Deniston, also a native of this county, was born July 21, 1839. Dr. Deniston and family are members of the Christian Church. Dr. Deniston is identified with the I. O. O. F. as Treasurer and is also connected with the encampment. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ANZLEY DONOHOO, farmer, Westboro, Trustee of Jefferson Township, was born in Highland County February 20, 1832. He is a son of John and Abigail (Davis) Donohoo, who were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania respectively. His father came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat in 1798 and located in Kentucky, where he remained two years. In 1800, he came to Ohio, and settled in Highland County, where he purchased about 400 acres of land. He died there in April, 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was often heard relating the scene of Washington and his army crossing the Delaware and other Revolutionary events that took place within his own recollections.

He had five older brothers, who were Revolutionary patriots. Mr. Donohoo, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm. In 1852, he went to Pike County, Ill., and, in 1854, he returned to Brown County. Not being satisfied here, in 1856, he went back to Pike County, and lived there till after the war broke out. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Tennessee, and fought at Fort Henry and Shiloh, and was taken with small-pox, and was sick till July 16, when he rejoined his regiment at La Grange, and marched to Memphis, and subsequently fought at Hatchie River, Magnolia Hill, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, where he, and one hundred and fourteen others, were taken prisoners. He was confined at Belle Isle and Libby Prisons for about two months, and was released. He then served on provost duty at Natchez till August 26, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Pike County, thence to Westboro, this county. In 1874, he located on his present farm. He was married, September 4, 1865, to Miss Margaret Hammer, daughter of William and Mary (Smith) Hammer. Mrs. Donohoo was born in Jefferson Township October 19, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Donohoo are worthy members of the Christian Church. Mr. Donohoo is identified with the I. O. O. F. Society, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Township. He also served two previous terms.

JAMES W. FISHER, teacher in the Clinton Valley Schools, was born in Clark Township June 24, 1852, and is a son of Amos and Margaret Fisher. He was reared on a farm till eighteen years of age, and, up to that time, had not obtained but an ordinary schooling. He then took a course of eleven weeks in the Martinsville Public Schools. By his extreme diligence during this brief term, he fitted himself for teaching, and immediately took up the Oak Grove School. He taught about three years in the district schools, and his success was plainly marked by the large number of teachers that passed from his school-room to the teacher's field. Mr. Fisher was thrown upon his own personal resources when very young; but, earnestly and diligently devoting himself to study, has eminently qualified himself for the profession, and now ranks with the most efficient teachers in Clinton County. He is the only person in Clinton County besides the Examiners, who holds a three years' certificate. Mr. Fisher was married, March 18, 1875, to Anna M. Hamrick, youngest daughter of W. H. Hamrick, who was killed at Savannah, Ga., in December, 1864, when in the service of his country. They have two children—Mottier Este and Celia F. Mr. Fisher is Vice President of the Clinton County Teachers' Association. He is also connected with the Society of I. O. O. F.

VALENTINE FRITTS, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born in Perry Township, Brown County, November 8, 1848. His father, Valentine Fritts, died when he was but two years old. When eighteen, his mother, Rachel Fritts, née Roybold, moved near Westboro. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm. In 1867, he went to Russell County, Kansas, and after a few months returned to this county. He was married, December 31, 1870, to Miss Clarissa Austin, daughter of William and Elizabeth R. Austin. They have had six children, of these four are living, viz., Valentine, Jr., Clarence, John and Walter; William G. and Mabel are deceased. Mr. Fritts is a member of the Christian Church. He owns a farm of 108 acres, and is a successful farmer.

JOHN GIRTON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, one of the prominent and most enterprising citizens of Jefferson Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 28, 1823. His parents, George and Sarah Girton, were natives of Sussex County, Penn., and of New Jersey, respectively. They were married in the "Keystone State," and came to Brown County, Ohio, in 1811, settling in Perry Township. Mr. Girton was born February 11, 1776, and died March 11, 1858. Mrs. G. was born February 2, 1783, and departed this life August 28, 1865. Mr. Girton's grandfather, William Girton, was a man of Revolutionary distinction, and came to Brown County in the early days of 1808. *His* father emigrated from England with English colonists and was killed in the French and Indian war. Mr. Girton, whose name heads this sketch, is the seventh son and eighth child of eleven children, nearly all of whom lived to be

over fifty years old. Our subject was reared to his majority on his father's farm and received his training in the common schools. November 1, 1861, he rallied to his country's call and enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Logan, and participated in the following battles: Leesburg, Va., Charleston, Va., Resaca, Ga., siege of Atlanta, Chattahoochee River and a number of minor engagements. For a time he was on detached service in the Officers' Hospital at Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged November 16, 1864. He then returned home and resumed farming on the place he now occupies, where he settled in 1847. He owns an excellent farm of 305 acres. He makes the rearing and breeding of Poland-China hogs a leading pursuit, and in fact he ranks as the leading hog-breeder of Jefferson Township. Since 1865, he has also devoted much attention to raising Norman draft horses, in which he has been very successful. He has exhibited his horses at the following fairs: Clermont County, Warren County, Highland County, Greenfield Union Fair, Jimtown Union Fair, Clinton County and Blanchester, and at each exhibition his stock carried off the first premium. He has one horse, the best in Southern Ohio. His sire was imported from France in 1872, and cost $3,000. Mr. Girton is a man of influence. He served his township as Justice of the Peace one term and also held minor offices. He celebrated his marriage, February 17, 1848, with Miss Edith Butterworth, a daughter of Maormon and Fanny (Smith) Butterworth. Mrs. Girton is a native of Warren County, where she was born March 24, 1831. Eight children were the fruits of this union; of these seven are living, as follows: Stephen G. (married Ella White), Fanny, Ann (wife of W. H. Bales), Jessie (wife of Frank S. Bales), Samuel C., Ottillie G. and Rosabel. George M. is deceased. Mr. Girton and family are consistent members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Girton is a very prominent member. He was a member of the Board of Trustees in the erection of the M. E. Church at Westboro, and has more or less been prominently connected with all public improvements and important enterprises in his township. He is identified with the I. O. O. F. Society, also of the Encampment. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party since its organization.

STEPHEN G. GIRTON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, son of John and Edith Girton, was born in Jefferson Township, August 28, 1849. He passed his early life on his father's farm, and received his training in the common schools. He was married March 4, 1875, to Miss Caroline E. White, eldest daughter of Thomas and Rachel White, and a native of Hocking County, where she was born, December 28, 1859. This union was blest with three children, of these one is living—John Walter, born September 4, 1879; Fannie B., born April 26, 1876, and died the 28th of the same month, and Charlie, born March 31, 1877, and died April 12, 1877. Mr. Girton is by occupation a mechanic, and has followed that business very successfully. He and wife are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Girton is a Republican.

MORDECAI M. HAINES, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born February 2, 1832. He is the second son of Granville and Rhoda Haines, who were among the early pioneers of Clinton County. Mr. Haines was reared on a farm, and has always followed that business. For the last twenty-eight years, Mr. Haines has occupied and farmed the old homestead. He was married November 10, 1853, to Miss Leona Curl, daughter of Joel Curl, of Greene County, Ohio. Nine children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Maria L., wife of Erlistus Moon; Andrew J., married Bell Garner; Joel E., Mary M., Emma, Cora, Brisbine, Arthur and Hattie. Mr. Haines was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late war, and was a participator in the Franklin and Nashville engagements. He was Color Sergeant, and was discharged from that position at the close of the war. He served two months as a mechanic in constructing the large depot at Nashville. At the close of the war, he returned home and resumed farming and stock-raising, in which he has been eminently successful. Of late years, he has devoted considerable attention to fruit-raising. He owns an excellently improved farm of 235 acres;

fifteen of which is orchard. Mr. Haines is identified with the Grange as Lecturer. In political affairs, he is a Republican. He is a man of enterprise and has achieved a worthy success.

SYLVESTER C. HAINES, merchant, Westboro, of the firm of S. C. Haines & Co., merchants, was born in Marion Township, Clinton County, December 2, 1855. His parents were M. R. and Susan R. Haines. Mr. Haines spent his youth and early manhood on a farm and acquired his education in the Normal School of Lebanon. He graduated from that institution of learning in June, 1878. The following winter, he taught in Warren County, and the same year he engaged in the mercantile business with Haines Bros., of Martinsville. In February, 1880, this firm opened a branch store in Westboro, under the firm name S. C. Haines & Co., and Mr. Haines has since had charge of this department of their business. They carry a neat and well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats and caps to the amount of $5,000. They do exclusively a cash business. In 1881, their sales aggregated $20,000. Mr. Haines is a successful merchant. He is a gentleman of culture, and by his genial, courteous manner and upright business principles he has won the respect and esteem of many. He was married July 20, 1881, to Miss Emma Hadley, a daughter of William Hadley, of Martinsville. Mrs. Haines is a native of Clark Township, where she was born November 29, 1861. Mr. Haines is connected as a member with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Haines with the Society of Friends. Mr. Haines is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and I. O. O. F. as Vice Grand. His political associations have been with the Republican party. July, 1876, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Ohio State Militia, and was elected Commissary Sergeant. He served in that capacity till August, 1881, when he received an honorable discharge.

JAMES HAMMER, farmer, P. O. Westboro, is one of the oldest and most esteemed pioneers of Jefferson Township. He was born in Highland County, January 5, 1812, and is a son of William and Jane (Thompson) Hammer, the former a native of Chatham County, N. C., where he was born June 1, 1791. His parents emigrated to Highland County in 1802, and, in 1817, to what is now Jefferson Township, Clinton County. Mr. Hammer, the father of our subject, served in the late war with Great Britain, and died March 22, 1874. Mrs. Hammer was a native of Maryland, and was born May 16, 1789; she died July 3, 1833. Mr. Hammer is the oldest son of his father. He was reared to maturity in the midst of primeval nature, and received only such an education as the "pioneer days" afforded. He was married, June 5, 1834, to Miss Mary Garner, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Rateliff) Garner. Mrs. Hammer was born in Highland County, January 12, 1818. This marriage was blest with ten children, of whom six are living, viz., Jane, born September 6, 1836; Amos G., born June 7, 1843; William R., born January 13, 1846; Irene, born March 23, 1853 (wife of Joel Hockett); Noah L., born September 24, 1859; and Mary E., born September 14, 1863. Mr. Hammer and wife are earnest workers in the Society of Friends. Mr. Hammer owns a small farm of fifty-six acres. He is a man eminently respected as esteemed.

WILLIAM P. HAMMER, merchant, Westboro, senior member of the firm of Hammer Bros., was born in Jefferson Township May 31, 1842. He is a son of John and Drusilla Hammer. His father was born March 28, 1806, and his mother was born February 16, 1812. In 1820 or 1821, Mr. Hammer came from Highland County to Jefferson Township, where he died April, 1878. Mrs. Hammer died February, 1881. Mr. Hammer, our subject, is the fourth son and sixth child of a family of nine children. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm. June 29, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Northern Department, and was detailed as Private Orderly to Gens. Heintzelman and Hooker. He was honorably discharged July 3, 1865, at the close of the war. He then returned home and pursued farming up to 1870, when he went to Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, where he followed the trade of painting two years. He returned to Westboro, and with his brother, John A. Hammer, engaged in the drug trade. The firm carries a stock consisting of drugs, groceries, sundries and jewelry to the amount of $1,800. Their

annual sales reach $7,000. September 10, 1869, Mr. Hammer was married to Miss Ann M. McCrady, daughter of Samuel McCrady, and a native of Warren County, where she was born March 29, 1850. Mr. Hammer is connected with the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is Democratic. He served as Treasurer of Jefferson Township since 1876.

AMOS G. HAMMER, M. D., Westboro, is a son of James and Mary Hammer. He was born in Jefferson Township, June 7, 1843. June 26, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served on detached duty at Camp Chase, Ohio, and was honorably discharged February 14, 1865, on account of permanent physical disability contracted while he had the measles. He then returned home and took up the study of medicine and attended the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in February, 1867. He practiced in Honey Creek, Henry Co., Ind., and since in Ackworth, Warren Co., Iowa, also in South Lebanon, Painters-ville and Martinsville. On account of ill health, he was compelled to retire from active life. He was married, November 8, 1870, to Mattie Constable, by whom he has had two children—Maretta and Nora, both deceased. Dr. Hammer is a member of the Friends' Society, and politically is a Prohibitionist.

WILLIAM HOCKETT, grain dealer, etc., Westboro, son of Thomas and Sarah (Newby) Hockett, was born in Greene Township, Clinton County, Ohio, November 7, 1842. When twelve years of age, his parents removed to Westboro, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. He was reared to his majority as a clerk in the store. In 1862, he entered the store of Lewis Hockett as clerk. He occupied this position till August 24, 1864, when he enlisted in defense of his country. He was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the pursuit of Hood. At Columbia, Tenn., he was appointed clerk in the office of the Provost-Marshal, and performed the duties in that relation till the close of the rebellion, and was mustered out at Nashville, June 27, 1865. He returned home, and, after clerking for Garner Hinshaw one year and J. D. Hodson till the spring of 1876, he became a member of the firm of J. D. Hodson & Co., and they continued in business together one year. Mr. Hockett was then appointed Assistant Postmaster, and has also had charge of the station agency and telegraph office ever since. For the last three years, Mr. Hockett has been engaged with Mr. Hodson in grain dealing, doing an extensive business. February 18, 1864, Mr. Hockett was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Ewing, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ewing. Mrs. Hockett was born in Clermont County, February 2, 1838. Five children were given to bless this union—Irene, Eugene, Thomas and Martha; an infant is deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Hockett are members of the Friends' Society. In politics, Mr. H. is a Republican.

JOHN HOLADAY, farmer, P. O. Westboro; a prominent short-horned cattle raiser of Clinton County, is a native of Adams Township. He was born January 30, 1828. His parents, John and Susanna (Falkner) Holaday, were natives of North Carolina and Virginia. The former was born February 10, 1784, and the latter June 16, 1785. They were married December 2, 1807. In 1806, Mr. Holaday came to Clinton County, and bought a tract of land near Sligo, and settled on it after his marriage. In 1840, he removed to Jefferson Township, and purchased 800 acres of land. He died September 1, 1852. Of his eight children, five are living, viz.: Hannah, Mary A., Jesse F., Susanna, John, Robert, William and Betsey. Mr. Holaday, our subject, was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. Mr. Holaday is a very successful agriculturist. Since 1871, he has devoted his attention largely to rearing Short-Horn cattle, and has been so successful that he now ranks with the leading Durham stock-raisers of Clinton County. He exhibits his stock at most of the county fairs, and has won their highest premiums. Mr. Holaday is also engaged in rearing the American Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs. He owns a well-improved farm of 205 acres, a part of which formerly comprised the old homestead. Mr. Holaday was married, October 14, 1852, to Ruth Hockett, a daughter of Mahlon and Anna Hockett. Three sons were the fruits of this family, viz.: Elwood, born October 1, 1853, married

Maggie Vantrump; Francis M., born May 26, 1856; and Milton, born June 14, 1858, married Laura Thornhill. Mr. and Mrs. Holaday are members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. H. is a minister in that church, and has labored many years with the grandest success. Mr. Holaday has been prominently with the Grange Order for several years. In politics, he is a pure Republican.

SIMEON HODSON, commission merchant, Westboro, a member of the firm of Weber, Laper & Co., live-stock commission merchants of Cincinnati, was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 1, 1830. He is a son of George and Mary Hodson, who removed near Westboro in 1834. Mr. Hodson grew to manhood on a farm, and has always followed that avocation in connection with other business. For the last twenty years, he has dealt extensively in all kinds of live stock. The fall of 1871, he engaged in the live-stock commission business in Cincinnati with a company known as Allen, Hodson & Co. He remained a partner in this company up to 1875, when he engaged with the firm of Weber, Laper & Co., a reliable firm of over twenty years' standing. Mr. Hodson is a successful business man and stock dealer. He entered life with very little means; but, by his perseverance and good business management, he has acquired valuable property, all of which he obtained honorably. He owns a farm of 127 acres of land, with fine improvements, and under a high state of cultivation. August 25, 1850, Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Cunningham, a daughter of James and Sarah Cunningham. Mrs. Hodson was born in Highland County in August, 1831. This union was blessed with six children, of these four are living, as follows: Florence, wife of Dr. James M. Austin, of Springfield, Ohio; Charles J., a physician—he graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in March, 1881; Marietta and Anna M. are the youngest. Sarah E. and George E. are deceased. Mr. Hodson and wife are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hodson is connected with the society of I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment. He carries a $3,000 policy in the I. O. O. F. Beneficial Association for Widows and Orphans. Mr. Hodson's political affiliations has been with the Democratic party.

JOHN D. HODSON, a prominent merchant of Westboro, was born in Jefferson Township January 9, 1839. His parents were George and Mary A. (Driscoll) Hodson. The former was a native of North Carolina, where he was born February 29, 1812. When he was ten years of age, his parents, John and Mary (Johnson) Hodson, removed to Highland County, Ohio, and settled where the village of Samantha now stands. In 1834, Mr. Hodson, the father of our subject, came to Jefferson Township, and purchased a tract of land containing 200 acres, two miles east of Westboro. He lived here until 1850, when he removed to Fountain County, Ind., where he died the same year. In 1854, Mrs. Hodson married Elijah King, of Grant County, Ind., where she departed this life September 10, 1869. Mr. Hodson, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools and Westboro Select School. At the early age of eighteen, he embarked in the profession of teaching, which he followed most of the time up to 1866. In December, 1862, he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army as chief clerk to Capt. L. C. Noble, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, Gen. Schofield's command He performed the duties of that position with excellent ability until the close of Sherman's campaign at Raleigh, N. C. He then returned to Westboro, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business, which he has successfully followed ever since. In 1872, he bought a stock of goods of Lewis Hockett, and was appointed Postmaster. At the same time, he assumed by appointment the telegraph, ticket and express agencies which he still holds. Since 1872, Mr. Hodson has dealt extensively in grain. In 1880, he and William Hockett bought and shipped from Westboro over 40,000 bushels of wheat, and about 10,000 bushels from other grain points. When Mr. Hodson was seven years of age, his father became a bankrupt, having, through kindness, gone the security of parties who subsequently failed. Five years later, he died, and left a large family in an unfavorable situation, and it fell to the lot of the son, whose name heads this sketch, to aid in their support. After bestowing the fruits of his labors of several years to them, his mother married, and he sought about to acquire a fortune—without capital—save his energy and business qualities. And it is

due Mr. Hodson to say that his efforts have been crowned with good suecess. He has established an extensive business, and obtained mueh valuable property through the honest dealings of his life. At the age of twenty-one, he was eleeted Justiee of the Peace, and at the same time Clerk of Jefferson Township. He served as Justiee one term, and Clerk ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Encampment. His politieal affiliations have been with the Republiean party. He and wife are eonsistent members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hodson owns a residenee and store in Westboro, and 120 acres of well-improved land adjoining the village. He also owns a quarter section of land near Kingman City, Kan., whieh he devotes to raising wheat. August 6, 1859, Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Nancy E. Hoekett, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hockett. Mrs. Hodson departed this life May 2, 1861, having had one child, also deeeased. Mr. Hodson again married September 16, 1864. This time to Miss Martha J. Hoekett, a sister of his previous wife. One child was added to bless this union—Clyde, born May, 1866, and died January, 1867.

CURTIS JACKSON (dceceased) settled on Dix's survey in the year 1841. Was a native of North Carolina, born on New Year's Day, 1793, and in 1797 removed with his parents to East Tennessee. From there, in the year 1802, to Highland County, Ohio, near the present site of the village of Lexington, and about the year 1810 to the immediate vieinity of Martinsville, where he lived till his removal to Jefferson Township. Early in life, he engaged as a drover. He took the first drove of hogs from Clinton County to Cincinnati. Although his ehief employment was farming, he frequently engaged in other occupations. He, with his brother Josiah, boated salt from the Kanawha to Cincinnati, and in the year 1817 they shipped two flat-bottomed boats, loaded with meat, from Cineinnati to New Orleans. They afterward drove horses to Virginia and Kentueky. In the year 1828, they took a drove to Kentucky, and by selling to an irresponsible party and allowing him to get possession of them they lost the entire drove. Soon after this unfortunate event, the subjeet of this sketeh took, by wagon, a lot of goods from Cineinnati, by way of Vineennes, to St. Louis, whieh was then a town of less importanee than Cincinnati. He eontinued west as far as Palmyra, Mo.; thence northeast in company with others through the unsettled eountry of northern Missouri and Iowa, then known as Blaek Hawk's purchase, to Galena, which was attraeting eonsiderable attention at that time on aecount of the lead mines in the vicinity. He then started a stage line to Mineral Point, which is now in the State of Wisconsin, but was then the Territory of Miehigan. He remained there nearly a year with but poor suecess, and finally started home on horseback, in eompany with Adam Fouse and Benjamin Drake, the latter now living in Greene Township, this eounty. They came down the west side of the Mississippi und erossed at Rock Island on horseback, and eontinued over the prairies of Illinois and through the unbroken wilderness of Indiana, and reached Clinton County, Ohio, after an absenee of about one year. He built a grist-mill near Martinsville whieh was run with but little profit. For two winters he engaged in the business of slaughtering hogs, salting the meat and hauling with wagons to Cineinnati, whieh was generally an arduous business, as the road was generally muddy through the winter season. In the autumn of 1840, he eollected 1,400 hogs at Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, and drove them to the city of Baltimore. But hard winter setting in unusually early, and while they were yet in the Alleghany Mountains, and the snow falling to the depth of four feet very much impeded their progress and caused quite a number of the hogs to perish, and with all the unfavorable eireumstances combined it proved to be a disastrous enterprise. After his return, he removed to Jefferson Township, and there resided till his deatb on the last day of April, 1850. He was a man who took great interest in all publio enterprises, and at the time of his death was a Direetor of the Hillsboro & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was marrried to Lydia Sumner, of Highland County, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Sumner. She was a native of Stokes County, N. C. She survived her husband nearly twenty-six years. To this union there were given nine ehildren, seven of whom are living. Lucinda, the eldest, who married Lewis Hockett, died in Wilmington in the year 1875; the second daughter, Hannah, the wife of Charles Dingee, is now living in

Iowa; the third daughter, Phebe, died at the age of twenty-one; Anna, the wife of James H. Williams, now lives in Jefferson Township, near Westboro; Louisa, the youngest, the wife of B. F. Johnson, lives in Clark Township; John W., Jerry T. and Thomas S. all live in Jefferson Township; Jesse, the youngest of the boys, lives in Poweshiek County, Iowa.

JOHN W. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, son of Curtis and Lydia (Sumner) Jackson, was born near Martinsville, Ohio, December 29, 1821. He is the eldest son and fourth child of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Jackson was reared to manhood on his father's farm. In 1843, he went to Cincinnati, and was in the employ of Samuel Perin for a time, and returned home in the fall. He then sold clocks for three years, and, at the expiration of this time, he purchased a farm of 144 acres in Jefferson Township, for which he paid $700. He farmed one year, and then removed to Martinsville, and subsequently engaged in selling windmills for Smith & Sawyer, of Zanesfield, Ohio. He was made manager of this industry, and moved to Zanesfield. One year later, he returned to Martinsville, and subsequently to his farm in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided, pursuing agriculture and stock-raising. For the last fifteen years, he has reared and shipped fine hogs. He also bought and sold mules for a number of years. Mr. Jackson owns a well-improved farm of 253 acres, besides a good farm of 290 acres in Washington County, Iowa. Mr. Jackson started in life with a very limited capital, but, by freely using the weapons which nature had given him and by his good business management, he accumulated large property. He was married the first time April 12, 1846, to Martha Dickinson, a daughter of Thomas and Maria Dickinson. She was born near Zanesfield, Ohio, and died in September, 1872. The children by this union are as follows: Lydia A., a teacher; Thomas D.; Josephine, wife of William Glascow; Margaret C., Curtis, Helena W. and Josiah. Mr. Jackson was married the second time, November 22, 1877. This time to Mrs. Lucinda V. Phelps, widow of Thomas Phelps, and daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hogan, who came to Martinsville in 1835. Mr. Hogan was an architect of more than ordinary skill. He was somewhat addicted to intemperance, but reformed, and was largely instrumental in organizing and founding the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsville. He finally died in the triumphs of the faith of the cause he so nobly supported. Mrs. Jackson was married to Mr. Phelps September 30, 1858, and had two children—Charles T. and Anna P. Mr. Phelps died January 1, 1861. Mrs. Jackson was born in Bedford County, Va., May 3, 1831. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Society of Friends. He is identified with the society of I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Republican.

JERRY T. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, son of Curtis and Lydia Jackson, was born in Clark Township March 18, 1824. He was reared in Clark Township till seventeen years of age, when his parents removed to Jefferson, where he attained to his majority. He celebrated his marriage January 8, 1846, with Miss Dorothy Hammer, daughter of William and Jennie Hammer. Mrs. Jackson was born in Jefferson Township September 5, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson located on their present farm March 7, 1851, and have since resided there. Mr. Jackson owns a neatly improved farm of eighty-seven acres, and makes a leading pursuit in rearing and breeding Poland-China hogs. He and wife are both respected members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Jackson is a Republican. He was a member of the Board of Trustees two years, and has also held various minor offices.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON, merchant, Clinton Valley, was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 16, 1821. His parents, Robert and Ann Jackson, were natives of Greene County, Penn., and removed to Adams County, Ohio, in 1815, and to Clarksville in 1856, and in 1859 to Westboro, where they both died, the former November, 1864, and the latter March, 1862. Mr. Jackson's father, Samuel Jackson, was a soldier in the American Revolution. Mr. Jackson, our subject, was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-two, he learned the blacksmith trade in Clarksville, and in partnership with his brother, James M. Jackson, ran a shop there for eleven years. In October, 1858, he removed to Westboro, and followed his trade till August 29, 1864, when

he joined Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged June 27, 1865, and returned home and resumed blacksmithing, which he pursued till February, 1874, when he embarked in merchandising in Westboro with J. T. Hammer, with whom he continued till February 18, 1878. He then removed to Clinton Valley, and with his son, James A. Jackson, established a general store, and has since been doing a successful business. Mr. Jackson was married in October, 1848, to Mary Cravens, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Cravens, and a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in August, 1829. Three children were added to this union, two of whom are living, viz., Sarah E., born November 28, 1853, wife of J. C. Wickersham; and James A., September 28, 1849, was married October 4, 1878, to Miss Effie Collins, daughter of Emmanuel and Elizabeth Collins. Mrs. Effie Jackson was born in Vernon Township December 25, 1861. One child, Lester H., was born to this marriage; he was born July 21, 1880.

JOEL MOON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Moon, was born in this township May 5, 1827. When but a boy he was compelled to go out in the world and do for himself. He was married March 8, 1851, to Rebecca J. Moore, a daughter of Macajah and Rebecca (McGee) Moore. Mrs. Moon was born in Washington Township October 8, 1835. Six children were added to this union, viz., Ella J., born October 18, 1852, wife of Wilson Peele; Emerson E., born August 13, 1855, married Florence E. Hale; Americus E., December 26, 1859; George F., born April 27, 1866; Rollie E., January 26, 1868; and Harley A., March 21, 1869. Mr. Moon owns a farm of 60 acres, and is engaged in tilling the soil. He and wife are communicants with the Christian Church; Mr. M. is also connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican. In 1862, he was elected to the Board of Trustees of Jefferson, and re-elected in 1863; he was again chosen to that office in 1877, and has since been a member of that body.

JASON G. MOON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, for many years one of Clinton County's most successful teachers, was born in Jefferson Township December 18, 1837. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hockett) Moon, natives of Sevier County, Tenn. They came to this county in 1809 with the noted "Moon Colony." At the early age of twelve years, our subject embarked on "life's voyage alone." He found work with a farmer at a salary of $7 per month, and finally, at a riper age, was advanced to $15 per month. In August, 1856, he engaged in teaching by taking up the Sycamore School. In order to better fit himself for his chosen profession, in 1859 he attended one term in the Lebanon Normal. He then resumed teaching, which he has since followed with fine success. Among his self-acquirements was algebra, geometry and surveying; the latter he followed considerably. He was Deputy County Surveyor one term under Hiram E. Moon. He served as Clerk of Jefferson Township for six years. April 6, 1861, he was married to Miss Lydia E. Cravens, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cravens. Mrs. Moon was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 9, 1843. Mr. Moon and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moon in politics is an advocate of Republicanism. He owns a well-improved farm of 117½ acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising to some extent.

WILERSON T. MOON, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born in Jefferson Township, May 5, 1833. He is a son of James and Sarah (Clark) Moon, who were natives of Tennessee and Virginia. The former was born September 19, 1801, and the latter December 28, 1803. They were married near Martinsville, and had sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, viz., Rhoda, born September 22, 1820; Jane, born October 30, 1821; Elizabeth, born January 30, 1823; William C., born January 30, 1825; Elihu, born July 6, 1826; Mary, born October 10, 1828; John B., born June 1829; James V., born February 14, 1831; Wilerson T., our subject; Josiah D., born March 16, 1835; Sarah A., born January 20, 1837; Lusetta M., born November 5, 1838; Ruth, born June 15, 1841; Daniel C., born June 26, 1843; Joseph H., born March 21, 1845, and Nancy C., born September 9, 1848. Mr. Moon, our subject, was married September 4, 1852, to Miss Lydia Hockett, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Milliner) Hockott, and a native of Jefferson Township. She was born August

9, 1834. They had seven children, viz., Sanford A., born June 14, 1853; Erlistus J., born July 31, 1856; Walter E., born February 23, 1858; Elbridge H., born March 2, 1865; Eva, born February 20, 1862; Anna, born September 6, 1866, and Jacob, born July 27, 1873. Mr. Moon served in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the battle of Nashville. He was discharged with honors at the close of the war. Mr. Moon and wife are members of the Friends' Society. Mr. Moon is identified with the society of I. O. O. F., and also with the Republican party. He owns a farm of ninety-seven acres, seventy-six of which is improved and under a good state of cultivation. He pursues farming and raising stock.

ALFRED MILLER, farmer, P. O. Westboro, was born in Perry Township, Brown County, Ohio, February 28, 1843. His parents, Abram and Belinda (Orr) Miller, were both born near Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio. Mr. Miller was reared to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools of the country June 15, 1861, at the youthful age of eighteen, he enlisted his services to his country, in Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served about sixteen months in the army of West Virginia, and participated in the battles of Charleston and Lewisburg. He was then transferred to Gen. Sherman's army, and was active in the terrible siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and Mission Ridge. He then marched to Knoxville to relieve Burnside; thence to Larkinsville, Ala., where he veteranized. He spent a month at home, then rejoined his regiment at Resaca, Ga., and accompanied Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." He was in all the engagements incident to the Atlanta campaign, except that of Kenesaw Mountain. After the battle of Atlanta, he was promoted to First Sergeant. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1865, after long and valuable service to his country. He was present at the grand review of all the armies at Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller returned home and resumed his occupation. He was married, September 26, 1865, to Miss Sarah J. Van Matre, a daughter of William and Margaret Van Matre. Mrs. Miller was born in Highland County January 8, 1844. This union was blessed with four children—Mary L., born September 16, 1866; William A., born July 15, 1871; Charlie M., born January 23, 1877, and Florence B., born February 19, 1879. Mr. Miller lived in Brown County till 1875, when he purchased his present farm and located on it. He is, by occupation, an agriculturist. He and wife are devout Christians, both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller is also connected with the I. O. O. F. His political views are Republican.

BRYANT ROBINSON, Westboro, a valiant defender of the "flag of the Union" was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., March 4, 1817. His parents, John and Sarah Robinson, were natives of the "Keystone" State. His great-grandmother, Mrs. Ousterhout, was present at the bloody "Wyoming massacre," and was captured by the uncouth savages, whose relentless hands foully murdered so many innocent pioneers. Mr. Robinson, our subject, passed his earlier life on a farm. In 1848, he removed to Brown County, and, in 1850, to Blanchester, Clinton County. He operated a steam saw-mill there till 1854. He was then engaged in different departments of railroading on the M. & C. and Muskingum Valley Railroads till 1855, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Blanchester. In 1858, he removed to Clinton Valley, thence to Westboro, engaging in the same pursuits. July, 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the Reserve Army Corps under Lieut. Col. A. W. Doan. He was appointed officer of the Guards from Frankfort to Versailles, Ky., on the forced march in pursuit of John Morgan, and now sustains a weakness which he contracted at that time. He then joined Gen. Sherman's Twentieth Army Corps, and was detailed on official duty. Subsequently he went to Resaca, and May 19, 1864, he was assigned the office of Assistant Adjutant General by Col. Moore, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While at Resaca, which was the base of supplies for Sherman's army, a heavy thunder storm arose, and soon the sky was enrobed in grim-flying clouds, and the roar of

the angry thunder and the lightning's vivid flash soon terror-struck the band of patriots. The storm in its majestic fury swept on like an unabating hurricane, when suddenly a tremendous crash was heard. The little army was wrapped in profound suspense. They looked from their camp and saw all ablaze a lot of tow ignited from a telegraph pole which had just been struck by lightning. The pole centered a pile of Government ammunition and supplies five rods long, eight feet wide and seven feet high. All this was on fire, and very soon a terrific explosion, it seemed, must inevitably take place. Presently, Mr. Robinson was seen to emerge from his tent partially enrobed in his gum blanket and make for the pile of igniting explosives, with these words falling from his life: "Boys, who will go with me? I will save these men's lives and government stores or perish trying." He grasped a bucket near by and began pumping water from a well and pouring it on the fire soon extinguished it, and then turned toward his tent, and seeing his comrades fleeing like frightened sheep, exclaimed, "All right, boys; the danger is over; come back to your tents." As one writer, a witness to the scene, said, after he returned to his tent, he sat wondering "who deserved the most credit, the General who led the army, or the man who, by his undaunting bravery saved the lives of 2,000 men and $500,000 government supplies." After this event, Mr. Robinson accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, and was discharged in January, 1865. He returned home, and, in 1868, he engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1870, he has lived retired. He married the first time to Lois Comstock, who bore him four children. She died April 18, 1863. One child, Frances J., is living. She is the wife of Jacob Suttles. Mr. Robinson again married, September 6, 1865, to Mary A. Kline, daughter of Richard S. and Priscilla A. Kline. Mrs. R. was born in Greene Township June 22, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. R. was licensed to exhort in 1865. His political views are Republican.

DANIEL TEDRICK, proprietor of the Westboro and Fayetteville Hack Line, is a native of Virginia. He was born August 1, 1820, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Tedrick, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. Our subject was reared on a farm till of age, when he came to Highland County, and followed farming till 1870; then he came to Westboro, and, on the 5th of April of that year he established the hack line from Westboro to Ursuline Convent and Fayetteville. Mr. Tedrick runs a daily hack with all the conveniences for the comfort of the passengers. He makes connection with all trains on the M. & C. R. R., thus very much accommodating travelers who desire visiting the eminent Catholic College—Ursuline Convent. Mr. Tedrick was married, in Maryland, to Miss Ann Bevins, daughter of Leonard and Ann Bevins. Mrs. Tedrick, a native of Greene County, Penn., was born August 1, 1825. Of their five children, three are living—Mary E., born September 11, 1858; John, born July 18, 1861, and Anna, born July 12, 1862. Mr. Tedrick and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES H. THOMPSON, merchant, Westboro, of the firm of Villars & Thompson, hardware merchants, Westboro, was born in Highland County December 25, 1855. He is a son of Addison and Susanna Thompson, who removed to Washington Township, Clinton County, when he was but nine years of ago. He was reared and brought up to farming, which he followed in Washington Township till February, 1879, when he came to Westboro. In January, 1880, he was engaged in selling farming implements, and in August, 1881, he, with H. J. Villars, engaged in the hardware trade. Mr. George Collins was a member of the firm from September to November 18, during which time the firm name was Villars, Collins & Thompson. They carry a full line of hardware, and also deal in threshers and saw-mills. Mr. Thompson was married August 23, 1876, to Nannie Currans, daughter of John B. and Celia J. Currans, of Clark Township. Of their two children, one—Lizzie M., is living. She was born December 13, 1881. Estella is deceased. Mr. Thompson is a successful business man, and is prospering in his avocation. He is a Republican in politics.

NELSON B. VAN WINKLE, M. D., Westboro, Ohio, was born in Penn Township, Highland County, Ohio, April 22, 1852. He is a son of Lewis G. and Elizabeth

(Barrere) Van Winkle, and a grandson of the late Hon. John M. Barrere, of Highland County. Dr. Van Winkle's parents were both natives of Highland County. His father was born February 10, 1819, and his mother May 15, 1825. In 1856, they removed to Powcshcik County, Iowa, and in 1865 returned to Highland County. Dr. Van Winkle passed his early life on his father's farm, and received his classical training in the common schools and Hillsboro High Schools. In April, 1874, he commenced reading medicine, under the instructions of Dr. Henry Whisler, of New Market, with whom he pursued his studies four years. He attended the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, at the sessions of 1876–77 and 1877–78, and graduated with high honors as Doctor of Medicine, on the 27th of February of the last session. April following, he came to Westboro, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. He has by his thorough medical skill met with enviable success, and has built up a very lucrative practice. Dr. Van Winkle is connected with both the Clinton County and Highland County Medical Associations. He is a gentleman of honest convictions, and his candid, upright walk, has won for him a host of friends.

LEWIS B. WHITACRE, Trustee and Justice of the Peace, Clinton Valley, was born in Warren County, February 5, 1843. His father, George E. Whitacre, was born in Loudoun County, Va., October 28, 1799. His parents, Enoch and Nancy Whitacre, settled in Warren County in 1807. Our subject's mother, Rebecca Baldwin, was born in Frederick County, Va., February 22, 1802. His parents removed to Marion Township, this county, in 1865, and his father died October 5, 1877. Mr. Whitacre, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood. He followed railroading for several years. In 1870, he came to Clinton Valley, and in 1878 was elected Justice of the Peace and re-elected in 1881. In April, 1879, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and has since been a member of that body. He has also served three years on the Township Board of Education. December 29, 1867, he was married to Mary L. Hall, daughter of James and Priscilla Hall. Mrs. Whitacre was born in Martinsville, August 31, 1846. They have two children—Emmett B., born June 17, 1869, and Gertrude, born July 3, 1881. Mrs. Whitacre is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Whitacre is identified with the I. O. O. F. Society, and Republican party.

REV. S. WICKERSHAM, manufacturer, Westboro, senior member of the firm of S. Wickersham & Son, proprietors of Westboro Woolen Mills, was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 26, 1816. His parents, Isaac and Susan (Lindsey) Wickersham, of Berkeley County, Va., came to Highland County prior to the late war with Great Britain. His father was the owner of a woolen mill, so at an early age our subject was apprenticed to the business. He followed it at Rainsboro till in April, 1874, when he sold out and purchased the Westboro Mills. June 8, 1843, he was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Furneau. Mrs. W. was born in Pike County, Ohio, February 1, 1821. This union bore five children. Four are living—James H., Isaac M., Joel C. and Mary E. John M. is deceased. Mr. Wickersham and family have long been identified with the United Brethren Church, in which Mr. Wickersham has been an earnest exhorter since 1857. He has labored with much success in the divine calling of the Master. Mr. Wickersham's two eldest sons—James H. and Isaac M.—were members of Company F, of the Second Regiment Heavy Artillery, in the late war, and won the laurels of two noble and brave patriots. His youngest son, Joel C., a partner with him in the woolen factory, was born in Pike County, Ohio, June 15, 1850. He served an apprenticeship in the woolen factory when young, and he has since been in charge of such industries—superintending. In 1874, he came with his father to Westboro, and became a member of the firm. For two years, he has been associated with J. M. Boyd & Son, of Hillsboro, in buying and shipping wheat. March 11, 1869, he was married to Miss Alice Conner, who died in December, 1874, and left three children—Horace G., John E. and Isaac N. Mr. W. was married the second time, July 4, 1878, to Sarah E. Jackson, daughter of William and Mary Jackson. Mrs. W. was born in Vernon Township November 18, 1853. Of the two children by this union, one—Walter—is living.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH T. ARNOLD, manufaeturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, Port William. Port William like all villages of its size is represented with various braneh es of industry, among whieh we mention a brief sketeh of our subjeet and father in that line. J. T. is a son of A. J. Arnold, who was born in Virginia, where he grew to manhood. At an early age, he was bound to the appentieeship of the shoe trade, whieh he followed mostly through life. He emigrated to Ohio in 1827, and loeated in Liberty Township, Clinton County. Here he opened a pioneer shoe shop, and supplied the surrounding eountry with his work. As his business inereased he employed additional help, and it finally grew to eonsiderable magnitude. He was married to Rebeeea MeVey, and soon after purehased fifty aeres of land near the village above mentioned, and devoted some time to its eultivation. He and wife were both members of the Methodist Episeopal Chureh, and were liberal eontributors to all religious and moral enterprises. His death oeeurred in Mareh, 1861, and his wife is still living, bearing the name of her departed husband, at an advaneed age. Their ehildren were eight in number, of whom four survive, Joseph T. being the eldest; he was born in Port William May 28, 1839, and raised mostly in his father's shoe shop, where he thoroughly learned the trade, whieh he followed until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in serviee at Camp Dennison on the 20th of the same month. He was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Ga., Burnt Hiekory, Peach Tree Creek, and others of less importanee. While engaged in the last named battle, July 20, 1863, he lost his right eye ; hence was diseharged in November of the same year. He endured many hardships eonneeted with military life, and for the suppression of the late rebellion suffers ineonvenienees to-day. On his return home, he resumed his trade in whieh he is still engaged. It has been of a suceessful nature, and he is now the only representative in his line in Port William. His nuptials with Sarah J. Bevan was eelebrated Deeember 22, 1859. They have had born to them three ehildren, of whom two are now living.

JOSEPH BALLARD, retired, Port William. This braneh of the Ballard family seems to be traeed to Virginia, whero David, the grandfather of Joseph, was born near the middle of the eighteenth eentury. He grew to majority in his native land, and married several years prior to the independenee of our eountry. Soon after the year 1800 he emigrated to Ohio, loeating within the present limits of Wilmington, where he purehased a military land warrant, which was all in the wilds of nature. He was of strong will and enduranee to withstand the involving duties in unelothing the land of her deep foliage, where in a few years the then embryotie county seat stood. He was one among, if not the first minister of the Friends' Chureh in this region. In this eapaeity he served locally for many years, and at his death, about 1820, it eould be truly said " a good man has fallen." The work of those noble pioneer Christians has been eherished and eultivated until it has grown to eonsiderable magnitude. The wife of David preeeded him to her eternal home ; she was the mother of seven ehildren, of whom all grew to maturity, and six married, and one diod unmarried. John Ballard, the son of David, and father of Joseph, was born either in Pennsylvania or Virginia about 1770, and married Dinah Piekrell April 20, 1798, but in the year 1809 they eamo to Clinton County, where he endured the privations five years, when death seized him May 13, 1814. He was the father of seven ehildren, who were left in a widowed mother's eare, who reared them with respeet, but she married for her seeond husband John Whitson, a native of Pennsylvania. This union existed only through about twelve years, when her death June 7, 1835, sovered it. Joseph Ballard, whose name heads this sketeh, is " one of threo " who wore born April 29, 1812, in Clinton County,

Ohio, and comes from a hearty ancestry. He has passed through nearly three-fourths of a century in his native county, and seen it change from an unbroken wilderness to broad, open and productive fields, and from rude log cabins to mansions for dwellings. Upon March 12, 1835, he married Susanna G. Stillings, born June 24, 1817, and a native of Virginia, but in 1826 she with her parents, Abraham and Sarah, came to Clinton County, where the latter died at advanced ages. They were the parents of six children, of whom Susanna is the youngest, and now the mother of five children, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have enjoyed a united life for nearly half a century and have been many years members of the Friends' Church. When Joseph commenced in life he had an heirship of $80, but by his own industry and the assistance of his noble wife, he has swollen his taxes from 18 cents to nearly $200, and has assisted his children. With his success he has always had coupled good health, and has yet the first time to call for himself a family physician. He is public spirited, and willing to aid all enterprises having for their effect the elevation of the people.

A. S. BALLARD, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. This name is one among the earliest in the limits of Clinton County which is fully seen by gleaning the sketch of Joseph Ballard above who is a father of our subject. A. S. Ballard was born in Union Township, this county, January 14, 1838. He was raised, and has ever devoted his time to husbandry which he now makes a success. He remained at home until his nuptials, September 12, 1861, with Mary J., sister of Hon. Jesse N. Oren. She is a native of Liberty Township, born in April, 1838. Soon after the marriage above mentioned, they settled on their present farm, the original plat being fifty acres, to which he has added twenty-five acres. When moving here it was all in an unbroken forest, but with brave heart and willing hands an opening was soon made which now constitutes a part of a fine farm under good cultivation which is the result of his own energy and industry. Mr. Ballard is one of the enterprising farmers of Liberty Township and willing to encourage all *local* and public enterprises. He and wife have had born to them three children, viz., Clara B., Charles A. and Joseph F.

WILLIAM F. BANGHAM, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, the son of Jonathan Bangham, who was born in Liberty Township, Clinton County, Ohio, April 14, 1820. He attained his majority, married, lived and died in his native county. His boyhood days were spent amid many of the pioneer difficulties, and but when on the meridian of life he was called hence, May 16, 1855, having lived a life in accordance of the Friends' Church, and beloved by all. His marriage with Jane Fawcett, a resident of Greene County, Ohio, was celebrated, and after a union of a few years she entered the valley of death, and he married for his second wife, Martha Walthall, who was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., in 1816, but came to Ohio in 1830 with her parents and settled in Clinton County where she married in 1849. She still bears the name of her departed husband, and is the mother of three children, two of whom now survive. William F., whose name heads this memoir, was born in Liberty Township, Clinton County, Ohio, February 26, 1852, and raised to the duties of farming, which vocation he still follows. He remained at home until his majority, and was a valuable assistant to his mother. On December 30, 1874, he united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Gertrude H. Hoag, a native of Vermont, born April 10, 1851, but from one year of age she was raised in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bangham are the parents of three children, viz.: Laura A., Thomas L., deceased, and an infant also deceased. W. F. is a nephew to T. E. Bangham, whose sketch appears next. The grandfather Bangham occupies a liberal space in the general history of this township.

T. E. BANGHAM, farmer, P. O. Port William. Among the descendants of the early pioneer settlers of Clinton County we find the name of T. E. Bangham, whose parents Benjamin and Lucy, are recorded on the pages of this history as pioneer representatives. Our subject was born in Liberty Township, Clinton County, Ohio, April 24, 1825. He was reared amid the earlier part of the present century when the county was clothed in the wilds of nature, but as age crept on and time elasped the country as well the child's mind became more developed, but being deprived of all, save meager school privilege, his education was accordingly limited, but by self culture and business experi-

enee he has amassed suffieient to earry him through life. His marriage was eelebrated December 18, 1851, with Harriett Vandervort, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born Deeember 9, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Bangham soon after their marriage settled on their present farm, whieh he had previously purehased, and where he has ever sinee resided. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and eight aeres with good improvements and fine maple orehard of about eight hundred trees, whieh, is annually opened and produees a lucrative ineome. The family are enterprising in their way and ready to assist in time of need. Their ehildren have been eleven in number, of whom eight are now living, viz., Agnes, John, Loren E., Lewis G., Rohert E., Albert, Ada and Clyde.

JOHN BEAL, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a son of Jaeob Beal, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, where he grew to majority, devoting his time mostly to teaming. Early in the present eentury, he eame to Ohio, but soon returned to his native State, remaining until 1817, when he eame to Greene County, Ohio, where his father had previously settled. In 1819, he purchased the farm on whieh John now resides, at $3 per aere. Two years later, he married Margaret MeIntosh, who was born near Cineinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1801. Soon after the marriage, they settled on their farm, in a small log hut, and with brave hearts and willing hands at onee eommeneed to elear away the heavy forest whieh eompletely eovered their land. By having good health and indomitable perseveranee they soon made an opening on whieh to raise a few neeessaries of life. They toiled on together and left many marks as the result of their hard labor until March 28, 1850, when death severed the union and elaimed Jaeob for its own, leaving a widow who still survives at the age of eighty-two years. The issue of this union was eleven ehildren, six of whom are still living. John, the eldest, whose name heads this sketeh, was born on the farm where he now lives November 4, 1823. He was of great assistanee to his father in elearing up the farm, to whieh his time was largely devoted, henee he obtained few sehool privileges. His marriage was eelebrated in 1851 with Sarah J. Cline, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1826. They began housekeeping on his father's farm, where they have ever sinee resided. His entire life has been given to farming, whieh is his ehosen oeeupation. The issue of this union was seven ehildren of whom five are now living. Mrs. Beal is a daughter of Jaeob and Abbie (Wilson) Cline, both natives of Berkeley County, W. Va., and eame to Ohio in 1825.

ALLEN BEAL, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a brother of John Beal, whose biography appears in this township, and was born August 8, 1842, on Anderson's Creek, Liberty Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. Here he matured and enjoyed only the eommon sehool privileges. He married, February 2, 1871, Eliza J. Fisher, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1838. They began housekeeping in Greene County, where they remained until 1873, when they removed to their present loeation. He is by oeeupation a farmer, whieh is his ehosen voeation. He is a man of fair health, dark hair and eyes, and weighs about 180 pounds. To this union have been given four ehildren—Orpha E., Elsie D., Lula D. and Bertie F. Mrs. Beal is a daughter of Lewis and Hannah Fisher, who were both horn in Virginia in 1795, where they grew to maturity and married in 1828. They eame to Ohio in the eventful year 1833, and settled on Todd's Fork, where they lived until 1838, when he purehased 100 aeres of land in the eastern portion of Liberty Township, and where they devoted their time and endured many privations and hardships until 1863, when death released his earthly eares; but Mrs. Fisher still survives, bearing the name of her departed husband. He was a man of strong eonstitution. His jurisdiction and industry gave him rank among the hest of eitizens. Mrs. Fisher was twice married. Her first husband was Henry Smoke, who was a native of Virginia, where he died at the age of forty-two years, and was the father of five ehildren, of whom four are now living. The two ehildren by Mrs. Fisher's last husband are both living.

JOHN R. BORTON, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. To one of the prominent pioneer families of Clinton County this sketeh is dedieated. John R. is a grandson of Josiah and Margaret (Sharp) Borton, hoth natives of New Jersey, where they married. During the war of 1812 they, with several ehildren, eame to Ohio, loeating on tho farm

now owned by W. A. Haines, in Liberty Township. In this vicinity, he purchased several hundred acres of land and was its first white inhabitant, taking many acres from its primeval state to a fair degree of cultivation, which tasks he nobly bore with others, among which was, soon after the war of 1812, the death of his first and pioneer companion. His second marriage occurred prior to 1820, with Hannah Fairfield, a native of New Jersey also. But in a few years she too was called hence, and then he married his third and last companion about 1824, whose name was Sarah Thornburg, who survived at his death about 1840, but shortly before the late rebellion she was called to her final rest. Josiah was the father of fourteen children, twelve by the first and two by the second wife. George Borton, the father of our subject and eldest child of his father's family, was born November 17, 1801, in New Jersey, where he grew to the age of twelve years, but from that age matured in Clinton County, Ohio. He was one of the race of hardy pioneers and adventurous settlers to whose courage and calm endurance must be attributed the after prosperity of the county. At a reasonable age, he married Mary Summers, with whom he was only permitted to live the short space of one year, when she was called hence, but on December 30, 1824, he was united with Mary Miller, who was born February 26, 1796, and died April 3, 1868, being the mother of five children, four of whom are now living. George took unto himself his third companion, Charity Whicker, who still survives, but his earthly career ended in December, 1881, after having been a long and useful pioneer of Clinton County. Of his children, John R. is the second eldest, and was born January 29, 1828, in Clinton County, Ohio, where he has ever since resided and now owns a good farm of 127 acres, and is well situated in life. He remained at home and gave his father his services until twenty-four years of age. Upon August 19, 1852, he married Eleanor Adams, who was born in Virginia in 1830, but from 1840 has been a resident of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Borton have three children—Levi, Mary J. (wife of Henry W. Gorman) and Susan A.

JOB BORTON, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. History is a plain unvarnished statement of facts. There was many a hero in the war of the late rebellion, of whom little has been said, or to whom history has not done justice. We here inscribe, in the biographical pages of this volume, a sketch of the above gentleman. He is a brother of John R. Borton, and the fourth child of George Borton, and was born January 7, 1831, on the farm where he now resides, in Liberty Township, where he grew to manhood; but, in 1852, he located in Indiana, where he buried his wife in 1855. She was the mother of two children, both deceased. His second wife, Sarah Harris, is a native of Virginia, with whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are now living. In August, 1862, when the war of the late rebellion clouded our country, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, and participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Perryville, Ky., and all through Col. Straight's raid, in which he was severely wounded by one of his own company, the ball taking effect on the upper right side of the head, which now shows its mark by a line of snow-white hair, contrasting strongly with the remainder. After his return from the war, he remained in Indiana until 1876, when he returned to Liberty Township, Clinton County, Ohio, where he owns a farm of sixty-two acres, and is in fair circumstances.

HENRY BORTON, saw-miller, Lumberton, is a brother of John and Job Borton, whose names are found elsewhere. He was born October 10, 1825, in Clinton County, and raised to farm life in his native township, Liberty, where he has ever since resided. He remained at home until September, 1848, when he married Mary Buntain, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1828, but was mostly raised in Clinton County. They are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living. Mr. Borton has, during life, been engaged in farming, but at present owns a saw-mill near Lumberton, which receives a part of his attention.

JAMES F. BOWERS, M. D., physician, Port William, was born at New Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio, April 3, 1841. His parents were Charles C. and Mary S. (Turner) Bowers, of whom a sketch is given in the biographies of Greene Township, this work. They were both natives of New Jersey, but married in Ohio. Our subject

received his rudimentary education in the public schools of New Vienna. He read medicine with Dr. A. T. Johnson, of New Vienna, and attended lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating from this college in 1869. He first located in Michigan, where he remained two years, after which he moved to Now Lexington and remained four years; he then was obliged to go to Colorado on account of his health, and, after two and a half years spent in the rarefied air of that health-giving State, he returned to the East, with greatly benefitted health, and located in Port William, where he has since remained. He was married, in 1868, to Blanche Giles, a daughter of Edward and Susan (Johnson) Giles, of Michigan. By her he has had three children, viz., Katie W., Edward K. and Charles K. In June 3, 1861, Mr. Bowers enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served, with that gallant regiment through all the memorable engagements in which it was engaged. He is one of the very few survivors of that brave and well-known command. He received two wounds while in the service. The first was a flesh wound received at the second battle of Bull Run, and the second a gunshot wound in the right arm, received at Fisher's Hill, where his command was under Sheridan, in his march through the Shenandoah Valley. The Doctor is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and with his wife a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is well spoken of, and stands high in the community in which he dwells.

WILLIAM BROWN, farmer, P. O. Port William, was born October 12, 1839, in Greene County, Ohio, and was raised to farm life near Painterville, acquiring a common education only. On October 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Xenia, but soon after was removed to Columbus, and subsequently to Stone River, Tenn., after which he participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, Chatahoochee River, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and others; then engaged as teamster with Gen. Thomas' train, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, enduring many privations which can only properly be described by those who have passed through them. But on July 18, 1865, he was honorably discharged for his valiant services rendered in days of deepest need to our nation. He returned home with no injuries save rheumatism contracted by exposure. On January 11, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Stinson, and in the year 1875 located on his present farm of forty-four acres, and is reasonably well fixed for a man on the meridian of life. Mrs. Brown was born in Greene County, Ohio, September 4, 1843. Mr. Brown is a member of the I. O. O. F., and willing to assist charitable institutions. He is the son of Joshua and grandson of Richard Brown, the latter being born in Virginia, near the close of the last century, and served as a patriot in the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Pickern, also a native of Virginia. Some time prior to 1812, he settled in Belmont County, Ohio, where Joshua, the father of William, was born. While residing in Belmont County, he buried his wife, and married a distant relative to his first wife, viz., Mary Pickern, with whom he located in Greene County, Ohio, in 1843, and followed farming until his death in 1850, and his widow survived until February, 1870, when she, too, passed away. Five children were the result of each marriage of Richard, Joshua being the eldest, and was born and reared in Belmont County, Ohio; his birth occurred in 1814. He married Margaret Oglesbee, March 29, 1838, a native of Greene County, Ohio, where she died July 12, 1862, and was the mother of seven children, five of whom are now living. Joshua married for his second companion, Mary J. Stinson, January 28, 1864, by whom he has had five children. In the year 1874, he located in Clinton County, where he is a large land-owner.

JOHN L. CARLISLE, farmer, P. O. Port William, was born in the year 1830, at Steubenville, Ohio, where his boyhood days were spent; but during his minority his father settled in Greene County, Ohio, where he (the father) subsequently died, leaving John L. depending on his own resources. Having devoted his boyhood days in acquiring a fair education, he, at the age of sixteen, entered the store of H. K. Pierson, of Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio. On September 4, 1855, he united in marriage with Sallie Earley, and one year later settled on the farm where he now lives.

During the war of the late rebellion, he participated in the Morgan raid about one week. Since he located where we now find him, he has been engaged in farming, which is his chosen occupation. Mrs. Carlisle is a sister of John T. Earley, whose biography appears in this work. She was born in June, 1836, on the farm where they now live. She and husband are parents of the following children, viz.: Daniel W., Emily M., John L., David C. (deceased), Buddell (deceased) and Bryan B.

DAVID F. CONKLIN, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. To another of the well-to-do citizens of Liberty Township we are pleased to allot a space in this volume. The name is of Holland extraction, as the paternal great-grandfather came from there some time in the last century, and is supposed to have settled in York State, where the grandfather of David F. was born, his name being Carpenter Conklin. He spent his entire life in his native State, and died about 1842, having previously buried his wife, who is supposed to have been of French extraction. Of their thirteen children, five are now living, of whom Thomas B., the father of David F., is the second youngest, and was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., January 22, 1809. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the trade of wagon-making, which has been his live-long occupation. In 1834, he came to Ohio, located at Lumberton, Clinton County, and succeeded Samuel Woolman in wagon-making, which he followed until a few years since, and now lives retired in the village of Lumberton. In the year 1836, he married Elizabeth Faulkner, who was born April 2, 1815, in Greene County, Ohio. The issue of this union was eight children, of whom three died in early life and five are yet living, viz.: Hiram, David F., Lucinda, Mary L. and Eliza A. David F., whose name heads this article, was born May 27, 1839, in Clinton County, and remained at home until his majority; but in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles, of which we mention Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Resaca, remaining in service for three years, when he was honorably discharged September 17, 1864, and returned home. He again voluntarily offered his service, but was rejected on account of injuries received in former services. In October of the following fall, he married Mary J. Savill, who was born May 12, 1843, in Greene County, Ohio. To this union have been given four children, viz.: Elton S., Joseph B., Willis G. and Eva P. He is now on the meridian of life, and is well situated in the east edge of Lumberton, and was honorably elected Township Trustee in the spring of 1882 by the party of his choice—Republican.

JAMES CROPPER, retired manufacturer, Port William, is a son of Edmond and Ann (Hoyle) Cropper, who were both natives of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. He was born February 22, 1798, and she in 1795. They were married in the year 1820, and he devoted his time to brick-laying. In the summer of 1847, they, with seven children, started for the United States, but unfortunately one died on the Atlantic, and six reached the American shore, having left one in a watery grave. They located at Lawrence, Mass., where he engaged in manufacturing woolen goods. Excepting two years, this claimed his attention until 1877, when he retired from business, and now resides in Mount Vernon, Mass., at the ripe old age of fourscore and four years. His wife died in 1879 at the age of eighty-four years, and was the mother of twenty children, of whom James is the second, and was born in the same town as his parents, February 6, 1822. His boyhood days were mostly devoted in the woolen mills, hence he had but few educational privileges. June 26, 1844, he landed in Boston. He soon after commenced work in the woolen mill in Andover, where he labored until 1847, in which year he married Ann E. Howarth, a native of Massachusetts, but of English parentage. Soon after the marriage they located in Richmond, Va.; remaining only two years, he removed to Lawrence, Mass., and three years later returned to Andover, all the while engaged in woolen mills. On the 11th of April, 1856, he located at Port William, Clinton County, Ohio, and formed partnership with Joseph Noon in the Woolen mill. This partnership continued in Port William, until 1873, excepting two years in New Vienna. From 1874 to 1877, they engaged in the grist mill at Port William, since which he has been variously engaged. He is the present incumbent in the office of Township Treasurer, and has held it several previous

terms. In name and principle, he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Cropper are both members of the Baptist Church. They are the parents of four children, of whom three survive and two are members of the church of their parents.

SOLOMON EARLEY, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a native of Jefferson Township, Adams County, Ohio, born October 29, 1801, and is a son of William and Eva (Thomas) Earley. He was a native of Ireland, from whence he came at an early age, and she a native of Pennsylvania. Their marriage occurred in Kentucky about 1782, and they came to Adams County, in 1799, where they lived and died at advanced ages. During the first few years in Ohio he experienced many difficulties with the red men, who have long since passed into the far West, and with the wild animals that then roamed the forests of Ohio, where in the latter part of the nineteenth century are annually seen fine fields of golden grain. He endured many privations that only those who passed through can describe. He and wife assisted in elevating the cause of Christianity, and both died in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which they had for years been consistent members. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom only three now survive, viz.: Rachel Cruisenburg, Mary West, and Solomon, whose name heads this sketch. He grew to manhood in his native county and nobly assisted his father in opening up his farm, to which he applied himself very closely in its cultivation. His privileges for an education were nominal, but with all that he has managed business through life to a good advantage, and is a close financier. In the winter of 1822 and 1823, he and his brother Daniel, cut in Adams County, and delivered 600 cords of wood on the Ohio River, at 66⅔ cents per cord. They came to Clinton County the following spring and purchased respectively 250 acres of land, mostly with the money thus earned. Solomon soon had a rude log hut in which to shelter, and where he lived for twenty years, when he removed into his present substantial brick residence. His farm was all in the woods, where now are broad and open fields of fine productive land—the mark of the pioneer's hand and ax. During life he was blessed with good health, and pressed onward with a brave heart and willing hands, and now he can look with honor and pride on the days gone by. His strength and endurance were more than that of an ordinary man, having a wonderful constitution and lungs. When in prime of life he considered a day's work to cut and pile five cords of wood, and other work in proportion. In the early days of the county he, and nearly all other settlers, made their own shoes, raised flax and wool, spun, wove, and made their own clothing, of which the present generation knows but little. He has always been a law-abiding citizen, tending strictly to his own business, by which he has accumulated a fair compensation; has liberally divided with his children, and still owns about 200 acres of good land. His first marriage was celebrated in 1820, with Rebecca Caseldine, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Clinton County, Ohio, in the year 1868. She was the mother of seven children, of whom five now survive, and are all well situated in life. His second marriage occurred in 1869, with Rhoda Matthews, who was born and raised in this State. They are both followers of the Christian religion, and are liberal contributors to all causes elevating mankind.

JOHN T. EARLEY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington. This sketch is devoted to the honor of a worthy pioneer, Daniel Earley, who was born in Kentucky January 10, 1798, but one year later his parents located in Adams County, Ohio, where he matured and married Rachel Caseldine in 1823, in which year he, in partnership with his brother Solomon, cut and delivered on the Ohio River 600 cords of wood for $400, with which they purchased respectively 250 acres of land in Clinton County the same year; where Daniel and wife soon settled with all the wilds of nature surrounding them, having cleared the spot on which to build their cabin, it serving for their residence until 1840, when a large brick residence was constructed and occupied. With zeal and energy, coupled with good health and a strong constitution, he at once began to fell the trees and open out a farm, which to-day shows indelible marks of his hands. He was a man of more than ordinary size, with strong and vigorous mind, though uncultivated in an educational sense, but managed business through life to a good success. He was

always ready to discharge any duties that devolved upon him, though not a member of any church. He was a contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the good of humanity and the improvement of the country. During life, he became a large landowner, but liberally divided with his children, who were four in number, but three only now survive. He avoided all public notoriety and was contented with the common routine of farmer's life. He died a worthy citizen of Liberty Township, Clinton County, October 20, 1876, and his wife January 27, 1881, at the age of seventy-four years four months and eleven days. J. T., whose name heads this memoir, was born in Liberty Township, Clinton County, June 28, 1824, where he has ever since resided. In minority, he was a noble assistant of his father, attending strictly to clearing land and the farm duties. Owing to his limited school privileges, his edueation is meager. He remained at home until 1848, but two years prior married Agnes Shinn, who was born in Virginia in 1822, where she matured, but came to Ohio in 1840. The issue of this union were fourteen children, of whom nine are now living.

GEORGE W. EARLEY, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a son of Anthony Earley, who was a son of William Earley, who is mentioned in Solomon Earley's biography. Anthony was born near Maysville, Ky., in the year 1795 ; four years later, his parents settled in Adams County, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and assisted in clearing up his father's farm. During the war of 1812, George, the brother of Anthony, after whom our subject was named, was in Gen. Hull's surrender, where he was stabbed, from the effects of which he died. In 1817, Anthony was united in marriage with Catharine McIltree, remaining in Adams County until 1824, when he came to Clinton County, where he purchased land and settled three miles east of Port William. He was one of these determined pioneers, possessed with good health, and he soon made an opening in the forest, and the result of their labor should to-day stand as a monument to their lives. From 1834 to 1844, he was a non-resident of the county, but at the latter date returned from Putnam County, and took up his residence in Clinton County, where he died September 29, 1852 ; the widow still survives at the age of fourscore years and over. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are now living. George W. is the third child, and was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 28, 1822, but from two years of age grew to manhood in Clinton and Putnam Counties, returning to the former in 1844, where he married Serelda Vannimmum in 1850. In 1855, they settled in her native county (Greene), where she was born in 1830, but returned to Clinton County in 1865, where they have ever since resided. He devotes his time strictly to farming, through which he has amassed a fair compensation entirely by his own efforts, and is now well situated in life. Mr. and Mrs. Earley are the parents of ten children, of whom nine are now living.

G. T. EWBANK, physician, Port William, is of English extraction, and was born in Dearborn County, Ind., May 5, 1840, where he grew to maturity and acquired his primary education. He began the study of his chosen profession in the year 1857, with the late Dr. J. M. Flood, under whose able direction he made very satisfactory progress. In 1864, when the last call for three-year troops was given, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteers, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis February 23 of the same year. He served as a private until the close of the war, partieipating in many of the hard-fought battles—Old River, Lake of Arkansas, Tupelo, Miss., Hurricane Creek, Nashville, Tenn., and Fort Blakely and others. At one time he marched 780 miles in fifty consecutive days. He returned in September, 1865, having received no serious injuries, and soon after entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1869. Prior to this, he located in Port William, and commenced the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. His practice has been of a very successful nature, and he has handled some very critical cases of tetanus and other diseases of equal severity with efficiency and satisfaction. His nuptials were celebrated with Cornelia E. Flood July, 1860, who was born in Shelby County, Ohio, July, 1841. To this union have been given three children—Mary C., born January 15, 1862, and died August 16, 1871 ; Merton, born July 18, 1863, now a student in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; and Ralph,

born January 1, 1878, and died March 26, 1881. Mrs. Ewbank is a daughter of Dr. J. M. Flood, who was for many years a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and while thus engaged he filled many places of more than ordinary importance. He also devoted twenty-three years to the practice of medicine. He was one of the early workers of the underground railway. His death occurred at Catawba, Clark Co., Ohio, July 21, 1881, at the age of threescore years and seven months.

W. H. FISHER, farmer, P. O. Port William. He is a son of Asa and Frances (Williams) Fisher, who were both natives of Virginia, where Asa died in 1846, but the widow still survives at the age of seventy-two, a resident of Clinton County, Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six grew to maturity and still survive. W. H., whose name heads this memoir, was born in Virginia July 21, 1841. He was reared in his native State, and devoted his time to the duties of a farmer's son. His limited education was acquired in subscription schools, through his own exertions and the assistance of his widowed mother. In 1863, he became a resident of Ohio, and in 1875 located where we now find him, a Liberty Township farmer, well situated in life, and willing to encourage public improvements. On January 27, 1875, he married Mary M., sister of Daniel Henry, whose biography appears in this volume. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 29, 1843. The issue of this union is two daughters and one son.

DANIEL HENRY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington. He is a son of John Henry, who is mentioned in Joshua Henry's sketch. Daniel was born October 7, 1836, in Warren County, Ohio, where he was raised to farm life. His father became crippled when Daniel was but a lad, which increased his duties as an obedient son and the eldest of the family. He remained at home until his majority, when he engaged in carpentering; this he followed three years, when, on November 22, 1860, he married Lydia Hoskins, born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 24, 1838. Soon after this union, they settled in Wilson Township, and up to 1875 were variously located, when they came to their present home, which consists of seventy-two and one-half acres of land, which receives his daily labor and attention. He is one of the liberal and well-to-do citizens of the township, willing to assist in furthering all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the country. The children of this union are J. H. and Clara E. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are both members of the Christian Church.

JOSHUA HENRY, farmer, P. O. Wilmington. Among the descendants of the pioneers of Clinton County, we find the name of the above, who is a son of John Henry (deceased), and was born in Union Township, Clinton County, August, 1855. His minor years were devoted to tilling the soil of his father's farm in the summer months, and his winter months to school. His nuptials were celebrated in June, 1878, with Lina Carns, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1858. During single life, Joshua had become the owner of a farm, whereon they settled and remained a short time, when he purchased and located on his present farm in Liberty Township of 107 acres, where he is well situated in life, which is largely due to his own legitimate and untiring efforts. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have one child—Ira Allen. Mrs. Henry died in the year 1882.

ISAAC HIATT, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. The Hiatt family were among the worthy pioneers, who are of English extraction, and to whom we are pleased to allot a space in the columns of the Clinton County history. Isaac is a son of Hezekiah Hiatt, who was born in Guilford County, N. C., March 22, 1786. When he was but a child of four years, his father, Solomon, died, leaving him fatherless, and many responsibilities resting upon his widowed mother, who bore the task well and reared Hezekiah with honor and respect to both. In the year 1809, he emigrated West, locating in the present limits of Clinton County, Union Township, where he purchased fifty acres of land, to which he added during life until he became one of the prominent land-owners of the county. Soon after his settlement, the war of 1812 naturally threw in his way many difficulties and unpleasantness, and near the close of that struggle he was drafted, but never entered upon service. He was one of the hardy pioneers and adventurous settlers, to whose courage and calm endurance must be

attributed the after prosperity of the county. The marks of those early settlers and finely developed country should be regarded by after generations as monuments to their lives. He married, in the year the county was organized, 1810, Ann Perkins, who was born in the same State, county, and the same year as he. She came to Ohio in 1806, and first settled near Waynesville, but at the date of her marriage lived in the present limits of Union Township, Clinton County, where her father and step-mother both died, her mother having died in her native State. Hezekiah and wife trod the path of united life for over three score years, when her death in June, 1872, severed them; but two weeks later he, too, entered his final rest. After having been long and useful members of the church of their choice, "the Friends," they spent a long and an eventful life in this county, such as is worthy of the imitation and admiration of future posterity. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom grew to majority, and seven are now living, Isaac being the second eldest, and was born January 4, 1813, in Clinton County, where he has ever resided, and is one of its oldest native-born citizens. He was reared amid log huts and unbroken forests, which have been replaced by fine dwellings and outstretched productive fields. He received an education as times afforded, and has by energy and self-appliances acquired sufficient knowledge to carry him successfully through life, and is now one of the leading landholders of his township. He is nicely located in Lumberton, with all the surroundings that constitute a comfortable home. Though time has wrinkled his brow and silvered his hair, he has withstood the storm of many a day, and for many years a member of the church of his father. His marriage was celebrated September 5, 1844, with Phebe Oglesbee, with whom he has had seven children; five are now living. Mrs. Hiatt was born January 18, 1823, and is a daughter of John and Sarah Oglesbee, who were among the early pioneers of the county.

A. C. HIATT, miller, Lumberton. To another of the native-born and worthy pioneers this sketch is consecrated. A. C. Hiatt is the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom seven are now living, and a brother of Isaac, whose biography appears in this volume; was born June 28, 1827, in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, where he was raised to farm life and obtained a common school education, but by energy and industry he became self-educated, and is well fitted for his business. During life, he has been principally engaged in farming, but in 1870 he engaged in his present vocation, and is now the senior member of the firm of Hiatt & Wall, proprietors of the Lumberton Grist Mill, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. Mr. Hiatt's political affiliations are with the Republican party, who have entrusted to his honor and ability the office of Justice of Peace three terms. In the year 1849, he married Louisa Babb, a native of Clinton County, and one year his junior. The issue of this union is six children, four of which are now living, viz., Robert R., William R., Hattie E. and Zenna. Mrs. Hiatt is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Babb, who came from Virgina in 1811, and settled in Union Township, where they endured some of the pioneer privations, and where both died at medium ages.

ALLEN HIATT, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. The progress, growth, development and present prosperity of Clinton County are unquestionably due to the enterprise, energy and foresight of her pioneers, and few of this class are more kindly remembered in Union and Liberty Township than the Hiatt family, whose genealogy and history largely appear in the above sketch of Isaac Hiatt. Allen Hiatt was born December 15, 1814, in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he spent his early life, and in fact giving his father the benefit of his time until twenty-seven years of age, when he entered upon the duty of life for himself. He settled on his present farm of 250 acres, in 1855, and now owns two other good farms in the county. He is well situated in life, and possesses all that is essential to a neat, comfortable and desirable home. He is a practical and successful farmer, believing in doing all things well, and is surrounded by a fair selection of stock and farm implements. His interest in the welfare of all public improvements has well spoken for itself, during his life in Clinton County. He remained in single state of life until October 12, 1854, when he united in marriage with Mrs. Susan B. (Folger) Johnston, who was born August 25, 1823, in Cincinnati,

Ohio, the then embryotic city and present metropolis of the Central States. To this union have been given four children, all now living. To Mrs. Hiatt and her first husband, James M. Johnston, were given three children, who were raised by her and Mr. Hiatt in Clinton County. One of her sons, Albert Johnston, in 1861 responded to the President's call for troops and enlisted to defend our country, for which he fought until life was extinct. On December 31, 1861, while engaged in the battle of Stone River, he was reported wounded, but was never discovered. Mrs. Hiatt is a daughter of John W. and Emma (Swain) Folger, who were both natives of Nantucket Island, and were distantly related to the maternal ancestry of Benjamin Franklin. John W. and Emma came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in an early day, where they matured and married, and he for many years followed New Orleans trading, but about the middle of the present century he buried his wife and married his second companion, who with him subsequently removed to Hennepin, Ill., where he died, and the widow still survives at the age of fourscore years.

G. M. HINEY, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a son of Henry Hiney, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., January 10, 1788, where he grew to maturity and learned the milling trade, which he followed while in his native State. In 1820, he came to Ohio, spent one winter at Xenia mostly in sporting; thence was employed in a distillery until 1822, in which year he married and purchased 100 acres of land, now owned by G. M. Here he and wife located where all the wilds of nature abounded, and took it to a fair state of cultivation and added fifty acres more. His stature was rather small, only five feet high, black hair and eyes, and weighed 130 pounds, and possessed indomitable perseverance. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which faith he died September, 1870. Seven years later, his wife, too, passed away in the same faith. Their children were eight in number, of whom three still survive; G. M. being the middle one now living, and was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1829. Here he grew to maturity and nobly assisted his father in opening out the farm. In his boyhood days the school privileges were limited, hence he obtained a very meager education. His entire life has been devoted to tilling the soil on the farm where he was born. He is a man well known in his township, and has held the office of Trustee several terms and is the present incumbent. In the year 1850, he married Maria Miller, who was born in Virginia, 1830. The issue of this union is eight children, of whom three only survive.

J. H. HOBLIT, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a grandson of Michael Hoblit, who was born in Germany, where he grew to majority and married Catharine Veigle. They came to the United States about the time of the war of Independence and located in Pennsylvania, where he devoted his time to the potter's trade through life. He died near the close of the last century. His widow married for her second husband William Cochran, and came to Clinton County, Ohio, where she died about 1820, and he several years previous. Jesse H. is a son of William Hoblit, who was born in Pennsylvania May 19, 1783, where he grew to manhood and nobly assisted his widowed mother. He depended largely upon his own resources, and at an early age went to Lexington, Ky., where he learned the tanner and currier trade. Thence came to Ohio in 1808, and settled in what is now Clinton County, where he was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. Soon after coming to Ohio, he erected a tannery on the farm now owned by George Hayworth, Jr., and opened business. While there engaged, he married Margaret Shields, and continued to conduct his tannery in that building until about 1815, when he located on the farm now owned by our subject in Liberty Township, where he erected a tannery and resumed his business for many years. Success was his fortune and he became a large land-owner, endured many privations and hardships in clearing it up, but was nobly assisted by his industrious and obedient children. To his life is placed the credit of taking up a corner of the first log house erected in the present limits of Wilmington, and serving on the first jury that sat in Clinton County. The case was horse theft, tried in Jesse Hugh's barn in Union Township, and to the prisoner was given a number of lashes. These are notable events in the annals of this history. As a public man he filled many offices of trust, which were honorably filled.

As a Christian and father he was firm and dutiful. He united with the Baptist Church in the year 1800, and was one of the few members that organized the church at Port William, then called Anderson's Fork. In 1809, he was elected Deacon, and in 1820 was one of the first subscribers to the *Journal and Messenger*. His death occurred December 13, 1870, after a long and useful life. Of him it could well be said, "A good man has fallen." His wife Margaret, who was a Christian companion and mother, died March 18, 1867. Their house was often the home of the pioneer ministers. They were the parents of twelve children, whom they raised in industry and virtue, eleven of whom still survive; all save one are members of the church of their parents, and one a minister of the Gospel. This noble family was blessed with health, as death never entered until it claimed Margaret for its own. Jesse H., whose name heads this biography, was born on the farm where he now resides, March 17, 1816; here he grew to majority through the early days of Clinton County, and endured all the privations subject to such a life. His time was devoted to his father's tannery and on the farm. His educational privileges were very much limited, but through industry and determination he acquired sufficient education for teaching, in which occupation he was engaged for nineteen years with but three intervening winters. During this period, September 30, 1841, he married Mary A. Shrack, a sister of W. H. Shrack, whose biography appears in this volume. Jesse H. and wife located on his farm which he had previously purchased, where they remained until 1864, when they removed to the farm where we now find them. Mr. Hoblit by name and principle is a Republican, by which party he has been elected to many township offices, which he has filled with ability and success. They are the parents of two children, viz., James H., who contracted consumption in the late war, from which he died, and Abbie A., now Mrs. J. W. Sanders.

JAMES S. HOBLIT, retired, Port William. He is a brother of Jesse H. Hoblit, whose biography appears elsewhere, and was born on the Haworth farm, in Union Township, Clinton, Ohio, August 28, 1811. He is the eldest son and devoted his minority years in his father's tannery and on the farm; became an efficient tanner and leather finisher, and largely managed his father's farm. In 1832, he married Mary S. Hussey, and settled on his farm, but shortly afterward located in Port William and opened a general retail store, which he successfully conducted nearly thirty years, and while thus engaged, he devoted some time to raising, buying and selling fine cattle. His store was the first of any consequence in the village of Port William. At organization of the First National Bank of Wilmington, he became a stockholder, and has served as one of its directors several years. His political affiliations have ever been with the Whig and Republican parties, which have intrusted to his honor nearly all the offices of his Township, which he honorably and judiciously filled. Since the charter of the Railroad, he has been one of its stockholders. Mrs. Hoblit, was born March 23, 1815, and died May 18, 1873, in the full faith of the Baptist Church, in which she and her husband had been consistent members for many years, and he the greater part of the time, a Deacon of the same.

WILSON HUNNICUTT, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a son of Thomas Hunnicutt, whose name is seen under Thomas E.'s sketch. He was born in Liberty Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, August 18, 1846, and is the eighth child of a family of twelve children. He was reared to farm life, and acquired a common school education, which he improved at Spiceland Academy, Indiana, and Martinsville High School. He remained at home until his majority, when he took personal responsibilities and farmed the home farm until August 3, 1871, at which date he married Miss Mary M., daughter of Elisha Gallemore, one of the pioneers of Wilson Township The same fall of his marriage, he settled on his present farm of 152 acres, which is under good cultivation, he being one of the well-to-do farmers of the township. During the year 1880, he erected his present residence, which, together with his other surroundings, forms a desirable and pleasant home. Mrs. Hunnicutt, is a sister of Thomas E.'s wife, and was born November 8, 1848, in Wilson Township, where she grew to maturity, and received the benefit of the common schools. The children of Wilson and wife, are, viz.: Franklin, Ella N. and an infant.

DAVID HUNNICUTT, farmer, P. O. Port William. The name Hunnicutt is one of special mention in Liberty Township. David, whose name heads this sketch, was born in this township August 15, 1838, and is a brother of Thomas E. and Wilson, whose biographies appear next. From eight years of age he was raised on the "home farm" now occupied by Thomas E. David is the eldest son of the family and has ever devoted his life to farm duties, obtaining what education was accessible in the common schools. He remained at home until his majority, and in May, 1865, he married Martha A. Ross, a native of Illinois, born September 1, 1838, but at an early age her parents removed to Highland County. Ohio. The issue of this union is six children, viz.: Irena, born April 27, 1866; Charles, August 16, 1867; Thomas E., October 3, 1868; Elizabeth, April 12, 1870; Almira, September 5, 1871; Eva, February 26, 1875. Mr. Hunnicutt is one of the well to do farmers of his township, owning 194 acres under a fair state of improvement. He is favorable to all improvements pertaining to the good of the county.

THOMAS E. HUNNICUTT, farmer, P. O. Port William, is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather, Hunnicutt, was a native of Scotland and emigrated to America about the middle of the last century, and located on the James River, Virginia, where he devoted his time to farming and where his earthly career ended. The grandfather, Thomas Hunnicutt, was born, raised, and died in Virginia, and but little is known of him. Thomas Hunnicutt, Jr., the father of our subject, was also born in Prince George County, Va., July 10, 1811, and died in Ohio, April 10, 1876. At the age of sixteen years, he came to Liberty Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, with his mother (who died in Ohio), two brothers and two sisters, one of whom still survives, Mrs. Martha J. Oren. He made advancement and in a few years purchased sixty acres of land in Liberty Township, which he took from the wilds of nature to a good state of cultivation. Prosperity seemed to be with him, and at one time he owned six hundred acres of land, and was one of the prominent citizens of the township, and had bestowed upon him the office of Trustee several terms. His marriage was solemnized October 22, 1835, with Susannah Bailey, who was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, February 9, 1810, and is the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Haworth) Bailey, the former a native of Old Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Clinton County (limits) in 1807, where they endured many privations and hardships. Daniel died July 12, 1844 and Mary July, 1867. Thomas E. Hunnicutt, the subject of this sketch, is one of twelve children, of whom seven survive with the widowed mother. He was born in Liberty Township, May 28, 1848, and was raised to farm life and received a common school education. His attention has ever been given to farming, though recently coupled with breeding fine hogs and buying and selling hogs and sheep. He is at present one of the Township Trustees, is nicely located one and one half miles from Port William, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Liberty Township. His marriage was celebrated September 29, 1874, with Miss Anna E. Gallemore, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 22, 1856. The issue of this marriage are two sons, viz.: Orville B. and Harley D.

CHRISTOPHER HUFFMAN, farmer, P. O. McKay's Station. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is of German extraction and a descendant of a worthy pioneer family of Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. The paternal grandfather Huffman came from Germany about the middle of the last century, and settled in Virginia, where he died and where his son, Daniel, the grandfather of our subject, was born, reared and married. In 1822, he emigrated to Ohio by the aid of a five-horse team, driven by his eldest son, Solomon. Daniel and wife (Rosannah Petterson) subsequently located in Clinton County, Ohio, where he purchased 500 acres of land, at $2.50 per acre, which was all in the wilds of nature; but, considering his ill-health, he accomplished a wonderful amount of labor, though in his earlier life he was of strong mind and limb. He and wife trod the path of life until December, 1846, when her death severed the union, and he, too, followed in 1848. Their children were six in number, of whom Solomon is the eldest, and was born in Hardy (now Grant) County, W. Va., February 24, 1801, where he attained his manhood, but, as above stated, in

1822 drove his father's five-horse team to Ohio; since which time he has been a resident of the county, and watched its progress, growth and development for over three-score years, and was one of the instruments in developing the present favorable condition of the county. In 1828, he returned to his native State, and married Christina Armstrong, who was born in Virginia February 25, 1805. Immediately after the consummation, they, on horseback, started for Ohio, where his father gave him a farm in Chester Township, Clinton County. Here he endured many privations and hardships, taking his land from its primeval to a fair state of cultivation and improvement. He still survives, at the age of fourscore years, and possesses good health and appetite. He buried his first wife May, 1832, but January 19, 1837, married Amie (Kelsey) Luea, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born February 26, 1803, and died February 26, 1878. Solomon and first wife had born to them two children, viz.: Christina A., who died March 24, 1854, and our subject Christopher, who was born August 27, 1829, and is the only surviving child of his father's family. He was raised in Chester, his native township, and gave his father his labor until his majority, when he married, February 2, 1851, Harriet A. Middleton, who was born, October 29, 1832, in Greene County, Ohio. They lived in Chester Township until 1867, when they came to Liberty, where he now owns a fine farm of 186 acres and the same amount in his native township, and other land in the county. He is one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers, willing to encourage all local enterprises and public improvements. He has never had any political aspirations, but has been contented with the quiet routine of a farmer's life. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are nicely located, with all that constitutes a neat and comfortable home, and are the parents of three children, viz.: Amy C., wife of B. F. Wall; James M.; and Angeline A., now Mrs. R. R. Hiatt. Mrs. Huffman is a daughter of James and Angeline Middleton, who were pioneers of Greene County, Ohio, where the mother died November 19, 1868. The father still survives, at the age of seventy-nine years.

JAMES M. JOHNSON (deceased) was born in Virginia October 14, 1812, and was one of two children whose parents, Micajah and Margaret (Parson) Johnson, brought them from Virginia on horseback in 1815. He was raised principally in and about Port William, Liberty Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. His early life was devoted to milling, carpentering and farming. When nineteen years of age, he became the subject of Divine grace, and soon united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He loved the church of his choice for its republican principles. For many years, he was a Class Leader at Port William, and for several years a local minister. To many of the annual conferences of Ohio he was a delegate, and served on most of their important committees; was also a number of times a member of the General Conference. His religion controlled his daily walk; he was a man of decision of character, sterling integrity and upright in principle. During his life, he held many offices bestowed upon him by the people, which he impartially and ably filled. In 1865, he was elected Sheriff of his county, and for his promptness and efficiency was acknowledged to have had few superiors. He was a noble worker in all causes having for their effect the good of humanity. His marriage with Polly Johnson was celebrated March 31, 1833. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom still survive. His death occurred October 4, 1881, after a long and useful life, in Clinton County. Polly is a daughter of John Johnson (deceased), (no relation to J. M.), who was born in Virginia 1777, where he matured and married. He was a man of limited means, and labored for his livelihood. This class of people could obtain nothing but oversee the slaves, and that he did not like. For this reason, he came North, and settled in the present limits of Liberty Township, Clinton County, Ohio. Early in the present century (about 1807), he entered the land now owned by Silas Matthews. He, wife and three children settled in the deep, unbroken forest, where nothing but the wilds of nature abounded. Their first winter was spent in what is now commonly called a sugar camp tent, warmed by a large log fire in front. He took his farm to a good state of cultivation by the assistance of his noble family, which consisted of eleven children, of whom four still survive. He was a man of noble character, rugged constitution, and withstood the pioneer privations with great fortitude.

I. M. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Port William. He is a son of John H. Johnson, whose birth occurred in New Jersey five days prior to the celebration of our nation's freedom. He grew to majority in his native State. About the year 1800, he with his parents settled in the present limits of Cincinnati, Ohio. On June 7, 1810, he married Christina Curle, who is supposed to have been a native of Virginia, born October 18, 1791. They settled in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, in the year 1812, and ever after remained a resident of the county, but, about 1830, purchased the farm now owned by our subject. John H. was one of the early pioneers of Clinton County, and endured the hardships as such; he was a patriot in the Indian war of 1812. He was a man of strong and portly frame, robust constitution, and able to bear all the duties that devolved upon him. The marks of those pioneers' hand and ax should to-day be regarded as monuments to their lives. His death occurred August 7, 1853, and his wife, too, followed December 22, 1856. Thus ended the earthly career of two noble pioneers of Clinton, the mother county of Isaiah, one of eleven children, of whom five are now living, and who was born February 28, 1824, in Union Township. He was raised on his father's farm, but subsequently learned carpentering, to which his time has since been largely given, though living almost entirely on a farm. In early life, his school privileges were very much limited. In the year 1857, he married Miss Deborah Ferguson, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1838. They are the parents of six children. The political affiliations of Mr. Johnson have ever been with the Whig and Republican parties, which have intrusted to his honor the office of Township Trustee several terms, which duties he has faithfully and impartially discharged. He is a man of large stature, and has possessed fair health, but time and hard labor have silvered his hair and left their mark upon his frame. His grandfather, Cornelius Johnson, was a patriot in the war which resulted in our free and independent government.

HON. D. S. KING, ex-legislator, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Port William, was born on the farm where he now resides, February 1, 1822. He is a son of John and Ann (Shields) King, who were both natives of Tennessee, John born in Washington County October 4, 1788, and Ann in Greene County October 12, 1793. They both reached majority in their native State, but came to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1819, and were married May 1, 1821. They settled in Liberty Township in an unbroken forest, anticipating many hardships, which they knew were in future for all pioneers; but alas in a few years his earthly career was ended, and his companion deprived of her husband, who was a noble citizen, a kind and grateful father; his death occurred January 7, 1829, leaving wife and five fatherless children. The widow survived till February 20, 1863, when she, too, was called hence. Hon. D. S. was the eldest of the children, and as is seen, he was at an early age thrown largely upon his own resources. As time elapsed and age came on, he was enabled nobly to assist his widowed mother, who was left with ninety-five acres of land, almost entirely in the wilds of nature; this was through their energy and perseverance taken to a high state of cultivation. As is evinced by the foregoing, the school privileges enjoyed by our subject were very meager. He has lived to see the surrounding country grow from a deep and dense forest to a finely improved county. The condition of his well-improved farm is the result of his own wise management, coupled with hard labor; he now owns 325 acres of land well stocked with fine sheep, hogs and Short-Horn cattle. Of the latter he has produced as fine a herd as were ever exhibited in Ohio, some of which were superior show animals. More recently he has turned considerable attention to breeding fast horses, and at present owns a grandson of "Rysdick's Hambletonian," which promises to be of good speed. The political affiliation of Mr. King has ever been with the Whig and Republican parties, who have intrusted to him many offices of trust and honor. In 1850, he was elected Township Assessor, which he filled until 1853, when he was made Justice of the Peace. In this capacity, re-elections followed until 1857, when he resigned to accept the office of Probate Judge. His services were thus devoted until 1863, when he returned to the farm resolved within his own mind never to become a candidate for or accept any office of public trust; but in 1878, at the solicitation of some personal

friends, he consented to become a candidate for Clinton County as Representative, and was honorably elected to the Sixty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1882. While in that distinguished body, he served on three standing committees, viz., Temperance, Pikes and Public Roads, he being a strong advocate of temperance; he during the regular session of the General Assembly presented a local option bill, which bill had been largely petitioned for by the State of Ohio. The assembly took action on it, but was not carried. He then drew a new bill and presented it to the adjourned session the next year, which was also acted upon, but failed to pass. These facts are self-evident of the temperance spirit of Judge King, as he is called. His nuptials were celebrated April 3, 1849, with Nancy E. Smalley, who was born near Clarksville, Clinton County (in the edge of Warren County), December 20, 1825; she is a grand-daughter of William Smalley, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio: he was captured by the Indians near Pittsburgh, Penn., in an early day, but escaped and was re-captured, but finally escaped, came to Fort Washington, and at a later date settled where Nancy E. was born.

JESSE H. KIRK, farmer, grain and stock-dealer, P. O. McKay's Station. This gentleman is a grandson of Ezekiel Kirk, who was born in Wales in 1758, and, at an early day, emigrated to America, and located in Center County, Penn. In 1812, Ezekiel Kirk removed to Clinton County, Ohio, settling in the northeast corner of the township of Chester, where he died about 1824. His children—Ezekiel, Josiah, William, Jonathan, Mahlon, Caleb, Timothy, Sarah, Deborah, Rachel and Hannah—all came with him from Pennsylvania, and located in Chester. Timothy, William, Hannah and Sarah subsequently changed their abiding place to Indiana. Mahlon Kirk, youngest son of Ezekiel, and father of Jesse H., was born in Center County, Penn., October 22, 1802, and was therefore ten years of age when the family removed to Ohio. He was a farmer during his life. He inherited the home farm in Chester Township, upon which he resided until 1850, when he moved upon a farm of 100 acres in Liberty Township, which he had purchased of Jesse Green, in 1848, for $2,000. He had, about 1838, purchased 122 acres in the same township of a man named Thornburg; also, 108 acres in Union Township, formerly owned by Amos Davis, and 112 acres in Chester Township of Jacob Taylor, besides a farm of ninety acres a mile out of Wilmington, on the Xenia Road, now owned by John M. Kirk. He resided on the place he bought of Green, in Liberty Township, until his death, which occurred April 16, 1881. Mahlon Kirk was married, December 1, 1830, at Center Meeting, to Sarah (Stanley) Hines, daughter of Anthony Stanley, and widow of Jesse Hines. To Mahlon and Sarah Kirk were given six children—Nathan, now of Bangor, Marshall Co., Iowa; John M., attorney at law in Wilmington, Ohio; Jesse H., of Liberty Township; Ezekiel W., residing in Union Township, on a farm near Gurneyville; Isaac, now deceased, and Isaiah, owning the old farm in Chester, and residing on an adjoining one formerly owned by his grandfather Kirk. Sarah (Stanley-Hines) Kirk, was born in Guilford County, N. C., May 3, 1807, and came to Clinton County, Ohio, about the year 1813, with her father, Anthony Stanley, who settled in the northwest part of the township of Union, near Gurneyville, on a farm now (1882) owned by Jerry Morris. His children were William, John, Micajah, Sarah, Ruth, Elizabeth, and Rebecca, and with nearly all of them he afterward removed to what is now Iroquois (then Vermillion) county, Illinois. Isaac subsequently went to Oregon, and John to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was one of the first settlers. Micajah was the only Democrat in the family, but was very popular on account of his ability and good qualities, and was several times elected to the Illinois Legislature from Iroquois County. He was also chosen Sheriff of that county, and at a recent date was elected Mayor of Watseka, a strongly Republican city. Sarah Stanley was married according to the ceremony used by the Friends, to Jesse Hines, in Chester Township, in 1826, and by him had one daughter, Hannah, born December 25, 1827, who in 1844 became the wife of Edwin Whinery, of Union Township. Jesse Hines died about three years after his marriage with Miss Stanley. To Edwin Whinery and wife were born three children—Zimri, Albert and Sarah. Mr. Whinery died subsequent to 1850, and his widow was some time later married to

James Morris, of Wayne Township, by whom she had two children, who survive their parents.

JESSE HINES KIRK, son of Mahlon and Sarah, was born July 11, 1836, in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio. His home was always with his father's family, and he removed with them to Liberty in 1850, where, upon the old farm he still resides, his mother making her home with him. Although in his earlier years Mr. Kirk found plenty of work on his father's farm, and has since engaged to some extent in the mercantile field, he never lost sight of the fact that an education was the great desideratum of a successful business man. The rudiments of one he received in the "little old brick schoolhouse" near the residence of T. W. McMillan, in Chester Township, commencing in 1841, and the last school in 1849. Among the teachers were Cheney Pyle, Esther Whinery, Mary Stroud, Nancy Dwiggins, Josephine Quinby, David and Israel Taylor, David McMillan, and Zimri Hodson. In the fall 1849, Mr. Kirk began attending the Oakland Academy, a select school of merit, taught by his cousin, I. S. Morris, now editor of the *Miami Helmet*, published at Piqua, Ohio. Among his teachers there was Charles Oren, who afterward fell at Petersburg, Va., while in command of a company of troops. In the winter of 1851–52, Mr. Kirk taught school in what was known as Quinby's District, near Ogden, and during the two succeeding winters he attended Center Academy, taught by Joseph Moore and R. E. Doan in the order named. During two winters following, he was again engaged in teaching, and in the fall of 1856 he attended Earlham College, near Richmond, Ind., where among his schoolmates were Madison Betts and Milton Taylor, of Clinton County. Mr. Kirk also attended two terms at the normal school in Lebanon in the winter of 1859–60. Since then he has been a member of the Board of Education in Liberty Township for eighteen successive years, commencing in 1863, that being the year in which was formed a new district from part of the old District No. 4, of Liberty, and fractional District No. 2, of Union. At present (1882), he is a member of the local board of District No. 4, of Liberty, with B. F. Wall and Hon. J. N. Oren. In 1864, Mr. Kirk saw four months' service in the field as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, which regiment had some sharp experience in the battle of Monocacy, losing about thirty men killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners. After his return, Mr. Kirk took up the farm work which he had left. In 1878, he became one of the Directors of the Columbus, Washington & Cincinnati Narrow Gauge Railway, holding the position two years and engaging with others in superintending the construction of the road, the credit for the final completion of which is undoubtedly due to him and the assistant directors. This road was changed to a standard gauge in April, 1882, and connects with the Little Miami road four miles north of Waynesville. Mr. Kirk is a Republican in politics, and at the age of forty-six years is still a bachelor, although having by no means the crabbed nature and soured aspect of the ideal bachelor. In fact there are several of the brotherhood in northern Clinton County who with their genial natures are worthy the acquaintance and respect of all, and Mr. Kirk is not less genial than any of the others, while his avoirdupois indicates that he enjoys life well.

W. R. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a son of John Lewis, who was born in Virginia in 1799, and, when eleven years old, came with his parents to Clinton County, and located on Todd's Fork, where the parents died at advanced ages. John grew to manhood in the early days of Clinton County, and had but few school privileges. His nuptials were celebrated in 1830, with Sarah Rannells, who was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where they settled. His death occurred in 1871, being the father of nine children, of whom all are now living, as is the widow also. W. R., whose name heads this article, was born in Union Township, Clinton County, February 18, 1831. He is the eldest of the family, hence became his father's prime assistant in clearing up his farm. He remained at home until his majority, when he began carpentering, which he followed a period of nine years, during which time, in December, 1859, he married Mary Smith. She was born and raised in Wilmington. The issue of this union is three children, two daughters and one son. In the year 1870, he purchased his present farm, on which he has since resided. He is a liberal contributor

to all enterprises, having for their effect the elevation of mankind and the community.

GEORGE W. LINKHART, farmer, P. O. Port William. Among the well-to-do farmers of Liberty Township, we are pleased to yield a space to the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. George W. is a son of Thomas Linkhart, who was born November 11, 1802, in Frederick County, Va., and was the eldest of his father's family. Thomas was raised to manhood in his native county, where he acquired a limited education. His marriage occurred April 19, 1822, with Ellen Fisher, also a native of Virginia, and two years his senior. They came to Ohio in 1824, and settled in Union Township, Clinton County; during life he was variously located, and a part of the time in Greene County, but mostly and lastly in this county, owning at his death, in Liberty Township, 200 acres of land. His death occurred November 13, 1874, and his widow survived until October 18, 1878, when she, too, passed away. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom five only survive, and our subject is the youngest. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 5, 1843, but from the age of three years he has been a resident of Clinton County. He acquired a common school education in winter months, and devoted his summers to farming, which has been his chosen occupation, and now owns a good farm of 212 acres under good cultivation and well improved. He was united in marriage with Mary C. Anderson November 1, 1874; she was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 25, 1841. The issue of this union is two children, viz., Katie and Charlie. Mrs. Linkhart was the widow of James Linkhart, with whom she had six children, viz., Albert E., Louisa L., Laura E., Frank S., Emma B. and Annie D. James Linkhart was born in Clinton County December 22, 1830, and died May 16, 1872, having been almost a lifelong resident and farmer of his native county.

WILLIAM F. McKAY, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. Among the pioneer families of Clinton County, we find the McKay's should not be omitted, hence, we here, for the benefit of the family and completion of the work, place upon record the following: Moses McKay, the grandfather of W. F., was born in Virginia about the time of our country's independence. He grew to manhood and married in his native State, where he remained until about 1818, when he, wife and eleven children came to Ohio, leaving one son in Virginia. They settled in Warren County, where he became a land-owner, and remained until his death, about seven years after locating; his wife died near the same time. Their privations in the West were of short duration, but required wonderful endurance. George, the third of Moses' children and the father of W. F., was born in Virginia in 1800, but from eighteen years of age grew to manhood in Ohio. He was married, soon after his majority, with Mary M. Furguson, who was a native of Virginia, and in youth rode on horseback to Ohio. This union settled in Chester Township, Clinton County, where he, with little or no means but a fortune of integrity and industry, amassed a fair competency and was the owner of broad acres. He and wife were among the pioneer laborers, and to-day, several hundred acres, which was unclothed from its deep foliage, mark the honorable result of their hands, worthy of the imitation and admiration of after generations. After having been a resident until 1850, he slept the sleep of death, and the widow survived until 1878. Their children were ten in number; all grew to majority, and eight are now living, of whom William T. is the sixth one, and was born January 12, 1833, in Chester Township, where he matured, and in 1856, married Elizabeth Peterson, and in the following year located in Liberty Township, where he now lives and owns 350 acres of land, which is well improved and under good cultivation. These together constitute a comfortable and desirable home. Considerable of the tillable land on his farm has been made thus by his own hands, he being one of the live, practical farmers, and reaps good harvests. He is a public spirited man, willing to encourage all public improvements. The children of W. F. and wife are six in number, viz., Azel P., Jacob B., George E., Ulysses G., Arthur F. and Beatrice A. Mrs. McKay is a daughter of Jacob P. and Mary A. (Boblet) Peterson, who were pioneers of Greene County, Ohio. She was born in the last named county in 1835, and grew to maturity in the same county and married.

ALFRED McKAY, farmer, P. O. McKay's Station. The gentleman whose

name heads this sketch is one of the well-to-do farmers, and a descendant of a worthy pioneer family, mentioned in William F. McKay's sketch. Alfred was born June 29, 1835, in Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he devoted his summer months to the farm and winter months to school, whereby he acquired a fair education, but business transactions and public cares have since greatly improved the foundational ideas. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age, except what time he devoted to teaching school, during which time he studied surveying, and which profession he largely followed during the meridian of life, but has withdrawn from it within the past few years. He settled on his present farm in February, 1862, where he has ever since resided, and is one of the leading land-owners of his township. His conduct and jurisdiction has given him rank among the leading citizens of the county, and, in 1876, was elected as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, which term expired in 1879. In the fall of 1875, the Narrow Gage Railroad, known as the Waynesville, Port William & Jeffersonville division, was agitated, in which he was one of the ruling spirits and a charter member. For two years, he was honored with the second highest office (Vice President) of the road, and during its entire existence under that name one of its directors, but has held no official position since Mareh, 1881, when the road changed hands. He now devotes his time to the farm, dealing in and raising cattle, hogs and sheep, which is an evidence of his enterprising spirit. He is finely located a half mile south of McKay's Station, and is willing to aid and encourage all public improvements, having for their effect the good of the community. His marriage was celebrated November 7, 1861, with Miss Sarah L., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Miars. She was born October 12, 1841, and raised in Union Township, Clinton County. The issue of this union is two children, one daughter and one son, viz., Estella and Ray.

TILGHMAN McKAY, farmer, P. O. McKay's Station. To another of the well-to-do farmers and stock-raisers of Liberty Township this sketch is dedicated. He is a brother of Alfred McKay, whose name appears in the biographieal pages of this volume. He was born November 7, 1830, in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio, where his early life was devoted to the interest of his father. He received the rudiments of an education in the public schools, but, in 1853, married Sarah Medsker, a native of Highland County, Ohio, born June 7, 1830. Her early childhood was spent in her native county, but she matured in Greene County, Ohio, where her nuptials were celebrated. Soon after this marriage, they settled on their present farm, where they have ever since resided, and have had born to them eight children; the second, Oliver E., died March 25, 1864, and seven daughters now survive. Mr. McKay is the owner of 240 acres of land, and has taken considerable of it from its primeval state to a fair degree of cultivation and improvement, which, under his practieal supervision, produces fair annual yields. He has his farm furnished with a fair quality of stock, and many of the latest improvements, whieh are both ornamental and useful. These are marks of his enterprising tastes. He is one of Liberty Township's genial, social and affable farmers, willing to encourage all that tends to elevate the community in whieh he lives. His knowledge and correct views gave him rank among the citizens of the township, by whom he was elected Trustee several times during life.

JOSEPH NOON, grain-dealer, Port William, is a son of John and Jane (Throsby) Noon, who were both natives of England, where they lived and died. John devoted his time to the woolen factory. Joseph Noon, whose name heads this artiele, was born in Leicester City, England, in 1826. His educational privileges were limited, but through his own exertions he procured a fair knowledge of the primary branches while in his native country. When sixteen years of age, he emigrated to America, landed in New York, but soon after engaged in a woolen-mill in New England. In 1856, he came to Port William, Clinton Co., Ohio, whero he has since principally resided. Here he engaged in the woolen mills in partnership with James Cropper, whose biography appears in this volume. Here they conducted tho business until 1872, when they purchased tho Port William Grist Mill, and conducted it five years, since whieh the attention of Mr. Noon has been turned to buying and shipping grain. His political

affiliations have ever been with the Republican party, who, in 1861, elected him Township Assessor, in which capacity he served three successive years. Since 1864, he has held the office of Township Clerk seven years; as Justice, he has filled the office for the period of nine years, and is the present incumbent. He has been twice married; his first nuptials were celebrated in Lawrence, Mass., on October 5, 1854, to Miss Eliza J. Heath, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born July 22, 1834, in New Hampshire, and died in Port William, Ohio, April 28, 1876. She was the mother of four children, of whom one, Clara L., survives, and is now engaged in teaching. Mr. Noon married for his second wife Emma Athey, March 22, 1879; she is a daughter of Robert and Ann Athey, who were early settlers in Warren County, Ohio. Robert died April 22, 1865, and Ann March 15, 1879. Of their nine children, five survive.

JOSHUA OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. There was many a heroic pioneer in the settlement of Clinton County of whom little has yet been said, but to whom this local history is meant to do justice, in relating the progress, growth, development and present prosperity of the county, largely due to their energy, foresight and calm endurance. Among this class of people we are pleased to consecrate a space in this volume to the name Oglesbee, which seems to be of Scotch extraction, but as to the time of becoming known in America is not definite. The paternal grandfather, with one or more married children and a family by the name of Stump, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in the year 1817. The grandfather, Isaiah Oglesbee, settled in Clinton County one and a half miles east of Lumberton, where he and wife both entered their final rest, the former about 1840, and the latter three years later. Both were members of the Friends' Church. They endured many privations during the short period they resided in this county. The parents of our subject were John and Sarah (Stump) Oglesbee, both natives of Virginia, where they matured and married. They were joined together September 4, 1809, and to the date of coming to Ohio had born to them three children. They settled in Greene County, Ohio, but subsequently in Clinton County, purchasing 200 acres of land, where W. F. Oglesbee now resides, which was clothed with nature's own production. By energy, perseverance and wonderful endurance, they grew from small beginnings to be among the leading land-owners as well as worthy citizens of the county, which was accomplished in the short space of about twenty years, as the death messenger called him hence on July 12, 1840. But the widow survived, bearing the name of her departed husband until February 5, 1873, when she, too, was called hence. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Their children were eight in number, and Joshua, whose name heads this memoir, was born July 29, 1825, in Liberty Township, where he has always resided. He received the rudiments of an education in the common school. Remained at home and gave his widowed mother his time until his majority when he entered the arena of life for himself, and on March 11, 1855, was married to Mary M. McKay, sister of W. F., whose biography appears in this township. She was born September 27, 1837, in Chester Township, Clinton County. To this union have been given three children—Sally M., Alonzo and Horace. Soon after the above marriage they settled on their present farm, which consists of 356 acres, which is under cultivation and improvement. This farm receives his entire time, believing that a successful farmer can consume all the time profitably at home, hence we see he has no political aspirations and is contented with the common routine of a farmer's life. The maternal grandparents of Joshua were Daniel and Mary Stump, also natives of Virginia, where they married, but came to Ohio the same time as the Oglesbees. They settled near Harveysburg, where they both died at advanced ages.

WILLIAM F. OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. McKay's Station. He is a brother of Joshua, whose biography appears above. William F., is one of the native-born citizens and was born July 22, 1832, on the farm where he now resides, having spent a half a century on his birthplace, watching the rise and progress of his mother home for fifty years, during which many changes have taken place, but he can still look back with a realizing thought as to the surroundings when in childhood days and see the land clothed with dense forests where now are seen valuable and productive fields. He gave his widowed mother his time until November 5, 1857, when he married Mary J. Miars,

after which he entered upon personal responsibilities and cared for his mother until her death. He took charge of the home farm, which he now owns and is well situated in life. Among the well-to-do farmers he may readily be classed, and as willing to encourage local enterprise which perpetuate the names and deeds of our worthy pioneers. The children of this marriage are three in number, viz.: Luella B., wife of Orville E. Peterson; Granville M., and Emma H. Mrs. Oglesbee is a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Miars, who were among the pioneers of Clinton County, where they came in an early day and where both died, he at about seventy-five, and she seventy years of age.

MANLEY OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. Lumberton. Among the pioneer list of Clinton County we find the name of Manley Oglesbee, who is a son of John Oglesbee, mentioned in Joshua's sketch. Manley was born in Frederick County, Va., June 5, 1815, but in the fall of 1817 his parents settled in Greene County, Ohio, and in 1820 in Clinton County as above given. Since the last date mentioned, he has been a resident of Clinton County, watching its rise and progress for over threescore years, and now owns in Clinton, one among the leading counties in the State, over three hundred acres of land, which is the result of his own and his forefathers' unswerving energy amid environing difficulties. He has passed quietly through life and desires no notoriety; hence is contended with the tasks of a common farm life. He remained at home until April 10, 1845, when he married Phenia, youngest daughter of Hezekiah Hiatt, mentioned in Isaac Hiatt's biography in this volume—Liberty Township. She was born April 13, 1825, in Union Township, Clinton County. Before this marriage, Manley had erected a house on his present farm, a part of which is to-day standing and forms a part of his present dwelling. His residence was surrounded with the wilds of nature, but with strong hands and willing heart he has from time to time taken it to a fair degree of improvement and cultivation. He and wife are the parents of thirteen children, of whom two died in early life, and eleven are now living to read the record and pioneer hardships of their ancestors.

HIRAM OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O., Port William, is a son of Eli Oglesbee, who was born in Virginia October 5, 1806, and died in Clinton County, February 28, 1870. He came to Ohio when about eleven years old, with his father, Isaiah Oglesbee, mentioned in Joshua Oglesbee's sketch. Eli grew to manhood in Liberty Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, and acquired a limited education in the pioneer days. He endured many privations that can only be told by those who passed through them, in clearing away the dense forest. He married Rebecca Mann, a native of Ohio, born in 1807, and died in 1831, with whom he had one child, Lydia, now Mrs. William Cornell, of Dayton, Ohio. Eli married for his second companion, Lucinda Fawcett, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born July 4, 1810, and died in Clinton County, Ohio, September 14, 1877. She was the mother of three children, viz: Our subject, Rebecca (wife of A. J. Van Pelt), and Woodson. Eli, through his energy and wonderful endurance, acquired a fair amount of property, which is now in the hands of his children, the eldest of whose name, heads this article; he was born where he now resides, August 4, 1834. Here he matured on the farm, and being his father's eldest son, there were many duties pressing themselves upon him that the younger did not undergo. He acquired a common school education and gave his father the benefit of his time until August 2, 1858, when he married Susan Buser, who is a native of Greene County, Ohio, and reared in Xenia; her birth occurred in 1835. To this union have been given six children—Louie B., Charles H., John W., Horace C., Edward F. and Amos L. In 1859, he located on his farm in Greene County, where he followed his childhood occupation (farming) a period of ten years, when he moved to Xenia, and in partnership with D. B. Dubois, engaged in the stove, tin-ware and agricultural implement trade. This received his attention until the death of his father, when he located on the "home" farm with his mother, and the following fall removed to the farm now owned by Joshua Brown, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to Xenia, and engaged in the furniture trade in which he was successful; but in the Centennial year, he purchased the home farm where he is now engaged in farming and is comfortably situated. He is of Scotch extraction and is of a worthy pioneer family.

WOODSON OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. Port William. Woodson, whose name appears above, was born June 21, 1839, in Liberty Township, near where his present house stands. He is a brother of Hiram, whose sketch appears above. Our subject grew to maturity in his native township, where he has since lived. He remained at home, giving his father the advantage of his time until twenty-two years of age, when he married Mary E. Haines, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1841, and died in May, 1879, leaving husband and four children. The latter are, respectively, Charles A., Alden M., Mary E., and Hiram J. Afterward Mr. Oglesbee married for his second companion Lucy M. Fawcett, of Clinton County, Ohio. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of Liberty Township, and owns 174 acres of land in Clinton and Greene Counties, under good cultivation and improvement. He gives his entire time to farming and caring for his stock.

FRANKLIN OGLESBEE, farmer, P. O. McKay's Station. He comes from the Isaiah Oglesbee who is mentioned in Joshua Oglesbee's sketch. He is a great grandson of Isaiah, grandson of John, and a son of Amos, who was born in Virginia in 1810 and came to Ohio in 1817, and from 1820 matured in Clinton County. He was the eldest son of his father, and naturally endured many privations not subjected to by the younger ones. He remained at home until 1835, when he married Anna, sister of Solomon Huffman, mentioned in Christopher Huffmann's biography. She was born 1814 in Virginia, and came to Ohio with her parents soon after the war of 1812. Soon after this marriage they settled on the farm now owned by Frank, where he cleared considerable of it, and finally, on December 31, 1851, after having been a long and useful pioneer and for many years a member of the Reformed Church, he entered his final rest. His widow survived until June 25, 1875, when she, too, passed away. Their children were nine in number, of whom eight are now living, and our subject is the eldest, and was born September 4, 1836, on the farm he now owns, and as his father's eldest child became his most valuable assistant. He remained with his widowed mother until 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war; received no wounds, but through exposure has impaired his health. Upon his return he resumed farming, which has since received his attention, and now owns a farm of 110 acres, well improved and under good cultivation. His nuptials were celebrated January 2, 1873, with Miss Ruth Hadley, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1854, she being the daughter of Eli L. and Theodosia, who were pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee are the parents of one child—Anna T., born December 1, 1873.

ELIHU OREN was born in Greene County, Tenn., March 3, 1809. In the fall of 1810, his father, John Oren, moved with his family, from that State to Clinton County, Ohio. Elihu grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisted in clearing the land, and preparing it for cultivation. The limited facilities for obtaining an education at that early day were not calculated to inspire the young men with an ambition to become scholars. Still at the age of twenty we find Mr. Oren engaged in teaching school. On the 1st of August, 1830, he was married to Jane Newcomb. They raised a family of five children who lived to be grown and married, as follows: Charles, Elizabeth, Jesse, Mary Jane, and Asenath Clarissa, a bright, promising young lady, died in 1862, in her eighteenth year. Mr. Oren continued teaching for a number of years after his marriage. His principal occupation, however, was farming. He moved into Liberty Township in the winter of 1835, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 7, 1872. Mr. Oren was an intelligent, enterprising, public spirited and thoroughly conscientious man. He was a friend of railroads, free pikes and free schools. He took an active interest in securing the first free pikes that were built in our county, and the last day's work of his life was in the interest of the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. In politics, he was a Whig, until 1840, when he cast his last Whig vote for Harrison for President. From that time, until Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, he was a Garrisonian Abolitionist. The black man found in him a true and steadfast friend. He early espoused the temperance cause, and was an outspoken advocate for total abstinence. Reared under the in-

fluence of the Society of Friends, he was opposed to war, and the advocate of peace. But when the war for the preservation of the Union came, his sympathies were all with the Union armies, and he desired and prayed for their success. His two sons, Charles and Jesse, enlisted in the Union army. Charles was Captain of the Fifth United States Colored Troops, and was killed by a sharpshooter in front of Petersburg in August, 1864. Jesse served for three years in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. Oren became an earnest, active Republican. He lived to see the complete triumph of the anti-slavery principles for which he so long contended. Jane Oren, his widow, still survives him, and is now in her seventy-sixth year. Her faculties are remarkably good for one of her age. She lives in Gurneyville with her son-in-law, B. F. James, and is patiently waiting for the time to come when she can join the companion of her youth who has gone before.

ELI OREN, farmer, P. O. Wilmington. His paternal grandfather, John Oren, was born in Yorktown, York Co., Penn., June 10, 1765, where he was reared and married Ruth Frazier, a native of the same county, but a few years his junior. While in their native county, they were blessed with three children, of whom one died in infancy. Near the close of the eighteenth century, they, with two children, moved to Greene County, Tenn., where they resided until the fall of 1810, when they located in the borders of Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. In this location the messenger of death entered his family the following spring, and called away his companion, leaving him with ten motherless children; but two years later he married for his second wife Lydia Ladd, of Highland County, Ohio, to which union were given four children. His stature was six feet and one inch, a robust and hardy pioneer, to withstand the early day hardships of Clinton County. He lived to see all of his children save two, who died in minority, marry and raise their families, but in 1847 the death messenger summoned him home, in the full faith of the Friends' Church, of which he had for many years been a member. Two years after his death, his second wife, too, was called hence. John Oren, Jr., the father of Eli, was born in Greene County, Tenn., March 10, 1802, and at the age of eight years was brought to Clinton County, Ohio, where he matured, married, lived and died. He grew to majority amid the pioneer days of the county, enduring all the difficulties to which they were subjected. His form was that of his father, but three inches less in height, and a similar constitution, a man of more than ordinary endurance. In December, 1831, he married Martha Bailey, who was a native of Union Township, this county, born June 25, 1808. They trod the path of life until March, 1848, when her death severed their union. In the year 1852, he married Martha J. Hunnicutt, who was a native of Prince George County, Va., and several years his junior. To this union one child was given. On January 5, 1877, he departed this life in the full faith of the Friends' Church, and the widow still survives. Eli, whose name heads this sketch, is the eldest of eight children by the first marriage of John, Jr. He is the only one who has trod the path of single life, except two brothers who lost their lives in defending our country during the late war. Eli is the owner of a fertile farm in Liberty Township, which receives his daily attention.

R. C. PEDDICORD, merchant, Port William. He is a native of Brown County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a fair education, which he improved at Lebanon, Ohio. For the past two years he has been engaged in teaching, but on November 3, 1881, he took charge of a stock of general retail goods in Port William for his brother, O. F. Peddicord. They carry dry and fancy goods, boots and shoes, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps, in short a full line of all articles kept in a general store. As is seen, this enterprise is of recent establishment, but by the interest manifested in displaying goods, and courtesy to customers, a favorable patronage is the result.

HENRY N. SANDERSON (deceased). The stroke of the mallet chisels the firm marble into a shaft of beauty, and artistic skill fashions the letters that tell of the birth, years and death, but time covers the monument with mosses and defaces the inscription. We here place upon record a brief sketch of the above, who was by occu-

pation a farmer and broker. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, May 13, 1823, and died in Clinton County, May 6, 1881. His early life was devoted on his father's farm, and in schools; securing a fair education, he devoted about ten years to teaching school. In the meantime, in 1844, he married Sarah, daughter of Solomon Earley, whose biography appears in this history, and who was born in this county, November 2, 1824. Soon after their marriage, they settled on their farm, which he superintended, and loaned money. This received his close attention until within a few years of his death. Through this medium, he amassed a fair compensation, and at his death was one of the solid financial men of the county. This was largely the result of his own judicious management and industry. He was interred in the cemetery at Wilmington, where a suitable monument marks the resting-place of one whose long and eventful life, as husband, parent and friend will long be remembered. He was the father of three children, of whom two daughters are now living, viz.: Evaline Atley, and Rebecca (wife of John L. Sheley who were married September 6, 1877; they are located near Port Willliam, and have one child, Lillian E.)

A. M. SANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a grandson of James Sanderson, who was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, about the year 1762, where he reached his majority, but about that time emigrated to America and settled in the State of Pennsylvania; a few years later, to the limits of Adams County, Ohio, and ten years later to Fayette County, Ohio, ten miles West of Washington Court House, his nearest neighbor being a distance of five miles. On this farm he died at the ripe age of fourscore and two years. He married and raised four boys and four girls, all of whom are now dead. His political affiliations were in the interest of the Whig party, and his religious devotions in behalf of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he died. James Sanderson, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, about 1790, and served as one of the patriots in the war of 1812–13, for which service the widow now draws a pension from the Government of $96 per year. She is in good health, ninety years of age, can walk four or five miles without much fatigue. Her place of nativity is Wales. A. M. Sanderson, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 12, 1830, where he grew to manhood, and acquired a fair education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced teaching, which he followed seven years; in the meantime, 1852, he married Elizabeth Mitchell, settled in Wilson Township, Clinton County, Ohio, and in 1865 came to Liberty Township, purchased his present farm, and is now well situated in life. His wife was born on the farm they now own in 1830, and is the daughter of Samuel Mitchell, who was of Irish extraction, and was born in Tennessee in 1793, where he grew to manhood, learned the blacksmith trade, but only followed it through single life. He was one of the patriots of the war of 1812, but received no injuries. Soon after this struggle he married Elizabeth Armitage, of German descent, who was born in Tennessee, in 1800. They lived in their native State until 1829, when they came to Clinton County, Ohio, locating where A. M. Sanderson now resides. Their farm was all in the wilds of nature, which they cleared to a fair state, but on August 8, 1843, he was called hence, leaving his widow with eight children, of whom only two daughters survive. The widow's death occurred in 1868, she being nearly threescore and ten years of age.

W. H. SHRACK, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, is a son of Samuel and Abigail (McFarland) Shrack, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was born November 15, 1794, and the latter August 17, 1799. At an early age, Samuel went to Virginia, and, in 1814, he came to Warren County, Ohio, where Abigail settled the same year. Their nuptials were celebrated May 26, 1818. They first settled in Warren County, but remained only a few years, when they removed to New Jasper Township, Greene County, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their life. He died November 16, 1864, and she October 3, 1867. They were the parents of five sons and seven daughters. One son died in his minority, and the remainder grew to majority and married and still survive, except one of the daughters. The subject of this memoir was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 22, 1843; he was raised to farm life, and assisted in clearing up his father's farm, and obtained an ordinary education in the district

school. He is a man of strong constitution, live and industrious, and, together with three of his brothers, measures twenty-five feet and nine inches in height. On October 8, 1865, his marriage was celebrated with Miss Hattie A. Price, who was born in Carrolton, Carroll Co., Ohio, December 23, 1845. The issue of this marriage is six children, viz.: John T., born December 15, 1866; Lulu O., born December 4, 1868, and died December 8, 1868; William A., born October 2, 1873, and died May 3, 1874; Homer E., born May 23, 1875; Samuel H., born December 16, 1878; and James O., born September 3, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Shrack remained in Greene County until December 25, 1867, when he bought his present beautiful home and located on it. It has undergone many changes, and, notwithstanding his loss of his house by fire in 1879, he now has a fine house and nearly all modern farm conveniences, coupled with a pleasant family. Politically, Mr. Shrack is a Republican by name and principle. His public career has been duly discharged in the offices of Trustee and Real Estate Assessor for District No. 2, composed of Liberty, Chester and Wilson Townships. It is said by the officers who had occasion to examine the books and returns of Real Estate Assessors for 1880, that W. H. Shrack, of Second District, is second to none in accuracy and completeness of execution. It is well evinced that his principles control his actions, and that is, "what is worth doing is worth doing well."

HENRY STEPHENS, farmer, P. O. Port William, is a son of David Stephens, who was by birth a Virginian, born April 14, 1806. At an early age, his parents moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where the latter died at advanced age, after enduring the privations of pioneer life, and David was reared amid the unbroken forest, which he assisted in clearing away, and opening up the fertile fields that now lie in the limits of Liberty Township. His enthusiastic and persevering nature carried him through many pioneer hardships, which could only be properly related by the pioneers themselves. About 1827, he married Catherine Shields and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject, where he remained as a farmer until shortly before his death, April 3, 1881, when he located in Port William. Catherine was born in Clinton County May 22, 1810, and preceded her husband to the eternal home a period of five years. Henry, whose name appears above, is one of a family of ten children, six daughters and four sons, of whom the former are all dead and the latter all survive. Of the sons, Henry is the third, and was born in 1839 on the farm where he now lives. He was raised a tiller of the soil, and is such still. On October 30, 1861, he married Mary E. McDonnan, with whom he had eleven children, of whom six now survive. Mrs Stephens is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born June 20, 1844.

WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Wilmington. To one of the early emigrants to Clinton County, this sketch is consecrated. William is the son of Amos Underwood, who was born in York County, Penn., July 18, 1786, but near his majority he located in Center County, the same State, where he married Mary Shirk about 1812. In 1825, they came to Clinton County, Ohio, with a family of six children. Two years subsequent to his coming, he purchased a farm of 108 acres of land in Wilson Township, and devoted about ten years to its improvement and cultivation, when he sold and purchased one in Union Township; but in 1853, he located in or near Harveysburg, where he died at the age of fourscore years. His first wife died December 13, 1847, and his second companion, Priscilla (Hussey) Lewis, now resides near Richmond, Ind. William Underwood is the tenth of a family of eleven children, and was born June 5, 1834, in Clinton County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Catherine Hunnicutt, who is a sister of Thomas E., whose sketch appears in this volume. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 13, 1837. Three years of their united life they lived in Wayne Township, Clinton County, and two years in Hamilton County, Ind.; but in the spring of 1863, they located where they now reside and are well situated and own a fine farm under good improvements, which, together with his courteous family, constitutes a pleasant home. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living, and he is giving special attention to training their minds in a literary channel. Their names are Susan M., Addison L., Martha E., Asenath A., Thomas K., Evan L. and Clarkson E.

ELISHA WALL, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, is a son of Absalom Wall, who was born in Chester County, Penn., in the year 1805; but in infancy, his parents located with him in Lancaster County the same State. When three years of age, the parents (Azariah and Rebecca) came to Ohio, locating in the present limits of Chester Township, Clinton County, but subsequently to Union Township, where both Azariah and Rebecca died, the latter in 1837, and the former in 1853. He was one of the large land-owners in an early day. Absalom was, as is seen, mostly raised in Clinton County, Ohio, and was one of a family of seven children. He matured amid the deep unbroken forest, and the rude log huts, in place of which are now seen broad, open and productive fields and fine and comfortable residences. In 1828, Absalom located on his farm in Liberty Township, where his death occurred July 29, 1878. He avoided all public notoriety and was contented with this common routine of farming and blacksmithing, the two being jointly conducted, but in 1860 he was elected as Land Assessor of his township. On April 17, 1828, his marriage was celebrated with Hannah Haines, who is a native of Clinton County, born November 12, 1808. She was raised to farm life, spinning flax and wool and making their own clothing. She is now seventy-four years of age, the mother of seven children and possesses fair health. Her family all grew to maturity, but during the late rebellion, Joseph, the fifth one, contracted illness which resulted in his death. The remaining six are now living, viz.: Louisa (Mrs. Joseph Mound), Elisha, Alfred, Zimri, Mary E. (wife of F. D. Hart), and Jonathan. Elisha, whose name heads this sketch, was born in this county, February 18, 1832. He is now one of the substantial farmers of Liberty Township, and willing to aid all public improvements.

ABSALOM WALL, JR., miller, P. O. Lumberton, was born in Clinton County May 19, 1846. His father, Absalom Wall, was born February 10, 1805, and on April 17, 1828, married Hannah Haines, who was born November 12, 1808. His grandfather, Azariah Wall, son of Absalom Wall and Margaret, his wife, of Chester County, Penn., was born September 1, 1772, and died August 29, 1853, and Rebecca Leech, his wife, daughter of Thomas Leech and Phebe, his wife, of York County, Penn., was born March 24, 1778, and died October 13, 1837. They were married in York County about the year 1795 or 1796, and lived in Center County, Penn., until 1809, when they moved to what is now Clinton County, Ohio. They had eight children, viz., Phebe, John, William, Thomas, Absalom, Rebecca, Jane and Azariah L. Our subject was educated in Clinton County and reared on a farm. He learned the trade of a miller, and now conducts a mill at Lumberton. He has never married.

AARON WELLER, manufacturer of drain tile and earthenware, P. O. Lumberton. This is what may properly be termed a modern improvement, and when well supported, as this one has been, plainly shows the enterprising spirit of the surrounding citizens, which has justified the proprietor to conduct a similar business for a number of years, as is seen in the history of Liberty Township. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Sussex, England, born January 12, 1815, the ninth and last child of his mother, who died soon after his birth. His father married his second companion, with whom he had eight children, and in 1828 the family emigrated to America, locating in York State; subsequently to Union County, Ohio, but finally and lastly to Seneca County, Ohio, where the father died shortly before the war of the late rebellion, and his wife survived until 1877, when she, too, entered her final rest. Aaron became a citizen of Clinton County, Ohio, about 1840, since which he has been engaged in his present business near where he is now located. He has successfully conducted one of the worthy and valuable enterprises of the township for many years, virtually to whose credit is due for many fine tillable acres of land in Clinton County that was once a barren swamp or glacial drift. Mr. Weller was married in Perry County, Ohio, in 1833 to Miss Effie Woodruff, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., William, John, Enoch T. and Joseph A.

JOSEPH WHINERY, farmer (retired), P. O. Lumberton. Among Clinton County's oldest native-born citizens, and perhaps its first white birth, is the name of Joseph Whinery. The county was organized February 19, 1810, and on April 20,

following, is recorded his birth, and is the second of his father's family. His parents were Thomas and Ruth (Miller) Whinery, both natives of York County, Penn.; he was born October 5, 1779, and Ruth about seven years his junior. They devoted their minor life in their native county, where they married early in the present century, and had born to them one child, Phebe, which they brought to Ohio with them in 1808, but when about seven years old died from eating, as they supposed, poison vine buds. They settled in the present limits of Union Township near Center Meeting House, where he purchased a small tract of land, to which he added and exchanged until his last earthly home consisted of 170 acres. He was one of the hardy pioneers and adventurous settlers, to whose calm endurance must be attributed the progress, growth, development and present prosperity of Clinton County. He buried his first wife in 1837, who became a victim of that dreaded disease, consumption; she was the mother of ten children, of whom eight were left motherless, but only two remained at home. He married for his second companion Charlotte, widow of John Hoddie, with whom he lived until death called him hence in 1856, and the widow still survives at the age of nearly seventy-five years. Joseph was reared amid log cabins and the wilds of nature, many times having for his meat the flesh of the forest animals, long since exterminated. In his minority, the educational privileges were in accordance with other advantages of the pioneer days. His first teacher was Robert Way, who occupied a small hut with a few scholars who had wended their crooked paths through the dense forest, for sometimes miles, to enjoy the meager advantages therein taught. Studying by the brilliancy of the sun, foreing half-obscured rays of light through their greased paper windows, Joseph has, by his own efforts, accumulated sufficient knowledge to carry him successfully through life, and now is one of the prominent land-owners of his township, in which he has served as Trustee several terms in early life. When in his teens in the year 1827, was employed in driving a drove of cattle from here to Philadelphia, Penn., making the round trip on foot except swimming a horse across the Ohio River, at Wheeling, W. Va. The time consumed in this trip was eleven long weeks from his parents, when seventeen years of age. He remained at home and gave his father his time until twenty-three years of age, but, on May 23 following, he united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Hiatt, mentioned in Isaac Hiatt's sketch in Liberty Township, this volume. She was born April 7, 1811, in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, and she as well as her husband endured many privations and hardships. This union has been blessed with five children, of whom four grew to maturity, but one only is now living, viz., Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Whinery have trod the path of married life for nearly half a century, and are both birthright members of the Friends' Church.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. ANSHUTZ, dentist, Blanchester, son of Andrew and Sarah (Lever) Anshutz, was born in Goshen Township, Clermont County, September 7, 1837. He was reared on a farm till twenty years of age, when he learned the dentist's profession in Goshen. In 1860, he came to Blanchester and began his practice on the northeast corner Broadway and Main streets, where he remained fifteen years, and then moved to his present office over Rice's store. He is the only dentist that ever located here; began without anything, and, by steady application to business, has built up a splendid practice, besides accumulating his share of this world's goods. Keeps one assistant. He was married, December 24, 1878, in Cincinnati, to Mary Gregg. They have one daughter, Ruthello, born in Blanchester October 7, 1880. Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic fraternity; owns his residence and four lots corner Main and Mill streets; residence and two lots adjoining, fronting on Railroad street; residence and two lots on Main street between Broadway and Church streets; one lot near corner Broadway and Main streets, and one-half interest in 25 lots in Anshutz and Patterson's Addition.

BENJAMIN BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Jonathan and

Harriet (Blancett) Baldwin, was the first white child born in Marion Township, born October 17, 1815. His father was the first settler in this township. Benjamin remained at home till twenty-one years old, when he purchased ninety-one acres of land of his father at $9 per acre. He now owns one hundred and twenty-two acres, fifty of which he has cleared up and in a good state of cultivation, on which he has built a fine brick residence. He was married, February 9, 1837, in Marion Township, near his birthplace, to Susanna, daughter of William and Sarah (Houck) Hite. They had three children, one living—Harriet P., deceased; Sarah L., living, and William J., deceased. His first wife died in March, 1849, and he again married, near Middleboro, Warren Co., Ohio, January 1, 1851, to Martha E., daughter of William and Nancy (Doctor) Henry, born near Middleboro January 4, 1829. They have three children—Lucius H., Nettie N. and Marion A. Mr. B. has been Justice of the Peace one term, Supervisor several years. He was Superintendent of Construction on the Marietta Railroad when it was built. In 1840, he built the second saw-mill in the township (water power), which he kept in operation till 1847. He now has a fine steam portable mill near his residence, where he does considerable custom work.

SAMUEL BALDWIN, merchant, Blanchester, is the oldest merchant in the county, is son of Jonathan and Harriet (Blancett) Baldwin, born in Marion Township, one-fourth mile north of Blanchester, January 27, 1819. His father was the first settler in this township. Samuel was reared on farm, attending school winters till twenty years of age. He then entered his brother's store as clerk, corner Broadway and Center streets. He remained in that capacity four years, when he bought one-half interest, and remained four years longer. He then opened a store of his own directly opposite his brother. In June, 1851, he removed to Lot No. 2, Main street, adjoining his present place of business, where he remained till 1865, and then opened out where he is at present. Carries the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, hardware, etc., in the village; also deals in lumber; carries a stock altogether of $10,000 to $15,000, and does an annual business of about $40,000; employs three hands. He was married, at Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio, in November, 1843, to Rebecca Whitney. They had five children, three now living—Alvah W., Jonathan B. and Rebecca J.; deceased—Emma and Samuel O. Himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. B. owns his place of business, residence and three lots corner Broadway and Center, where the old store stood; three dwellings which he rents; four lots and two and one-half acres of land; also Block 48, fifty feet on Lot 3, Baldwin's Hall overhead—all inside corporation; also 348 acres of land in this township, and 217½ in Jefferson Township, adjoining Clinton Valley. Mr. B. has been Postmaster and Township Treasurer twenty-two years.

JONATHAN B. BALDWIN, agricultural implement dealer and farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Jonathan and Harriet (Blancett) Baldwin, was born near Blanchester August 30, 1821. He was reared on a farm till twenty-two years of age, attending schools winters. He then engaged as clerk several years for his brother, W. H. Baldwin. In 1850, he built his present residence, corner Main and Wright streets, in part of which he opened a general store and carried on business a few years; then rented the basement part of the Universalist Church, where he now sells agricultural implements, such as reapers, mowers, threshing-machines, &c. He was married in Brown County, O., in 1846, to Clorinda, daughter of Isaac and Isabelle Covalt, born in Brown County, O. They had seven children, four living—Maria M., Lida C., Stephen D. and Frank G. The deceased were John A. Q., William J. W. and Mary I. Mr. Baldwin owns his residence and ten and one-half lots on same square, and 128 acres of fine land one mile northeast of Blanchester.

FRANK M. BALDWIN, druggist, P. O. Blanchester, in Carnahan's Block, Broadway street, and son of Joseph and Valeria A. (Shank) Baldwin; was born in Blanchester September 6, 1842, where he attended school till 1861, and taught school also about fifteen months. He then entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he attended one term during the winter of 1863-4. In June, 1864, he started in the drug business in his present place of business, where he has quite an extensive

trade, carries a choice stock of drugs, paints, oils, window glass, jewelry, and overhead a stock of wall paper; stock valued at $3,000, and does an annual business of about $6,000. He has been married twice, first near Middleboro, Warren County, Ohio, October 19, 1864, to Elmira, daughter of J. H. and Mary (Erwin) Ferguson, born in Hamilton County, Ohio. They had five children, two living—Sherman and Carrie; deceased, Sheridan, Gladdest M. and Stanley B. His wife died February 22, 1879, and he again married in Newport, Ky., to Anna, daughter of Ezra and Anna Vanduzen, born in Newport in 1855. Mr. Baldwin owns a fine brick residence and four lots on Main street. He is Master of the Masonic Lodge of Blanchester, member of the fire department six years, Village District Clerk eleven years, Councilman several times, and member of the Universalist Church.

JOSEPH BRANDENBURG, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, was born near Lebanon, Warren County, O., June 15, 1820. He was reared on a farm, and married near Morrowtown, Warren County, Ohio, in January, 1844, to Nancy, daughter of Hugh Hines, born in Warren County. They have six children—Henry, Cynthia, John, George, Elvira and Clara. In the spring of 1853, he came to this township and bought seventy-one acres of land on the pike between Blanchester and Woodville, where he now has 100 acres, sixty under cultivation. He also has a house and lot in Blanchester. His son John ran away from home when seventeen and enlisted at Camp Dennison, and served over two years.

JOHN BRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of James and Judy Bright, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, February 11, 1821. He was reared on a farm. In 1857, he came to the United States and settled in Brown County, O., where he remained till 1869, when he came to Martinsville, this county, where he resided till 1879. He then bought 100 acres of land in Marion Township, eighty-eight of which are under cultivation. He was married in Cambridgeshire in 1844 to Amy Wiltshire, also a native of England and born in London. They have eight children—Sarah, Martha, Rosina, Jane, Charlotte, Edward, Arness and William. Mr. Bright and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

J. L. BRUSH, Postmaster, P. O. Blanchester, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bradley) Brush, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 15, 1839. His parents were of English ancestry. He was reared in the country till twenty-one years of age, attending school winters. He then learned the photographer's trade, and traveled ten or twelve years. In 1871, he came to Blanchester and opened a general store under the Universalist Church, where he remained a short time, and moved to where Moon's drug store now is and remained two or three years, during which time he admitted Harvey Rice as a partner, and was also appointed Postmaster. They removed to where Mr. Rice now keeps, and remained several years, when he bought Mr. R.'s interest, and in January, 1880, he moved to his present place of business, where he still keeps the post office, and a fine selection of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, etc., valued at $5,000 to $6,000, and does an annual trade to the amount of $12,000 to $15,000. Mr. B. was married near Lynchburg, Ohio, November 27, 1870, to Martha E., daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Pulse) Stroup, born near Marshall, Highland Co., Ohio. They have had five children, two living—Jesse L., and Lulu E. The deceased were named as follows: William, Myrtie and Charles. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies. He owns a fine brick residence and three lots corner Main and Grove streets, and two other lots in the village.

JOSEPH BURTON, miller, P. O. Blanchester, son of Peyton and Martha (Johnson) Burton, was born at Burtonville, Clinton Co., Ohio, September 22, 1844. His parents came to this county about 1841 or 1842. His father was a miller, and is considered the first man that introduced steam power into Highland County, Ohio. Joseph was reared in a mill, and has followed the occupation of a miller all his life. In 1861, he entered the army, enlisting in Hancock County, Ohio, in Company A, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Rice, and served one year. He entered the navy several months later, and served on board the gunboat Moose one year, and then returned to Leesburg, Highland Co., Ohio, in 1864, and the following spring he

came to Blanchester, and bought one-half interest in the Blanchester Flouring Mills, and was married in Wilmington, March 23, 1865, to Martha A., daughter of William and Priscilla Spencer, born in Clinton County. They have seven children—Clara M., Cora L., Nora, Joseph H., Martha, Lucy and George W. In 1874, Mr. Burton sold his interest in the flouring mill and returned to Leesburg, Highland County, where he remained till the spring of 1879, when he returned to Blanchester and built what is known as the Marion Flouring Mills, where he does merchant and custom work. He has a four-run mill, and is grinding by the new process. Mr. Burton has the leading flouring mill of Blanchester, and is regarded as one of the leading influential citizens of that place. January 23, 1882, he admitted H. T. Scott as a partner; firm known as Joseph Burton & Co.

JOHN BURTON, miller, P. O. Blanchester, son of Jesse and Ruth (Aehor) Burton, was born in Lynchburg, Highland Co., Ohio, March 16, 1847. His father was a miller. He attended school till sixteen years old; his father dying about that time, himself and brother took charge of the mill for a while, and then renting it to a cousin John, being employed by him to learn the business; he remained about three years, and then came to Blanchester and worked in a mill two years, owned by his cousin and uncle. John then purchased one-half interest of his uncle, and himself and cousin continued the business till 1876, when he bought his cousin's share, and has since been alone. His mill is situated in the southeast part of the village; he has three run of stones, two for wheat, and one for corn; does considerable custom work, also buying considerable grain and shipping the flour. He was married in Blanchester in 1871, to Mary E., daughter of William and Priscilla (Stackhouse) Spencer. They have two children—Jesse W. and Harvey A. Mr. B. is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic societies. Himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

DAVID C. CARNAHAN, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Aaron and Elvira Carnahan, was born in Somerest County, Ky., October 23, 1812, and reared on a farm. When one year old, his parents removed to Washington Township, this county, where they bought 140 acres of timber land and built a log cabin in the woods and struggled through the hardships and privations of those early times. They had four sons. After laboring there a number of years clearing up land and making improvements, they were suddenly deprived of their land through a flaw in the title, and were compelled to leave; fortunately they recovered the payment they had made. They then removed to another part of the township on the East Fork of Todd's Fork, where they purchased fifty acres and cleared it nearly all of timber. David C. remained at home till December 31, 1835, when he was married to Deborah, daughter of Barnett and Ruth (Jones) Thornhill. They have had ten children, eight living—John and Ruth (deceased); Fergus, Barnett, Aaron, Harvey, William, James, Mary E. and Louisa E. After his marriage, Mr. Carnahan took a lease on twenty-five acres of land, ten of which he cleared. After remaining six years, he returned to the homestead. At the death of his father, he bought out the other heirs and exchanged the homestead for fifty acres of his present farm. He now has 104½ acres, eighty acres under cultivation, sixty of which he has cleared himself. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Universalist Church of Blanchester.

DAVID M. CROSSON, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of George and Charlotte (Morrison) Crosson, was born in Marion Township, one mile north of Blanchester, in 1836. His grandparents came here at an early period, from Edwardsville, Warren Co., Ohio. George, the third child, and father of our subject, was born in this township, and at the time of his death owned 113 acres of land. David M. was reared on the old homestead until twenty-one years of age, when he bought ten and three-fourths acres of land on which he began farming for himself. He was married, in 1856, to Sarah L., daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Hite) Baldwin, born in this township. They have five children—Lewis A., Emerson E., Iva, Josie and Franklin. In 1866, himself and brother, Alexander, bought the homestead, David receiving fifty-one acres. In 1879, he bought forty-six acres adjoining, now owning 108 acres, 105 under cultivation. Mr. C. is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

ALEXANDER CROSSON, manufacturer of fine lumber, sash, doors and building material, Blanchester, is a son of George and Charlotte (Morrison) Crosson, and was born about one mile west of Blanchester July 14, 1844. His parents were among the early settlers of this township. He was reared on a farm till 1871, when he came to Blanchester and engaged in the meat business about eighteen months. In 1877, he bought one-half of an acre of land on Main street, south of the railroad, where he dealt in lumber and agricultural implements. He shortly after built his shop, where he is now carrying on a flourishing business. In August, 1879, his business increasing, he built a large warehouse back of the main building, and in April, 1881, found it necessary to erect another building, on the south side. He employs usually four or five hands, although he sometimes has as many as ten. Mr. Crosson was married before he left the farm in January, 1866, to Mary J., daughter of Cyrus Liggett. They had three children, two still living—Emma and Linna. In the summer of 1871, his wife died, and he again married, to Mary J. Supinger, daughter of Robert Supinger, of Blanchester. They have one child—Lora. Mr. C. is a member of the Odd Fellows society, has a fine brick residence and four lots on Main street.

JOHN E. CROSSON, blacksmith, Blanchester, son of William and Catherine Crosson, was born in this township in 1840. He was reared on a farm till eighteen years old, when he learned the blacksmith trade in Blanchester with Larkin Clelland. He remained with him two years, and the war breaking out shortly after, he enlisted in 1861, in Company C, Fifty-fourth Ohio Zouaves, and was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and a number of others. He was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, and was thrown into Andersonville Prison. There were 2,000 prisoners taken the same day, numbers of them died around him. He was finally exchanged, and being sick and disabled, was discharged and returned to Blanchester. In 1866, he opened a blacksmith shop opposite his present stand, where he remained three years, and then moved to his present building, where he is doing a good business, shoeing, repairing and general blacksmithing. He was married, in Cincinnati, March 8, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of John and Amanda Barry, born near Blanchester. They have had two children, one living—Della. The deceased was Stanley, who died in infancy.

FRED A. GOULDING, editor and publisher, Blanchester, Ohio, was born at Falmouth, Pendleton Co., Ky., July 13, 1845. His parents were George P. and Aurelia M. (Bennett) Goulding, natives, the former of Branstow, England, and the latter of Auburn, New York, born March 20, 1809, and May 3, 1813, respectively. The father came to America in 1832, and on the 6th of December, 1836, the couple were married at Seneca Falls, New York, and in the spring of 1837 removed to Wisconsin, and there he laid out the city of Milwaukee, and built the first house on land where now stands that city, the pride of Wisconsin. From there they went to Falmouth, Kentucky, and in 1866 came to Clinton County, this State, and soon thereafter removed to Crown Point, Ind., where the father died September 26, 1876, and the mother June 20, 1874. Mr. Goulding was a miller by trade and occupation. Our subject is the third son of a family of seven boys, and received his early schooling in the manner customary among Southern families—namely, by private instructions at home. He attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and in 1863 left the latter institution, and on the 6th of August, of that year, enlisted in Company "K," Seventh Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, and before the war closed became Captain of Company "F," of the same regiment, and, as such, served until the fall of 1865. During his military service Captain Goulding received a gunshot wound in the right leg, and he still carries the ball, it having at various times changed its position in the limb. In General McCook's raid, south of Atlanta, he was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville Prison. At the close of the war, the Captain again turned his attention to his books, entering Center College, at Danville, Ky., where he graduated. On the 19th of February, 1872, he was united in marriage with Maggie Sniff, of the vicinity of Blanchester, this county, and to them have been born the following children: Charles, Della, Lona and Edna. Since June

27, 1881, Capt. Goulding has been the editor and publisher of the Blanchester *Star*, an independent paper, which he has ably and successfully managed. He is a courteous and affable gentleman, and in politics a Republican.

JAMES M. GUSTIN, merchant, Blanchester, son of John B. and Elleanor (Marshall) Gustin, was born at Red Lion, Warren Co., Ohio, January 26, 1826. His parents were among the early settlers of that county. In 1793, his grandparents came from Pennsylvania and settled at the mouth of the Little Miami River, where they remained three years, and then moved to Red Lion, where some of their descendants yet live. James was reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He was engaged ten years rafting lumber down the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers. He then returned to Highland County, Ohio, where he was married August 30, 1848, to Esther A., daughter of John and Jane (Wilson) Barr, born near Hillsboro. They had eight children, five living—Joseph H., graduated from West Point, in 1875, and assigned to the Fourteenth United States Infantry, as Second Lieutenant, now in Colorado; Fannie L., George W., Julia and Samuel. The deceased were Elleanor J., John W. and Addie. In 1836, his parents came to this county and settled about two miles east of Blanchester, where they remained three years, and then moved to Brown County. Mr. Gustin has been engaged in a variety of occupations—carpenter, millwright, on the railroad, etc. In 1861, he opened a general store, on what is known as Gustin's Corner, Blanchester, where he has carried on business ever since. Has a fine assortment of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, ready-made clothing, queensware, hardware, groceries, etc., stock of from $3,000 to $5,000, and is doing a flourishing business. He owns a fine brick residence and five acres of land on Main street, two houses and lots on Main street near his store, also two farms, one of 126 acres one and one-half miles north of Blanchester, the other 106¾ one and one-half miles south of Blanchester, with dwellings, outbuildings, orchards, etc. Mr. Gustin has also served in defense of his country; enlisted in fall of 1864, at Hillsboro, as Second Sergeant in the One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Wolf; served nine months; was in several engagements, and was discharged on account of disability at Camp Dennison. Mr. Gustin is a member of the Odd Fellows and Freemasons; himself and wife of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

MORDECAI R. HAINES, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Isaac and Keziah (Woolman) Haines, was born in Burlington County, N. J., May 25, 1809. In the fall of 1811, his parents came to this county and settled about six miles north of Wilmington, where they bought 256 acres of land. They cleared about forty acres and made a number of improvements. In the fall of 1828, they lost their place, after having it nearly paid for. The following year, they removed to Marion Township, and bought 497 acres, giving in part payment 160 acres they owned in Greene County. Of this estate, our subject received 129 acres, and was married May 24, 1834, to Susanna, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Greer) Rowan, born in Hamilton County, Ohio. They had twelve children, seven living—Zimri, Amanda, Jeremiah, Salathiel, Grandville, Robert and Sylvester; deceased were named Abigail, Hannah A., Merrill, Martha A. and Keziah. After his marriage, Mr. Haines settled on his land given him by his father, which was principally covered with timber. He built a log hut in the woods. At the end of four years, he had twenty-five acres cleared and fenced. He then sold, and bought 126 acres where his family now live. They now have 225 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. He has cleared 170 acres himself. In 1876, he sold the farm to his two sons, Salathiel and Grandville, but he still lives on the homestead. His wife died in 1875. Zimri H., his eldest son, was born in this township February 26, 1837, and remained at home till twenty-four years of age, when he was married to Emeline A., daughter of Cyrus and Fanny Dudley, born in Woodville, Clermont Co., Ohio, January 28, 1842. They had six children—Charlie, Ida, Fanny, Florence, Dudley and Maggie. Mr. Haines purchased sixty acres of land in Jefferson Township, part of the old homestead, where he resided till 1865, when he sold and moved to Perry Township, Brown County, where he bought ninety-six acres, which he still owns, eighty under cultivation. Mr. H. enlisted at Camp Dennison in the one hun-

dred-day service in the spring of 1863. He re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Wolf. At the end of three months, he was discharged on account of disability, and returned home. He is a member of the Grange. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

MRS. PRISCILLA HALL, Blanchester, wife of James Hall and daughter of Samuel and Mary Stateller, was born in Vernon Township, this county, November 15, 1825. Her parents were among the early settlers of this county. Her father, at his death, left her 200 acres of land three miles northeast of Blanchester. She now has nearly four hundred acres, about three hundred under cultivation. She was married, August 14, 1845, to James Hall. They have two children—Mary L., wife of Lewis B. Whitacre, and Samuel J.

WILLIAM R. HUDSON, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Selby and Elizabeth Hudson, was born in Maryland in 1817. He was reared on a farm. When one year old, his parents came to Cincinnati, where his father, a ship carpenter, followed his trade a short time and then removed to Brown County, where they lived nine years. They then came to this township. When seventeen years of age, our subject bought fifty-two acres of land, which forms part of his present farm of 107 acres, ninety of which is under cultivation. Forty-two acres of Mr. Hudson's farm is across the line in Brown County. He was married, in 1843, in Jefferson County, Ind., near Madison, to Mary Short. They had five children, three living—Andelia E., Richard, John (deceased), Elisha and Hendrick (deceased). Mr. Hudson is a member of the Grange.

SAMUEL IRVIN, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Andrew and Sarah A. (Shepler) Irvin, was born in Ross County March 9, 1821; was reared on a farm. In 1830, his parents moved to Hamilton County, and in 1831 they removed to Hopkinsville, Hamilton Township, Warren County, where they bought twenty-five acres of land, and kept hotel sixteen or seventeen years. Our subject was married in 1845 to Martha Crosley, daughter of Isaac and Rachael (Cook) Crosley, born near Lebanon, Warren County. They have seven children—Nathan, James, Caroline, George, Abram, Emma and Dora. In 1850, himself and brother bought 160 acres of land in Washington Township, Warren County, where he resided two years and then moved to Mather's Mills, on the Little Miami River, where he farmed and worked in a saw-mill till the spring of 1856, when he moved to Marion Township and bought sixty acres which he kept a short time. He bought and sold several pieces. In December, 1866, he settled on his present farm where he owns nearly 400 acres of land, 300 under cultivation. He has a fine brick residence and other improvements. Mr. Irvin is a member of the Grange.

JAMES IRVIN, grain dealer, Blanchester, of the firm of Irvin & Losh, is son of Samuel and Martha (Crosley) Irvin. Was born near Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, May 18, 1849. He was reared on a farm. In 1877, he bought 100 acres of land in Washington Township, Clinton County, which he kept one year and exchanged for 100 acres in Marion Township, about three miles northeast of Blanchester. He moved on it in the spring of 1878. He cleared up forty acres and made other improvements. In March, 1881, he came to Blanchester and formed a partnership with Francis K. Losh, buying and shipping grain. In January, 1882, they bought a grocery store on Broadway street, in Triekey's Block, where they carry a choice stock of staple and fancy groceries in connection with their grain trade, doing a flourishing business. He was married, in Marion Township, January 1, 1871, to Alice S., daughter of James A. and Martha (Kennedy) Losh, born on Indian Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio. They have had four children, three living—Irena F., Estella J. and Samuel J. (deceased), Georgina.

ALFRED JAMES, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Joseph and Catherine (Kelley) James, was born near Loveland, Warren County, in 1827. Reared on a farm. His parents emigrated from Virginia to Cincinnati about 1817. When four years of age they moved to this township and bought 344 acres of land, 148 of which our subject now owns, eighty under cultivation. His father died in March, 1862, his mother in November, 1872. Mr. James served nearly ten months in the war of the rebellion. Enlisted at Hillsboro, in 1864, in Company G, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

under Capt. Wolf. He was in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. The remainder of the time he was on guard duty.

JASPER N. LAZURE, butcher, Blanchester, son of Edward and Angeline (Deen) was born in Wirt County, Va., in 1840. His father was a machinist. Jasper has engaged in various occupations, chiefly as sawyer. June 15, 1861, he enlisted at Camp Dennison in Company G, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Served four years five months and fourteen days, during which time he had some remarkably narrow escapes with his life, and endured untold privations. He veteranized at Cincinnati, joining Company F, Fifth Regiment Regular Army. He was twice wounded, first at Scarey Creek, W. Va., in the left leg, below the knee. He suffered considerable pain, but did not leave the ranks. He was again wounded, at South Mountain, Md., first man wounded in the engagement, receiving a ball in the right leg close to the groin. He was sent to the hospital at Middletown, Md., where he lay a short time, and was then sent to Frederick Station, where he lay forty-eight hours in the hot sun and suffered intensely. His limb was swollen dreadfully and was full of maggots. Five physicians who were attending the wounded wanted to remove the limb at the socket, but he said he would lose his life rather than the limb, and it is really a miracle he lived. Numbers of his companions around him died of exposure, the days being so very hot and no protection from the rays of the sun nor the chilling atmosphere of night to be procured. He was then sent to Washington, where he remained in the hospital some time, and then to Fort Schuyler, where he remained some time. He was finally offered his discharge, a sixty days' furlough, or to return to his regiment, and although not yet well, he accepted the latter, and remained with his regiment till November 29, 1865, when he was discharged at Hartford, Conn., and came to Blanchester, where he rented his father's saw-mill fifteen months, and then engaged in buying and exchanging horses, hay, grain, etc. In the spring of 1876, he engaged in the butchering business on Broadway street, with his present partner, A. Hettisiner. They continued in business two years, and then sold out, but in April, 1881, they again opened out, established themselves where they are now on Broadway street, near Main, where they are having quite an extensive trade. Mr. Lazure was married in Blanchester, in 1867, to Jane, daughter of John and Maria Hitesman, born in Harlan Township, Warren County, Ohio. They have two children —Joseph R. and Maria. He owns a fine brick residence and five acres of land fronting on Lazenby street, one house and two lots on Fancy street, one lot and building corner Broadway street and Railroad, and two lots corner Church and Bourbon streets.

LEVI LEVER, deceased, was son of Joseph and Patience Lever, and was born in New Jersey July 5, 1799. He was reared on a farm. In 1810, his parents came to Warren County, Ohio, where they purchased a farm. Levi was married to Rebecca, daughter of Richard and Eve Templin. They had nine children, five still living—Lewis, Jacob, Isaac, Thomas and Maranda. About 1837, they came to Marion Township and purchased 114½ acres of timber land about one and a half miles northeast of Blanchester. They have cleared about eighty-six acres. Levi Lever departed this life May 21, 1866, and his wife July 12, 1881. The homestead is now occupied by Jacob and Maranda, both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Their brother, Thomas, enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He received a shock by a cannon-ball by which his hearing was impaired.

ORRIN J. LYON, farmer, P. O. Woodville, son of John and Abigail (Weatherby), was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1828. When two years old, his parents came to Warren County, Ohio, and two years later they bought 225 acres of timber land. They cleared about 125 acres, and built a fine brick residence. Orrin has lived on the old homestead ever since, 100 acres of which he still owns, having sold the remainder, thirty-eight acres, situated in the southwest corner of Marion Township, the remainder in Harlan Township, Warren County. His father died March 21, 1879, and his mother January 25, 1867.

CHARLES F. McCORMICK, blacksmith, Blanchester, of the firm of Snider & McCormick, was born in Clermont County, in 1858. Reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade with David Hill, of New Bos-

ton, Clermont County, serving three years. He then went to Milford, where he remained about fifteen months, and then came to Blanchester and worked for L. H. Johnson in his present shop. In the spring of 1881, himself and George W. Snider bought the shop, Mr. McCormick being the practical man and taking charge of the wood department. They employ from three to five hands and make wagons, sleighs, etc., besides horseshoeing, repairing, etc.

THOMAS McKINNEY, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of David and Maria McKinney, was born in Simms Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 27, 1836. In 1858, he came to Blanchester and engaged in the carriage shop of Amos Collins a few months. He worked at that trade in different localities till December 12, 1861, when he was married in this township to Phœbe, daughter of Joseph and Ann Leech, who was born in this township. They have four children—Sylvanus, Wilson, Adella and James S. They have a nice farm of 103¾ acres of land on the pike between Blanchester and Woodville, seventy acres under cultivation. Joseph Leech emigrated from York County, Penn., in 1840, and settled near Wilmington, where he remained two years, and then moved to this township and bought the farm where Mr. and Mrs. McKinney now live.

DARIUS H. MOON, druggist and hardware merchant, Blanchester, corner Broadway and Main streets, son of Henry H. and Mary A. (Paxton) Moon, was born in Martinsville, Clinton County, September 5, 1837. His parents were among the early settlers of this county. His father is still living in Dayton, Ohio; mother died July 3, 1880. He was reared on a farm, attending schools winters till eighteen years of age when he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it four years. He then enlisted in Arcanum, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers, under Capt. Young, and was in a number of prominent battles, among others the battles of Winchester, Wilderness and Cedar Creek. He enlisted as private, and was promoted first to Orderly Sergeant, then Second Licutenant, then First Lieutenant. He served two years and six months, and resigned near Winchester, Va., on account of ill health, and again returned to Martinsville and worked at his trade one year. He then opened a drug store at Westboro, which he kept two years, and then sold and came to Blanchester and opened his present place of business where he carries a choice stock of drugs and also hardware; carries a stock of about $2,500, and does an annual business of about $8,000. He was married, February 22, 1870, in Blanchester, to Osee F., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Williams) Strawn, born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. They have one son—Alden M., born in Blanchester September 1, 1872. Mr. Moon owns a fine residence on Main street, and a dwelling, which he rents, on Center street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows associations.

EZEKIEL M. MULFORD, merchant, P. O. Blanchester, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Smith) Mulford, was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, October 14, 1818. Reared on a farm till fifteen years of age when he began clerking. He was married near Lebanon to Elizabeth Graham. This union was blessed with one daughter, Anna M., now wife of Phillip Surface. Mr. Mulford's wife died in 1850 at Westboro, Clinton Co., Ohio. He again married to Rachel Seal, of Westboro, by whom he had three children—Martha E., Lucius H. and Jehu R. In 1856, Mr. Mulford again became a widower. In 1858, he again married in Blanchester to a widow lady, Louisa Cast. They have one child, Hattie L. In 1860, he opened a general store in Cuba, this county, and in 1864 he opened his present place of business on Broadway street, Blanchester, where he carries a choice stock of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, groceries, etc., and does an annual business of $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Mulford is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In Jefferson Township, he held numerous offices of trust; has been Township Treasurer eight years, and Justice of Peace six years. He owns his residence and two lots, corner of Main and Wright streets, also thirty-three and one-third acres of fine land within a half mile of the corporation.

BENJAMIN F. OLIVER, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Russell and Sarah

(Hudson) Oliver, was born in Jefferson Township, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1834. He was reared on a farm, and when nineteen years of age left home and went to Blanchester and worked at blacksmithing one year. He was married in 1855 to Eliza J., daughter of James and Phœbe Clelland. They have six children—Sarah A., Mary E., Emma, Annis, Harriet and Eldon. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Oliver bought sixty acres of land in Marion Township, close to the Jefferson Township line. He has since purchased thirty acres adjoining, seventy-eight under cultivation. He enlisted in Hillsboro in September, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. McCoy, and served one year. During Hood's raid he was on duty at one time at Columbia, Tenn., and while at his post the Union troops retreated across Dutch River toward Nashville; without notifying the guards, they took up their bridges after the troops were across. The enemy advanced and the pickets retreated to the river, where they could not cross and our subject with several others were captured and sent to Corinth, Miss., where he remained confined a short time and was sent to two or three other prisons, but was finally exchanged in February, 1865, and was ordered to report to his regiment. Was discharged at Camp Dennison and returned to Blanchester. Mr. Oliver has a nice farm, and has erected a fine brick residence, outbuildings, orchards, etc. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Grange societies, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

W. F. RANDOLPH, merchant, Blanchester, of the firm of Whitacre & Randolph, and son of Joel and Elizabeth (Williams) Randolph, was born in Tyler County, W. Va., April 2, 1830. His father was a merchant in Monroe County, Ohio, and our subject was reared near the Ohio River, and having a liking for the water he was apprenticed to learn to be a pilot; served three years on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, where he has piloted thirty years, also on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. He was married in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1856, to Margaret J., daughter of John and Julia Smith, born in Greene County, Penn. They have seven children—Elizabeth, Edward, Julia, Frank, Florence, Clara and Annie. Mr. Randolph still follows his business on the river. In 1862, he was appointed pilot by the Government during three years of the war and was in a number of engagements. He is a member of the Pilots' Benevolent Association. He has a fine farm close to Blanchester.

RICHARD M. RILEA, Justice of Peace, Blanchester, son of John and Frances (Wisby) Rilea, was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 18, 1839. He was reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, when he worked in saw-mills till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted at Fincastle, Brown Co., Ohio, under Capt. Seewright; the company was an independent company of cavalry. They were not accepted by the Government. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Stevenson, and was in a number of prominent battles, among others Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. Served two years, and re-enlisted at Fayetteville, W. Va., in same company. At the battle of Cloyd Mountain, he was wounded below the knee, the ball split, part going through the limb; the other piece was extracted fully nine inches below where it entered. After receiving the wound, he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Emery and Henry College Hospital where he lay over two months and was then sent to Lynchburg, thence to Richmond, where he remained one month. He was then paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., thence to McClelland Hospital, Philadelphia, when he was discharged July 12, 1865, and came to this county and kept a sample room three months. He has been a strong advocate of the temperance cause ever since. He came to Blanchester in 1866, and worked in a wagon shop till 1868. He was then elected Constable and Assessor of this township three years. In the spring of 1873, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has held ever since. He has been Mayor of Blanchester two terms, and at present acting Councilman, Marshal and Street Commissioner. He was married, November 18, 1866, to Rebecca M., daughter of Jacob and Jane (Higgins) Smith, born in this county. They have four children, Linnetta, Leonidas, Pearl and Sarah. Mr. R. is a member of the Odd Fellows society. He owns his residence and two lots, corner Center and Clark streets.

ANDREW ROBB, M. D., physician, Blanchester. Alexander Robb, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Irish ancestry, and a protestant by faith. He was educated for a professional school teacher. He emigrated to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Brownsville, Penn., on the Allegheny River. A few years later, he was married to Miss Barbara Light, and they in company with her three brothers Jacob, Peter and George C. and families, in the year 1793, floated down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, landing at Cincinnati. In 1794, they settled twenty miles above that city. Jacob laid out New Richmond, Clermont County, and lived to see it a thriving little village. Peter was among the first surveyors of that county, and George C. became a prominent Methodist minister of Southern Ohio. Alexander Robb, with his little family, settled on a small farm three miles back of New Richmond, on the banks of Twelve Mile Creek, in a wild wooden country inhabited only by wild animals and a few scattered Indians. Alexander, not being very strongly constituted, James the eldest son, undertook the hardest work, and finally his father died and he found himself, at the age of sixteen years, with a farm to clear up, and a mother and six small children to provide for. At the age of twenty-six, he married Catherine, daughter of Christian and Catherine Husong, who was born at Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where her parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, were taking refuge in Jarred's Station, fearing the depredations of the Indians. After his marriage, James remained on the old homestead near New Richmond. He bought 300 acres of land, for which he paid by freighting salt in a keel-boat from Kanawha River, West Virginia, to New Madrid, Tenn., there being no steamboats on the river at that early date. Christian Husong, settled on the east fork of the Little Miami River, four miles east of Batavia, where he lived to the ripe old age of one hundred and three years. Himself and wife were Germans, as also were the Light family. Andrew Robb, M. D., was the son of James and Catherine Robb, and was born on the old homestead, near New Richmond, February 6, 1816. He worked on the farm with his father summers, attending school winters till sixteen years of age, when he attended the New Richmond Academy eighteen months. The distance from his home to the Academy was three miles, which he walked night and morn, although the road was rough and hilly. He then taught school in that vicinity, studying medicine at the same time with Dr. Alfred Noble, of Goshen. While teaching his first school in Franklin District, Clermont County, he became interested in four bright little pupils, who took their primary lessons in the same class, but have since grown to manhood and taken their stations high up in the ranks of life. They were Perry Donham, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati; Prof. John Hancock, one of Ohio's ablest teachers and for a number of years Principal of the Cincinnati schools, and the two Browning brothers, Frank, deceased, the editor and proprietor of the *Clermont Courier*, and Charles N., the genial and talented editor of the *Clinton Republican*. After teaching two years, he turned his whole attention to the reading of medicine till November, 1837, when he commenced the practice with his preceptor. He attended lectures in 1840 and 1841, and graduated in the fall of the latter year, from the old Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He located in Anderson, Ind., and November 28, 1843, was married to Miss Clara, daughter of Duncan and Catherine Carmichael, of Rush County, Ind., a worthy pioneer family of Southern Indiana. In the fall of 1847, he returned to Goshen, and purchased the interests of his former preceptor. He came to Blanchester in 1860, where he has practiced successfully twenty-two years, and is now, in company with his worthy companion through life, enjoying the reward of a long and laborious professional life. They had three children born to them—William E., born September 12, 1848, and died at the age of two and a half years, of malignant diphtheria; James D., born May 20, 1850, and died December 5, 1864, of cerebro-spinal meningitis and Clara B., born December 11, 1854; she attended the common schools of Blanchester till sixteen, when she commenced a collegiate course at the Ohio Female College, at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated with high honors. She delivered the valedictory address before nineteen years of age, and the following year accepted the invitation to deliver the literary address and the literary diplomas. In August, 1875, she was married to Eberle D.

Smith, a graduate of the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and at present banker of Blanchester.

WILLIAM RUDE, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Peter and Nancy (Abbott) Rude, was born on the farm where he now lives, August 31, 1836. He was reared on the farm, and was married in August, 1857, to Esther A., daughter of Asahel and Eliza J. Shull, born in this township, near their present home. They have five children—Peter, Felix, Emeline, Nancy and Mattie. In 1864, Mr. Rude enlisted at Hillsboro in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Wolf, of Wilmington, and served eleven months. He was wounded at the battle of Franklin, while conducting prisoners from the field. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to Marion Township. In 1875, he bought the homestead of 150 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation.

NICHOLAS RUDE, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Peter and Nancy Rude, was born in this township in 1839. He was reared on a farm. In 1860, he was married to Elizabeth Smith. They have seven children—Nancy, Phœbe, John, Franklin, Mary, Alice and Estella. Mr. Rude served two years and nine months in defense of his country; enlisted at Blanchester August 18, 1862, in Company E, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Thomas. He was in a number of prominent engagements, among others the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and Chattanooga. He was captured July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga., was sent to Andersonville Prison, where he lay till September 22, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, and was discharged at Washington and returned to Blanchester. He received fifty acres of land from his father, and has since bought fifty-eight; has sixty-five under cultivation. Mr. Rude has been Supervisor one year.

BENJAMIN S. SAXTON, tailor, P. O. Blanchester, place of business situated over the post office, the son of Orene H. and Miriam (Eldridge) Saxton, was born in Dover County, Me., on the banks of the Piscataqua River, November 16, 1823. He was reared on a farm till eight years of age, when his mother and step-father moved to Cincinnati, his own father having died three months previous to the birth of our subject. While in Cincinnati, his step-father followed the business of a tanner and currier. In 1834, his mother also died, and Benjamin was apprenticed to John Martin on Fifth st., near where the Indiana House now stands, to learn the tailor's trade; here he remained till 1842, when he went to Springdale, Hamilton County, where he was married in 1845 to Elizabeth, daughter of Furman and Ann Hunt. They had eight children, one still living, Cordelia M. On March 15, 1873, his wife died at Reading, Hamilton County, and he was again married to Rebecca F. Baldwin, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Villars) Baldwin, first settlers of this township. She was born in Blanchester December 21, 1837. In 1875, he engaged in tailoring for Brush & Rice for several months, and was then employed several months by the railroad company to watch bridges near Loveland. He again returned to Blanchester and opened a tailor shop on Main street, near Broadway, where he remained nearly one year, and then bought twenty-eight acres of land in Marion Township, about one mile north of Blanchester, where he resided, also working at his trade till November, 1881, when he returned to Blanchester, and opened his present place of business, where he does a considerable business, making and repairing. Mr. Saxton still owns his farm, north of town, also eight acres one-fourth mile northwest of the village.

B. D. SCOTT was born in Harlan Township, Warren Co., Ohio, on the 31st day of March, 1843, and at the age of eighteen months became cripple for life from a fall whilst learning to walk, dislocating the hip joint of the left leg. His father's name was Charles, and his mother's name Elizabeth Scott (formerly Elizabeth Norman), the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Virginia, but of Scotch descent. He received his early education at Woodville, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years, he, together with his brother, M. L. Scott, entered school at Farmers' College near Cincinnati, where he remained until the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861, which so demoralized both teachers and students that the school was entirely broken up. Whilst there, however, there was an incident worthy of record. Two of his warmest friends and

fellow-students rooming next door to him were of opposite political persuasion, and at the breaking-out of the war quarreled incessantly, until it almost culminated in blood-shedding, and after quarreling nearly all night, one expressed a determination to join the rebel forces, the other replying he would meet him upon the battle-field. Both parties shook hands and commenced packing up their trunks for a trip to the Sunny South. At early dawn of day, each gave a parting salute to the old school and many friends, each thoroughly determined to kill the other if they should ever meet upon the battle-field. Mr. Scott then returned to his father, upon the farm in Clermont County, where he remained until 1863, when taken down by a scrofulous eruption of his limb, and was confined to the house most of the time until November 22, 1867, when he had the same amputated at the hip-joint by Prof. Thomas Wood, of Cincinnati, assisted by Dr. Andrew Robb, of Blanchester, and eight other associate surgeons. During the whole of four years, he suffered 10,000 deaths, and at no time was free from the influence of morphine or some other powerful narcotic, and never remained in bed more than three nights during this whole time. In 1866, finding life a burden and death certain, Dr. Robb proposed amputation as an experiment. Dr. Wood was sent for but refused, for the reason as he alleged, it would be an outright murder, and he would not be an accomplice to the crime. In about a year afterward, Mr. Scott being endowed with an uncontrollable disposition to *do or die*, informed the Doctor that if he did not perform the operation some one else would. This was sternly protested against by his father, mother and friends, his father making the excuse that he had not the necessary funds. Whereupon Mr. Scott borrowed the money, sent for the Doctor, and had the operation successfully performed, and is to-day a hale, hearty man. When laid upon the scaffold, he was interrogated by the Doctor if he had anything to say to his friends, as it would in all probability be his only chance upon this earth, as statistics only showed one successful operation of the kind in a thousand, and if he recovered it would probably be the only case in the United States. Mr. Scott replied, "*I have nothing to say. Pour on the chloroform.* I will take that one chance." In the spring of 1868, he engaged in teaching school in the Lacy District, near Wilmington, and taught three months; he then taught at No. 3, near Blanchester, for nine months. When he engaged this school, he was informed by the Directors that he would in all probability be carried out, as they had some desperate boys, who had whipped out several teachers. Mr. Scott merely replied that he would never call upon the Directors. Sure enough all things went smoothly for some time. A young man weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds then proposed to run the school according to his own notion. The fight then commenced. The first move made by big boy was to snatch one of Scott's crutches and attempt to strike him with it, but the blow was warded off with the other crutch in the hands of Mr. Scott with much dexterity, and down went Mr. big boy so quickly that none of the pupils could tell how it was done, and no doubt would have been seriously hurt had it not been for the timely interference of other large boys. It is useless to say there has never been further trouble in that district to the present day. The boy was afterward arrested and fined for assault and battery, costing him some $30. In the summer of 1869, he commenced reading law under the instruction of Judge W. W. Wilson, at Lebanon, Ohio, and in April, 1871, was admitted to the bar by the District Court, and entered into the practice of that profession, but shortly obtained a position as Clerk of the Probate Court, under Judge Thomas Thatcher, which position he held until September, 1872. He then removed to Blanchester and engaged in the practice of law, where he has held the office of Mayor of the village for two years; as Justice of the Peace for three years, and Township Clerk for seven years, and still holds that position. November 25, 1874, he was married to Susie E. Beard, daughter of Jacob and Permelia Beard, of Wilmington, Ohio, two daughters being the fruits of the marriage, to wit: Ezella Pearl and Edna Beard. By energy and perseverance, he has acquired a comfortable home, a large law library, and quite a lucrative practice; has always voted the Republican ticket; is strictly temperate, and a nephew of Hon. I. W. Quinby, of local option fame. He is not a member of any religious society. His wife, however, is a member of the Quaker Church at Wilmington.

MARTIN SHANK, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Henry and Mary (Mann) Shank, was born in Virginia in 1820. His parents came to Marion Township when he was quite young, and bought 250 acres of land in the northwestern part of the township. Martin remained at home till twenty-seven years of age, when he was married to Rebecca Bundy. They have had four children, three living—William H., Charlie B. and Harry. In 1853, he bought 100 acres of land of his father, and at the death of the latter he received thirty-two and one-quarter more, eighty-five acres now under cultivation. He enlisted in 1862 in Clarksville, this county, in Company I, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Stillwell, and served nearly three years.

JACOB D. SHANK, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Henry and Mary (Mann) Shank, was born in Marion Township in 1839. His parents came here about 1830 and bought 250 acres of land in the northern part of township, where he was raised, being the youngest of fourteen children. They cleared about 190 acres. His father died in 1864; mother still lives with him at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Jacob D. was married March 17, 1867, to Sarah E., daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Flesher) Higgins, born in Butlerville, Warren County, Ohio, June 5, 1849. They had five children, three living—Horace, Stanley and Leroy; deceased, Ettie and Lenny. He had 155 acres of land of the homestead. In February, 1881, he exchanged fifty-five acres of it for thirty acres, with fine brick residence, adjoining Blanchester on the north. He is a member of the Grange; also of the Friends' Church. Mr. Shank also served in defense of his country, enlisting at Clarksville, this county, August 22, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. R. Stillwell, and served till January 19, 1863.

HARVEY I. SHANK, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Henry and Mary (Mann) Shank, was born in this township, three miles north of Blanchester. His parents were among the early settlers of this township. He was reared on a farm and remained at home till twenty-seven years of age. He was married in 1863 to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Reeder, born in Vernon Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. They had one child—Addie E. His wife died in 1870, and he again married in 1871 to Lydia Stansbury, widow of Spencer Stansbury. They have two children—Vesta and Pearl. Mrs. Shank had one son by her former husband—William by name. In 1864, the father of our subject died and left him fifty acres of the homestead. He afterward purchased sixty-five acres adjoining and sold twenty-five; now has ninety, sixty-five under cultivation. He is a member of the Presbyterian and his wife of the M. E. Church.

ADRIAN A. SHIELDS, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of John and Sarah (Walker) Shields, was born in this township June 18, 1840. His parents and grandparents came here from Warren County, Ohio, about 1838. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Adrian was reared on the farm, and remained at home till the breaking-out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in Westboro in the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Bundy. He was in several severe engagements, and was wounded in the right arm at the battle of Vicksburg by a piece of shell. His arm proved so troublesome he received his discharge at Mound City, Ill., after serving two years and six months. He was married a short time before enlisting at Blanchester to Mary L., daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Whitaker. They have six children—Alice, Florence, Laura, Emmett, Sarah and Bertha. After returning from the war, Mr. Shields rented land of his father three years; also lived in Allen County three years and one year near Westboro. He then came to this township and purchased seventy acres of land near Kansas Mills, which he kept a short time and sold and bought 37.95 acres of land where he now lives; he sold a small piece; now has thirty-six and a half acres, all under cultivation. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN SIMONTON, liveryman on Broadway street, Blanchester, son of Theophilus and Mary (Sale) Simonton, was born in Hamilton Township, Warren County, Ohio, February 8, 1813. His father was a farmer, and had five sons and three daughters besides John, who remained at home till twenty-seven years of age, when he rented a farm in Brown County one year. He then came to Marion Township and bought 101

acres of land, about three miles south of Blanchester. In 1854, he came to the village and opened a hotel, northeast corner Broadway and Main streets, where he remained one year and then removed to the southwest corner, where he continued in the hotel business till 1862. He still owns the building, his son occupying it as a harness shop. He then bought Lots No. 1 and 18, Broadway street, where he opened a livery stable. In the fall of 1881, he built a fine large stable at a cost of $1,200; he keeps seven horses and carriages, boarding, sale and feed stables. He was married near Loveland, Warren County, in 1837, to Catherine Hess. They had three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Franklin, was mortally wounded at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, fell into the hands of the enemy and was never heard of after. He held the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served nearly three years. The remaining four children are living and married, born in the order which they are named: Melissa, Lyman, William and Lulu. His residence is situated corner Main and Broadway; he also owns one lot in W. H. Baldwin's Addition to Blanchester, and eighty-five acres of land three-fourths of a mile east of Blanchester.

JAMES SKILLMAN, contractor and builder, Blanchester, son of Abraham and Hannah (Wainwright) Skillman, was born at Princeton, N. J., December 23, 1837. His father was of English, his mother of Scotch ancestry. When eighteen months old, his parents moved to Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio. When five years of age, his mother died, and he was left in care of his eldest brother, Jacob, his father returning East. When sixteen, he went to Cincinnati and learned the brick-layer's trade. He was foreman for Jones & Evans two years, then took contracts and erected buildings himself three years. He came to Blanchester in 1865, where he has contracted and erected several brick buildings. The same year, he bought eighty acres of land in this township, one mile east of Blanchester, on the M. & C. R. R. He was married, December 24, 1877, to Ellen, daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Penn Yan, N. Y., born in Kentucky. They have two children—Ethel and Eddie. He owns his residence and fifteen acres of land on Broadway street, south part of village. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

CHARLES BARNARD SLATER, Blanchester, third son of James and Charlotte (Cullen) Slater, was born in Sheffield, Eng., on the 22d day of May, 1836; learned the milling trade and emigrated to the United States in 1857; going to McMinnville, Tenn., by way of Charleston, S. C., he engaged in the milling business for about a year, but having a desire to obtain a general knowledge of the country, and a spirit of adventure, he associated himself with William Groves and went South with a drove of mules; disposing of the stock not far south of Jackson, Miss., and having offers of remunerative situations, he accepted a position with Joseph Panky, and engaged in putting up cotton gins and grist mills till the winter of 1859–60. His desire to see the Father of Waters led him to Vicksburg, Miss., arriving at which place he could not resist the temptation to take a steamboat ride upon the mighty river, which was at that time on a big boom, and would naturally attract a stranger by its wonderful proportions. Taking the river to Memphis, Tenn., he found employment in the mill-furnishing establishment of W. C. Bradford, where he remained till the fall of 1860, when he went to Brownsville, Ark., to engage in the saw-mill business; remaining there till the spirit of secession raged too high for parties who desired to be non-combatants, he had to flee for personal safety. Returning to Tennessee, he found the same state of excitement, and feeling that there was no safety for a young man outside of the army, he entered the service as a butcher, but having a smattering of military knowledge gained in England, and being a good penman and accountant, it was not long till his comrades discovered his ability, and as a reward for his services in the way of Drill-Master and Assistant Quartermaster, made him Captain of Company K, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Volunteers, which, however, was only volunteer in name, at this time the conscript act having been put in force. Fearing that the consequence of a refusal to serve might not result pleasantly, he accepted the commission, but there seeming to be a demand for his services in many directions, he was detailed by Gen. Marmaduke to superintend the operation of mills then under the control of the army, for the purpose

of supplying the army with flour. This occupation ceasing with the retreat of the confederate army from Corinth, he was made Judge Advocate of the division. Being convinced after the battle of Perryville, Ky., that the cause of the confederacy was lost, and ascertaining authoritatively that the rebels who surrendered themselves to the Government in good faith would not be tried for treason, he tendered his resignation, which being accepted (very reluctantly, however), he came through the lines as a private citizen; was arrested at Scottsville, Ky., sent thence to Louisville, and after a three months' confinement in a military prison, was sent across the Ohio River in July, 1863; he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, with the expectation of finding parties he had heard his sister talk about; he thought they might assist him in getting employment, but not finding them he wandered eastward, along the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, till, arriving at Blanchester, he found work in a saw mill belonging to Harrison Hudson, in which business he continued till the spring of 1866, when he again commenced to work at mill building, building that year two mills in Tennessee. February 27, 1868, he married Seyrena Jane Hudson, only daughter of Thomas Hudson, who bore him one daughter and five sons, as follows: Elvaretta, December 19, 1868; Thomas Cullen, December 30, 1870; James Parker, March 1, 1873; Harvey Harrison, December 8, 1875; Felix, February 28, 1878; Ralph, March 4, 1880. Elvaretta departed this life March 19, 1874, after a short but severe attack of spinal fever. In 1872, he obtained a patent for an improved flour bolting reel, and commenced the manufacture of the same in connection with his business, which has steadily increased. January 1, 1881, for the purpose of further developing the business, he associated with himself W. S. McClelland, under the firm name of C. B. Slater & Co., and built a shop which now gives employment to fourteen men, with a fair prospect of a rapid increase. In 1866, he joined the I. O. O. F. at Edenton, Ohio, and became a charter member of Fithian Lodge, No. 373, instituted at Blanchester, attaining the highest degree. He also became a member of Excelsior Encampment, No. 106, attaining the highest degree in this branch of the order. In January, 1868, he united himself with the Baptist Church. In 1878, he was elected a member of the Village Council, and again re-elected in 1880. In politics, he espoused the cause of the Republican party from the time of his naturalization; was a great admirer of Senator Morton, of Indiana, who he thought deserved the nomination for the Presidency in 1876, having, in his opinion, done more for the country in her struggle against secession than any single individual in it. Very proud of his adopted State, and deeply interested in national affairs, he advocated the claims of Gen. Garfield to the Presidency as early as 1878, and adhered to it persistently that he would be the nominee in 1880. His arrival at Blanchester was so shortly after the raid of the notorious John Morgan, of the Confederate army, through Ohio, that many of the citizens of Blanchester supposed he was a deserter from that command, and some of the more zealous thought he was a spy, or an emissary of the confederacy, sent here for the purpose of burning the town, and a strict surveillance was kept over his movements.

GEORGE W. SLUSHER, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Alfred and Nancy (Skidmore) Slusher, was born in Hardy County, Va., July 2, 1838. When quite young he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, at which he has worked nearly all his life. He was married, in Pendleton County, Va., September 7, 1858, to Susan, daughter of Adam and Mary (Kimble) Judy, born in Pendleton County, July 23, 1841. They have five children—Enoch W., George W., Virginia R., Melcena M. and Dessie G. Mrs. S. owned 350 acres of land in Virginia, where they lived at the time the war broke out. Mr. S. was drafted in the Southern service against his will, and at the end of six months deserted and joined the Union army near Moorfield, Va. He acted as an independent scout under Col. Durfey. He acted as a spy nine months, during which time he had a number of narrow escapes from death. In September, 1862, he was captured near Petersburg, Va., while inside the rebel lines. He was sent to Staunton, Va, and imprisoned in the third story of the court house, awaiting court-martial as a spy. He remained there about two weeks, well guarded by two soldiers at his door and one under his window. The guards changed every evening about dusk,

and there was sometimes a short interval when there was no guard under the window. Watching his opportunity one evening when it was getting dark, and the guard had not arrived under his window, he swung out and succeeded in grasping the lightning rod which ran to the ground; he quickly descended and made good his escape. The other four times he was captured each time while in the ranks, he escaped by the enemy being driven rapidly back; he was captured this way three times one day. He at one time ran across an open field about two hundred yards, exposed to the fire of 5,000 cavalry, and escaped without a scratch. After serving nine months, he came to Greene County, Ohio, where his family had moved and remained over three years, and, in 1868, he moved to this township and bought seventeen acres of land and resided four years, and then moved to his present location, where he owns fifty-five acres of land, forty-one of which are under cultivation. He also owns three lots in Blanchester with a dwelling on one. Mr. S. is a member of the Odd Fellow society, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Union Church.

HARVEY SMITH, M. D., physician, Blanchester, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hair) Smith, was born in Clermont County, one mile east of New Boston, January 14, 1824; was reared on a farm till sixteen years of age, attending the old log schoolhouses of those primitive times, during the winters. He then learned the house painting trade, at which he worked two years. He then attended a seminary at Batavia, Clermont County, two years; then taught school one year, and studied medicine with Columbus Spencer, of Perrin's Mills. In 1843, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and attended one course; then came to Cuba and practiced two years. In 1856, he came to Blanchester, and in 1859 he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and returned to Blanchester, where he has remained ever since, enjoying quite an extensive practice. In February, 1847, he was married to Maria M., daughter of John and Margaret Mitchell, born in this county. They have one son, Eberle D., present banker of Blanchester. He owns a fine residence and five and a quarter acres of land on Lazenby street; also three farms containing 400 acres of choice land, with dwellings and outbuildings.

DAVID SMITH, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of John and Elizabeth (Butt) Smith, was born in this township within three hundred yards of his present residence, April 1, 1838. His father was a native of this State, and came from Scioto County to this township at quite an early date, and at the time of his death, which occurred December 20, 1863, he owned 127½ acres of land, which David L. received and now resides on. He now has 158½ acres, 140 under cultivation. He was married in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, February 4, 1864, to Martha W., daughter of William and Sarah Friend, born at Mainville, April 30, 1843. They have ten children—Eva, Sally, Julia, William, Nettie, Herbert, Minnie, Louise, David and Bessie. Mr. Smith is a member of the Grange society; himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

EBERLE D. SMITH, banker, P. O. Blanchester, situated on Main street, below Broadway, known as the Blanchester Bank. He is a son of Dr. Harvey and Maria M. (Mitchell) Smith, and was born in Cuba, Clinton County, October 25, 1848. He attended the common schools at Blanchester till 1864, when he entered Miami University at Oxford, where he attended six years and graduated with high honors in 1871. He received the mathematical honor. He then returned to Blanchester, and was engaged as Principal of the Union Schools one year. He then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and studied law one year, returning in 1873. He then went as Indian trader to Fort Sill, Indian Ty., where he opened a store, and traded quite extensively with the Indians, taking furs of all kinds. He again returned to Blanchester and opened the bank, where he is at present operating, February 2, 1877. He also owns what is known as Broadway Livery Stable, conducted by C. B. Riley. Mr. Smith also has two fine farms, one on the State road of 179¾ acres, known as the Nathaniel Montgomery farm; the other is situated on the road running from the State road to Westboro, and consists of 114 acres; both farms are under a high state of cultivation, dwellings and outbuildings on each. He also owns a fine residence on Lazenby street, with four acres of land. He was married in Blanchester, August 25, 1875, to Miss Clara B. Robb, daughter of Dr.

A. Robb, of this place also; who was born in Highland County, Ohio. They have three children—Rowena D., Stanley R. and Ralph H. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also, of the Greck Society, a college society, Delta Kappa Epsilon; also a member of the Universalist Church.

GEORGE W. SNIDER, manufacturer, P. O. Blanchester, of the firm of Snider & McCormick, blacksmiths, on Broadway, above Main street, is the son of James and Margaret (Spaulding) Snider, was born in Harlan Township, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1849. He was reared on a farm till twenty-one, then commenced to travel in the lightning rod business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He was married in Butlerville, Warren County, in 1876, to Ella, daughter of John and Emily Johnson. He came to Blanchester in 1879, and purchased a lot on Broadway street, where he has built a fine residence. In April, 1881, he bought one-half interest in the blacksmith shop on Broadway, where they do all kinds of repairing and general blacksmithing; they employ from three to five hands.

ELISHA SPENCER, fireman, P. O. Blanchester, in the flouring mill of his brother-in-law, John Burton, is a son of William and Priscilla (Stackhouse) Spencer, and was born in Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, September 10, 1843. He was reared on a farm, his father owning 100 acres of land in Union Township. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. David H. Miller, served three years and twelve days, and was in quite a number of prominent battles, among others, Chickamauga, Resaca and Jonesboro, besides a number of skirmishes. He was mustered out at Fayetteville, N. C., and returned to the old homestead, where he made considerable improvements, and remained two years. He was then employed by his brother, six years, part of the time in a distillery near Wilmington, where he also farmed several years, and then came to Blanchester and has since been employed as fireman in his brother-in-law's flouring mills. He was married in Greene Couny, Ohio, to Sarah J., daughter of Arthur and Druilla Ellison, born in Adams County. They have five children—Cora D., William R., Catherine A., Minnie and Harry A. Himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

ROBERT SUPINGER, carpenter, Blanchester, son of Jacob and Mary (Oglesby) Supinger, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1809. He was reared on on a farm till eighteen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked nearly ever since. In 1839, he came to Salem Township, Warren County, Ohio, where he remained seven years, during which time he was married, in 1840, to Sarah Conner, a native of Delaware. In 1846, they moved to Blanchester, where they have since resided. They had eight children, four now living—Jacob, Mary E., Lucinda and Grandville. His wife died July 26, 1878. Mr. S. owns a residence and one acre of land on Main street, above Grove street, twenty acres of land partly in corporation, and two lots in Anshutz & Patterson's Addition. In 1866, he was elected Township Trustee, which office he has filled ever since.

JOHN K. TRICKEY, contractor, Blanchester, son of William and Sarah (Osborn) Trickey, was born in Harlan Township, Warren County, Ohio, January 7, 1824. He was reared on a farm. When twenty-one years of age, he was married to Theodosia, daughter of John and Nancy (Henry) Clippard, born in Harlan Township. His father gave him ninety acres of land in that township, and he built a small cabin and began life in the woods. He cleared about fifty acres. In 1854, he bought 164 acres in Marion Township, Clinton County, and again settled in the woods and cleared about 100 acres. In 1880, he sold it and moved to Blanchester, where he has resided ever since. He has been contracting on roads and buildings the last five years. He owns and rents three store buildings on Broadway. He also keeps the Sherman House, has ten acres in the village known as Trickey's Addition. Mr. Trickey has been a very enterprising man. Any enterprise for the good of Blanchester and its people is sure to find an able advocate and assistant in him. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Universalist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Trickey have seven children, all but one married—Sarah F., William H., Emma L., Thomas R., George W., Estelle and Alta.

THOMAS TROVILLO, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Jonathan and Martha (McKee) Trovillo, was born in Center County, Penn., in 1807. He was reared on a farm. In 1812, his parents came to Cincinnati, where his father taught school a short time. He taught in a number of places, being a cripple and not able to do anything else. When twenty years of age, Thomas left home and began the world for himself. In 1831, he was married to Maria, daughter of William and Ellen Vandervort, a native of Virginia. They had nine children, eight living—Paul J. enlisted in Westboro in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was out six months and died at Camp Dennison. The remainder were Joseph E., Martha E., James, Sarah, William, Ephraim K., Samuel H. and Mary E. Mr. T. rented land several years after his marriage, and then bought sixty-seven acres of land in Simms Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, where he cleared fifteen acres and made numerous other improvements. In the spring of 1864, he sold and purchased 125½ acres in Jefferson Township, this county, where he remained till 1869, when he came to this township and bought seventy-five and three-fourths acres of land two and one-half miles northeast of Blanchester. He has sixty-eight acres under cultivation. Mr. Trovillo's wife died in April, 1880. His son Ephraim and wife are now living with him.

WILLIAM TUFTS, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Henry and Margaret (Gillis) Tufts, was born near Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio, September 5, 1836. He was reared on a farm. His parents came to this township about 1852, and bought 132 acres of land. He was married, September 27, 1867, to Lucinda M., widow of John B. Hall, who died in the army from the effects of a gunshot wound. They have one child—Harvey E. Mrs. T. has two children by her former marriage—Flora R. and James E. After he was married, Mr. T. bought fifty acres of land three miles northeast of Blanchester. In January, 1880, he also purchased forty-one and a third acres of land where he now lives, seventy-five acres under cultivation. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

REDDING N. WAINRIGHT (deceased), was a son of James Wainright. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., January 2, 1811. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, and served four years. He followed his trade in Hightstown till 1835, when he came to Warren County, Ohio. He remained a short time and returned to New Jersey, and in the autumn of 1836, with his father, three sisters, and a brother-in-law, Abram Skillman, came to Hopkinsville, Warren County. His father died in Goshen. The year after his settlement, he purchased a farm of 130 acres in Marion Township, Clinton County. In 1843, he located on the farm where his death occurred. He was a farmer by occupation, and always followed its pursuits. September 13, 1837, he was united in marriage with Eliza Leever, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Leever, and a native of Clermont County, where she was born June 5, 1816. Of their six children, three sons and two daughters are living—Susan A., born June 13, 1838, wife of George Bontell; Caroline, born May 16, 1844, wife of Oliver Dungan, she died July 8, 1878; Mary E., born August 21, 1847, a teacher in the blind asylum at Columbus; Charles C., born January 7, 1850; Henry C., born March 5, 1852; and Robert L., born January 2, 1856. Mr. Wainright departed this life November 25, 1878, aged nearly sixty-eight years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a good many years. His political opinions were based on Republicanism. He was highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor, and his death occasioned an irreparable loss both to the church and community.

JAMES M. WATKINS, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Henry and Ruth (Thomas) Watkins, was born in Harlan Township, Warren Co., Ohio, July 5, 1825. His parents came from Harrison County, Va., about 1821, and bought 400 acres of land where James was born. He remained at home till twenty-four years old, then came to Blanchester, and engaged in buying and selling stock, and butchering two years. He was married, August 31, 1854, in Blanchester, to Ruth C., daughter of Mitchell and Penelope Wright, born near Blanchester March 15, 1836. They have five children—Albert, Warren, Mitchell, Lorrin and Isabelle. After marrying, he rented part of his father-in-law's land, where he remained eighteen months. He con-

tinued renting till 1864, when he purchased sixty-four and one-half acres of land one and one-half miles northeast of Blanchester. In August, 1872, he bought fifty acres adjoining; now has about ninety acres under cultivation. His wife died where he now lives August 27, 1868. He again married September 17, 1871, to Sarah J., widow of Gideon Sears, by whom she has one son living—Charles M. Sears.

JONAS WATKINS, M. D., physician, P. O. Blanchester, son of Wilford and Maria (Whitacre) Watkins, was born in Harlan Township, Warren County, February 17, 1831, and reared on farm till nineteen years of age, attending school about three months each winter. He then engaged in the study of medicine under Wilford Cusick, M. D., three years. In 1851, he entered the Sterling Medical College of Columbus, graduating in 1853. He practiced with his former instructor two years, and then came to Blanchester and practiced six years. He then opened a general store, and bought grain, etc.; at the end of two years he failed, loss $5,000. He then went to Clark County, near Springfield, where he practiced medicine eighteen months, and then returned to Blanchester, where he has again built up an extensive practice. In the fall of 1851, he was married in Jefferson Township, Clinton County, to Annie, daughter of Jesse and Mary Hockett. They have had five children, one living at present, Lyman, graduate of the Eelectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and at present attending the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. The deceased were named as follows: Zimri, Luella, Geneva and Charley. His wife died in October, 1863, and he again married in Vernon Township, Clinton County, to Mary J., daughter of William R. and Elizabeth (Darby) Austin, born in Vernon Township. Her parents were the first settlers of that township. They have had seven children, four still living—Lutie, Lizzie, Clay and Lulu. In 1873, they bought four lots on Broadway street, and the following year built a fine brick residence. They also have two lots and one and one-half acres adjoining, and one hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres in Harlan Township, Warren County, one hundred and sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, of the Town Council, Director of the Building Association, President of the Cemetery Association, and himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

HARRISON C. WATKINS, physician, Blanchester, son of Harrison P. and Mary (Collins) Watkins, was born in Clinton County, one mile west of Blanchester, February 26, 1838. When six months old, his parents moved one-half mile farther west into Warren County, still retaining the old homestead. They owned about 310 acres of choice land, of which his father cleared considerable during his life. He died on the old homestead November 30, 1869, in his seventy-third year. His worthy partner in his joys and sorrows is still living on the old homestead, with one of her daughters, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Watkins was raised on the farm till twenty-one years of age, attending school a few months each winter. He then entered the Normal School at Lebanon; also attended the Martinsville School six years, teaching winters. The last two years he read medicine, and in October, 1864, he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he graduated February 15, 1866, and immediately returned to the old homestead, and was married, on the 22d day of the same month, to Miss Sarah T., daughter of John W. and Martha (Trickey) Rice. They had five children, three still living—George W., Howard R. and an infant not yet named. The deceased were named Hattie and Pearle. After his marriage, Mr. W. settled in Blanchester and commenced the practice of medicine, where he has since remained, and is now enjoying quite an extensive practice. In 1875, he was commissioned by the Government Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which he still holds. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge eighteen years, of which he has been Master several terms; also a member of the State Eclectic Medical Association. Mr. Watkins owns a fine brick residence and four lots corner Main and Grove streets; also two fine farms of ninety acres in Harlan Township, Warren County.

JOSEPH WHITAKER, retired farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Kibbey) Whitaker, was born in Washington Township, this county, February 24, 1818. His parents emigrated from New Jersey at an early period. He was

reared on a farm. He was married, in Washington Township, in 1841, to Rebecca, daughter of William and Ann McBryant. They have five children—William O., Mary L. Ephraim K., Elizabeth A. and George N. In 1854, Mr. W. came to this township and bought 140 acres of land, nearly three miles east of Blanchester, on the State road. He now has 160½ acres of land there, 130 under cultivation. He erected a nice house, barns and made numerous improvements. In February, 1878, he came to Blanchester, and in 1880 he purchased a residence and two lots extending from Main to Center street. His family are all members of the United Brethren Church.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ALLEN, of the firm of Allen & Son, lumber dealers, Sabina. Mr. Allen was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1818, and is a son of George Allen, who was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Ohio in the year 1815 or 1816. Our subject was reared on the farm, which he continued on until 1841, when he went at the carpenter's trade in Ross County, Ohio, which he completed and worked at until his coming to Sabina in 1856, and since then has been engaged in his trade. In 1878, he added his lumber yard to his other business, in which he keeps building material of every description. He is a member of the Town Council, and he and his wife are very exemplary members of the M. E. Church. He has been twice married; first, in 1844, to Amanda Fort, of Ross County, Ohio. Their children were eight in number, as follows: Ethan, William, James, Charles, Emma, John, George and Ella. Mrs. Allen died in 1863. His second marriage was celebrated in 1866 with Phœbe Chance, of Clinton County, Ohio, and to them six children have been born, viz.: Ivy, Etta M., Tillie, Lizzie, Anna and Frank.

J. R. AMOS, salesman, Sabina, was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1835, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Romley) Amos, natives of Maryland, in which they were reared and married; afterward they removed to Pennsylvania, and, in 1849, went to Harrison County, Ohio, where they died. They were parents of four children, viz.: John M., Mary A., J. R. and N. D. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received only a common edueation in the district schools. In 1854, he came to Clinton County and engaged in the store business, and soon after went to Fayette County, Ohio, where he followed farming till 1861, when he eame to Sabina and engaged in the grocery business, and since has been actively engaged in different lines of trade—for four years doing a carriage manufacturing business. In 1856, he was married to Sarah Pitzer, of this county, and a daughter of Michael and Mary Pitzer, by whom he has had two children—George L. and Albert E. He is a worthy member of the Sabina Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 501, and of the Encampment, No. 182. He and his estimable wife are members of the P. M. Church, to which they have belonged for a quarter of a century. He is of Democratic proclivities, and has long been a member of the School Board and Council here.

A. ARNOLD, of the firm of Arnold & Curtis, grocers, Sabina. Mr. Arnold is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, in which he was born in 1836, and is a son of Elijah Arnold, who settled in the above county with his father, John Arnold, and was born in the year 1800. He made a permanent home in Fayette County on a farm, where he died in 1875. Rebecca, his wife, died in 1881, aged eighty. Eleven was the number of their children, viz.: Q. B., Martha J., Mary A., Elizabeth, Jesse, Sarah, Abi A., John, Henry B., Alpheus and our subject, who remained on the farm till of age, when he went into the grocery business in Sabina with G. F. Grubbs, with whom he did business for a while, when he sold out and returned to the farm and finally back to the store business. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Ohio National Guards, in which he served four months, doing duty at Camp Dennison. Upon his return home, he went into the employ of Jacob Theobald, for whom he worked eighteen months. In September, 1864, he again enlisted, and this time in Company G, One Hundred and

Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps under Gen. Schofield. He was in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and numerous other smaller engagements. He was discharged at Salisbury, N. C., July 14, 1865. Upon his return home, he went into the saddlery business with G. F. Grubbs, a copartnership that existed until 1867, at which time he went to Wilmington, where he clerked for a firm one winter. Thence to Washington Court House, where he operated in dry goods for a short time. He has been twice married; first to Artie, daughter of Shreve Gaskell, of Fayette County. She died in June, 1868, aged twenty-two years. His second marriage was celebrated with Amanda, a daughter of Anderson Rowe, of Fayette County, in the year 1870. In 1880, he left the farm and came to Sabina, and went into the grocery business with John Rowe, who sold to R. Curtis. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Sabina, No. 324, Chapter of Washington, No. 103. Joined the society in 1863, and is a worthy member.

J. H. BARNS, tinware and stoves, Sabina, was born in Winchester, Va., in the year 1839; at the age of twelve years, he began work for himself, his father having died when he was quite young. He continued his residence in his native place until 1860, when his mother, Eliza Barns, with her children, came to and located in Wilmington. In 1862, J. H. volunteered in Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he followed the fortunes of the regiment in all its numerous marches and counter-marches, and was a participant in a number of its engagements. Hard marching and the exposure of army life undermined his health, and he was discharged and returned to his home in Wilmington. After his return to civil life, he came to Sabina and purchased the shop in which he now does business. He was married, in 1865, to Maria E., daughter of Elias and Eliza J. Shewalter, of Indiana, who were formerly of this county. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living, viz., Anna B., Harry D., James H., Elias H., George C., Alice M. and Frederick C. and Arthur, deceased. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sabina, to which he has been connected since 1865, and has been one of the Trustees of the Church as well as one of the Village Council. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., subordinate and Encampment, Sabina Lodge. His mother is yet living, and resides in Springfield, Ohio; her husband died in 1850 or 1851. With Mrs. Barns came to Ohio the following children, viz., Mary E., John H., Henrietta and Mary J.

A. BLOOM, miller, Reesville. The gentleman whose name heads this memoir was born in Greene Township, this county, in 1832, and is a son of Jacob Bloom, an old settler who resides in Greene Township. Our subject was reared to farm pursuits, a business he followed some years after becoming of age. In 1865, he went into the flouring and saw-mill business at New Antioch, where he was engaged two years, at the end of which time he came to Reesville, where he has since been engaged at milling. In 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment, under Capt. Wilson, and served one month longer than his time. In 1855, he was married to Mary A. Murphy, of Clinton County, who has borne him nine children, viz., William, Nancy C., Mary B., Franklin C., Frances, Flora and Lora. Two died in infancy.

R. M. BUTLER, blacksmith, Sabina. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is the leading smith in the town, and one of the best workmen in the county. He was born in Virginia in the year 1845, and is a son of Daniel Butler, of Virgina. In 1877, R. M. Butler came to Sabina, and for two years thereafter plied his trade in a rented shop, where, in 1879, he built a large brick shop, in which he carries on his different branches of trade, viz., smithing, wagon and carriage-making and repair shop. In the order of Odd Fellowship, he belongs to both the subordinate and Encampment, numbered respectively 501 and 182. In 1877, he was married to Albertine Steen, of Adams County, Ohio, and daughter of John W. Steen, of the same county.

JOHN J. CLINE, retired, P. O. Sabina, is another of the old and well-known citizens of Clinton County. He was born in Virginia in 1806, and is a son of Philip and Mary Cline, natives of the same State. In 1813, they came to Clinton County and purchased 100 acres of wild land in Richland Township. This land he cleared up and improved, and lived on during his life. They were entirely successful in their new

home and accumulated a good property. Both were members of the Christian Church, and were exemplary people. Eight children were born to them, two of whom are living in this county, viz., Philip and John J. George resides in Fayette County, Ohio, and a daughter, Elizabeth Antrim, in Iowa. The deceased are Maria, Anna, Polly and an infant. Mr. C., Sr., died at the advanced age of eighty-four; his wife at the remarkable age of nearly one hundred years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and was married to Ida, the daughter of Ephraim Ditmus, February 9, 1826. She was born in New Jersey in 1806. Eight is the number of their children, all living, viz., William T., Kitty A., George, Harrison, Charles, Mary, Maria and Alex. Mr. C. owns 200 acres at this time, and has helped his children to good homes. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, to which they have been connected for many years.

WILLIAM T. CLINE, farmer, P. O. Sabina, is a son of John J. Cline, a pioneer whose sketch appears in this work. William T. was born in this township in the year 1826. He remained with his parents on the farm until twenty-four years of age, at which time, in 1850, he was married to Julia A., the daughter of John Mathew, an old settler in Clinton County. For a short time after his marriage, he lived in Fayette County, Ohio, and then settled where he now lives. He owns 108 acres of well-improved land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation by a plentiful use of tile in under draining. Mr. C. is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the county, and his accumulations have resulted in an excellent and comfortable home. His family has been sorely afflicted with much sickness, which resulted in the death of his beloved wife and three of his children. Mrs. Cline died November 19, 1879, at the age of about forty-two years. Their children were ten in number, viz., Albert, Angeline, John A., Silas F., Mary E., Allen T., Maggie, David H., Harriet E. and Luey J. Mr. C. is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which he has belonged since 1872. His deceased wife was also a member of the same church, and a very exemplary Christian lady, whose death cast a gloom of profound sorrow over a happy home, wherein lived an indulgent and affectionate husband and loving children.

ALEXANDER CLINE, farmer, P. O. Sabina, is a son of John J. Cline, an old and well-known citizen, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was born on the old home farm in this township, in the year 1845. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age, at which time he began life on his own responsibility. In 1869, he was married to Susan J., the daughter of George Johnson, an esteemed citizen of this township, whose sketch also appears in this work. For three years after his marriage he lived on the home farm, and in 1872 came to where he now resides. He owns fifty-three acres of good land, which is comfortably improved. He and his estimable wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged fifteen years. To them have been born seven children, six of whom are living, viz., James E., George R., Gilbert T., Mary A., Reuben F. and Thompson Douglass; Emma A., deceased. Mrs. Cline was born in Clinton County in the year 1848.

P. P. CLINE, of the firm of Savage & Cline, merchants, Sabina. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in the year 1850; his early life was passed upon the farm, the district schools affording him the advantages of a good practical education. He followed the fortunes of the farm until 1877, at which time he entered into a copartnership with his present partner, Mr. O. B. Savage in their present business. Being young men of good business qualifications and unquestionable integrity, they have aided very materially in making Sabina a trade center. Mr. Cline was united in marriage with Miss Alice Woodmansee, in the year 1872. Mr. O. B. Savage is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born in the year 1845. Unlike Mr. Cline, he was reared to mercantile pursuits; his long experience makes him familiar with every department of the mercantile business. He carries on a store in New Lexington, Ohio, which, however, has no connection to the house in Sabina, it being under the management of Mr. Cline, while Mr. Savage resides in New Lexington and attends to the business there.

R. CURTIS, merchant, Sabina, was born in Wayne Township, this county, in 1826, and is a son of Edward Curtis, who was a son of Edward Curtis, Sr., of Virginia. Edward, Sr., was a son of Job Curtis, who was born in England, but came to and settled in Virginia, where he died. Edward, Sr., came with his family to Tennessee, where Edward, Jr., was born, and in 1805 he came to this State and located in this county. With him he brought wife and eight children, viz., Thomas, Mary, Frances, Rachel, Job, Edward, Martha, John, James, Sarah and an infant; the three latter were born in this county. Of these eleven children, Martha alone survives. Mrs. Curtis, wife of Edward, Sr., died in 1810; he survived her until 1843, when he died at the age of seventy-four years. His settlement here was made in an old Indian camp and among the red men of the woods. Edward, Jr., was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of John Lyon, of this county, after which he settled in what is now Wayne Township, where he lived many years, and in 1838 came to Richland Township, in which he resided till 1851, when he removed to Delaware County, Ind., and where he died in 1860. He was a member of the Christian Church, and was one of the founders of that church in the county. His wife died in 1856. To them were born nine children, two of whom live in this county, viz., Richard and James W.; five are living in other States, to wit: Nancy and Benjamin, in Indiana; Edward, Martha and Job, in Illinois. The subject of this sketch labored on the farm until of age, when he began "huckstering," a business he followed four years. In 1851, he began merchandising in Wayne Township, and in 1853 he came to Sabina, and entered into a partnership with Jacob Thiebold, with whom he did business till 1858 in general merchandising. Selling his interest, he entered into a copartnership with his brother James W., with whom he did business until 1869, at which time he again became connected with Mr. Thiebold, with whom he was associated till 1876, when they closed out and organized a private bank, which they closed up two years later. In 1880, he became half-owner in his present business with Mr. A. Arnold. Was married in 1850, to Miss Lucinda, the daughter of Adam Plymire, by whom he had eight children, three living, viz., Charley W., Milton C. and John J.; the deceased were Francis M., George R., Letitia and two infants. Mr. Curtis has been Treasurer and Trustee of the township ten years; is one of the charter members of Sabina Masonic Lodge, No. 324; owns 265 acres of valuable land, and is one among the substantial and moneyed men of the county. Mrs. Curtis died August 9, 1880, aged fifty years. Both belong to the Methodist Protestant Church.

W. H. CUSTIS, SR., farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in the year 1813, and is a son of Robinson and Mary Custis, natives of Virginia, who settled in Union Township, this county, in either 1821 or 1822. He purchased 100 acres of partly cleared land, which became his permanent home; he succeeded well in life, and was honored with some of the local offices of his township. Fervent in their devotion to religion, their lives were made brighter and more useful by a lifelong connection to the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them were born fifteen children, two of whom only at this time survive, viz., William H. and Mary Doan, *nee* Custis. He (Robinson) died in 1848, November 28; he was born in 1770. She was born in 1779, and departed this life November 22, 1848. They were married in 1793. Our subject passed his boyhood upon the farm, receiving only such learning as the country afforded at the time. In 1837, he was married to Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Reed, who settled in this township in 1805. They came from Kentucky, in which they were married, and it is probable they were born in the same State. Upon settling in this township, he purchased 1,000 acres of land, which he afterward lost through an imperfect title, and had to pay for the same land the second time, on which he ended his days. He and wife were members of the Christian Church, and were of that class that gives tone and solidity to the community in which they lived. Nine children were born to them, of whom Mrs. W. H. Custis alone survives. He was born in 1778, and died in 1854. She was born in 1782, and departed this life in 1863. Our subject after his marriage settled on a small farm, near where he now lives, and in the same vicinity he has since resided, and now owns 194 acres of excellent land. To them have been born five children, all living, viz., Samuel R., Cyrus E., Sarah M.,

Elizabeth A. and John J. Mrs. Custis was born on the place where she now lives in 1812.

CYRUS E. CUSTIS, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born on the old home farm in this township in the year 1840, and is a son of William H. Custis, Sr., whose sketch appears above. Our subject remained with his parents on the farm until of age. He had the advantage of one year's course of study at Lebanon Normal School, which furnished him with a good practical education. August 6, 1862, he volunteered and was assigned to duty in Company G, of the Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was soon after transferred to the front and participated in all the battles of the regiment. He enlisted as private and was promoted to First Duty Sergeant the November following his enlistment; was promoted Orderly, one month after his first promotion. September 24, 1864, was promoted Second Lieutenant, and February 1, 1865, he was commissioned First Lieutenant. All through the Atlanta campaign he was in command of Company G, and was a brave and efficient officer. He was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Dennison, in June, 1865. Upon his return to civil life, he resumed farming, but soon after engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for two years, and then returned to the farm. He and his brother, J. J. Custis, own 200 acres of valuable, well-improved land. C. E. has been Trustee of the township three terms; is a member of the Sabina Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was married in 1870 to Letitia, the daughter of Absalom Douglass, by whom he has had one child, viz., Albert R. He and his amiable wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. She was born in 1844.

J. J. CUSTIS, farmer, P. O. Reesville, is a son of W. H. Custis, Sr., whose sketch appears above. Our subject was born on the old home place in 1846. In the district schools he received a good common education, and remained at home with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1878, with Miss Francenia, the accomplished daughter of Absalom and Mary Douglass, of whom mention is made in this work. After the above event, J. J. settled where he now resides. He and his brother Cyrus own together 200 acres of excellent land, which is nicely improved. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Custis, viz., Walter Vernon. They are exemplary members of the Protestant Methodist Church, to which they have been connected several years. Mrs. Custis was born in the county in 1851.

DOUGLAS W. CUSTIS, retired, Sabina, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1811, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Savage) Custis. They settled in the above county just previous to the birth of our subject. William Custis was twice married, and by the above lady, his first wife, had five children, viz., Sallie, John (deceased), William (deceased), Harriet (deceased) and Douglas W. His wife, the mother of the above children, died in 1812. By his second marriage he had three children, who came to this county with their mother, viz., Nancy, Margaret and Littleton. He (William) died in Scioto County about 1828. Mrs. Custis, his second wife, died in 1863, aged ninety years. Our subject was married to Pemia, the daughter of Elkany Gustin, November 19, 1835. After his marriage he settled on land now owned by Charles Vaniman. Since, he has lived in different places, but always in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Custis were born the following children, to wit: William, Isaiah, Ann M., Hannah J., Levi, Mary M. and Rhoda. Mrs. Custis died September 7, 1881, aged, upward of seventy years. Their son, Isaiah, enlisted in 1862, in Capt. Giffin's company of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving a short time he became disabled, and was discharged. Mr. Custis is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, as was his deceased wife. T. L. Huffman, son-in-law of Mr. C's was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1847. and is a son of Thomas and Ruth Huffman, natives of the same county. Mr. Huffman came to Clinton County in 1869. He was married to Mollie M. Custis, the daughter of D. W. Custis, who has borne him three children, viz., Myrtie G. (deceased), Lorena T. and Leo C. Mr. Huffman owns forty acres of land where he lives, which is well improved. Mrs. Huffman was born in Clinton County in 1851.

WILLIAM CUSTIS, dealer in hardware, Sabina. The gentleman whose name

precedes this sketch is one of the well-known citizens of this county, in which he was born in 1836. He is a son of Douglas Custis, an old settler. Our subject entered mercantile life in New Antioch, in which he did a dry goods and grocery business for several years, and in 1867 removed to Sabina, where he followed the same line of trade for fifteen years, and was successful. Lately he went out of the dry goods trade, and in its stead he added a large and complete stock of hardware, and is now doing a general and extensive business in each line. In 1857, he was married to Susan, a daughter of Daniel Drake, an old settler of Clinton County, who has borne him eight children, viz., Charles W., Franklin, Ida B., Anna, James, Levi D., Luna M. and Gracie. Mr. and Mrs. Custis are consistent members of the Methodist Protestant Church of Sabina, and are exemplary Christian people. He is also a member of the order of I. O. O. F., Sabina Lodge, No. 501. Mrs. Custis was born on Staten Island in 1830, and was but six months old when her parents came to Clinton County.

A. CUSTIS, of the firm of Messrs. H. H. Johnson & Co., dealers in furniture, Sabina, was born in Clinton County in 1843, and is a son of the old and well-known Littleton Custis. Our subject remained on the farm until August 2, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company G, of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He partook of all the dangers of this noted and memorable regiment, and passed through many of the hard-fought battles of the war; was with Gen. Sherman's army to the sea, and was present with his regiment at the grand review at Washington in 1865, soon after which he was discharged. Upon his return to civil life, he located in Sabina, and engaged in the dry goods business, in partnership with the late H. H. Johnson, who afterward sold his interest to William Custis, and later they took in with them and the firm name became W. & A. & L. H. Custis. Afterward A. and L. H. bought out W., and soon after A. bought out the share of L. H., and continued the business until 1876, when he connected with D. M. Adams, who together did business till they sold to H. H. Tharp, when Johnson & Company bought out the furniture store they now operate. Mr. Custis is a member of the Sabina Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 324. January 23, 1870, he was married to Sarah E., the daughter of Joseph Robinson, by whom he has had two children, viz., Effie and Frank. He and his amiable wife belong to the Friends' Church, to which they have been connected six years. He is Treasurer of the Corporation, and was formerly a member of the Town Council.

M. M. DAKIN, grocer, Sabina, was born in Wilson Township, this county, in 1844, and is a son of O. H. P. Dakin (deceased), of whom mention is made elsewhere. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and in the district schools obtained a practical education, which was developed by a term of study in the Lebanon Normal Institute. He remained on the farm until 1866. In 1868, he went to Iowa, and in 1870 returned to Sabina, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business and prospered. In 1874, he was married to Ella Kelso, by whom he has one child, viz., Willie. Mr. Dakin is an acceptable member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Sabina Lodge. In politics, is a Republican.

L. C. DAKIN, druggist and grocer, Port William, was born in Richland Township in the year 1847, and is a son of O. H. P. Dakin, of whom mention is made in this work. His early life was passed on the farm, and the common schools afforded him his education. November 10, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was immediately transferred to the front, and was in all the battles in which the regiment took part (thirteen in all) from Resaca to the close of the war. Was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, and was on the grand review at Washington, after which was transferred to Company H, of the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Corporal. He was discharged at Camp Dennison. Upon his return to civil life, he began farming again, from which he went into the drug business in Sabina. In 1882, he removed to Port William, where he established himself in his present business. In 1870, he was married to Susan Beard, who has borne him three children, viz., Florence, Perry E. and Nina F. Mr. and Mrs. Dakin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has been connected since his boyhood.

B. J. DARBYSHIRE, farmer, P. O. Sabina. Mr. D. is another of the old and well-known citizens of Clinton County. He was born in Fayette County, Penn., November 7, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Darbyshire, natives of the above county, where they were reared and married. In 1830, they settled near Wilmington, this county, purchasing at the time eighty-three acres, which now is the Poor House Farm. Here they lived for twenty-eight years. Sold out and went to Port William, where he had traded for another farm, on which he made a permanent home. He died in 1872 or 1873 at about the age of seventy-two years. They were members of the M. E. Church, and were moderately successful. Nine was the number of their children, five of whom are living—B. J., James (in Clinton County), Thomas (resides in Muncie, Ind.), Samuel (in Illinois), and John (in Kansas). By his second marriage he had six children—Maggie E., Morris, Mary A., Letitia, Joshua and Xenophon. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the district school received but a limited education, which was good considering the advantages and opportunities of that day. He followed teaching during the winter months, and as a teacher was a success. He has been largely engaged in contracting and building, and at one time stood at the head of this enterprise in the county. The schoolhouse and college in Wilmington were built by him. He owns 249 acres of most excellent land, which he cultivates in connection with his other business. He has been engaged in mercantiling in Sabina at intervals since 1875. Has served as Township Clerk five years and as Trustee one year. Belongs to the Sabina Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 501, and also to the Encampment, 182, of which he is a charter member. He was married, in 1852, to Maria L., the daughter of John Moore, of Fayette County, Penn. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Alexander, Lydia, Frank, Olive and Ona; Maggie and James E., deceased. He served four months in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards, and was First Sergeant.

JAMES P. DARBYSHIRE, brick-maker and mason, Sabina, was born in Clinton County, Union Township, in the year 1836, and is a son of John Darbyshire, of whom mention is made in B. F. Darbyshire's sketch. Our subject was brought up on the farm and received no more than a common school education. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company B of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately transferred to the front and took a part in the Kentucky campaign, and was under the command of Gen. Garfield, and the regiment under Col. Cranor. He saw active service throughout the war, and participated in a number of the hard-fought battles. He escaped wounds, was never captured, and at the expiration of his time in November, 1864, was honorably discharged. Upon his return to civil life, he settled in Sabina, where he has since been employed in making brick and doing a general building business. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Martha E. Clark, who has borne him six children—Elsie D., Ruth E., Oscar C., Eva M., Evalena and Ernest C. Mr. D. is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Sabina, No. 324.

A. J. DARBYSHIRE, manufacturer of tile and brick, P. O. Sabina. The above gentleman is the son of the well known B. J. Darbyshire, an old settler, whose sketch appears above. A. J. was born in Clinton County in 1857, in which he has since lived. In 1881, he founded his present extensive business, and his kiln has a capacity equal to any in the county. Recently he has put in an auger mill, which bores the tile, instead of plunging them. He is prepared to take contracts on all kinds of brick work, and guarantees satisfaction in all particulars. He is a worthy and acceptable member of the subordinate Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Sabina.

B. E. DAUGHTRY, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Southampton County, Va., in 1808, and is a son of Etheldred and Mary Daughtry. He was a native of Virginia, she of North Carolina. They lived and died in Virginia. Our subject was brought up on the farm. In 1832, he, with a company of others, among whom were the Thorps, came overland to this county, and he returned the same year. In 1847, he was married to Mrs. Harriet (Story) Wilson, the daughter of Jesse and Patsey (Nubit) Story, of North Carolina. In 1854, he returned to Clinton County and purchased land. In 1872, he bought fifty-one acres, where he now lives, which is in good cultivation and

well improved. He superintended the construction of some of the pikes in this township, and when living in Wilson Township served as Constable. Two children have been born to them, viz., Thomas D. and James C.

THOMPSON DOUGLASS, farmer, P. O. Sabina, is a son of James and Mary (Taylor) Douglass, and was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 2, 1808. His father and mother were born in York County, Penn., he, October 8, 1769, and she November 28, 1773. His (James') father, William Douglass, was born in Ireland in 1725, of Scotch parentage, and was an only son of William Douglass. The former (William) came to America when a youth and settled in Chester County, Penn., and, June 21, 1753, was married to Elizabeth Matthews, of York; settled there and had ten children, namely, David, Mary, Rachel, Martha, Elizabeth, William, John, James, Mary and Rebecca. Both lived to a good old age, she dying in 1820, over ninety years of age. She was a Scotch woman, small, quick of thought, of wonderful constitution, and plain of speech. James was the eighth child, a farmer of medium education, obtained at the common schools of the day. His father had a good farm of about four hundred acres of land, but a large family, consequently his mind was directed to the West at an early day. October 27, 1795, he married Mary Taylor, daughter of James and Martha (Steel) Taylor, of York County, Penn. He (James Taylor) was born in Chester County, Penn., of Irish parentage, January 5, 1745, and she in Newark, N. J., of American parentage, and married in Chester County, Penn., February 10, 1773, and removed to York County, and were parents of eleven children, namely, Mary, born November 28, 1773; David, Jane, Elizabeth, James Steel, Reuben, Jemima, Deborah, Enoch, Elijah and John; and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, he at eighty-six and she seventy-nine years of age. James Douglass and family, after the birth of the first child, Levi, together with the Taylor family, removed West to the Ohio River, opposite Wellsville, on the Virginia side, in 1801. There Elizabeth was born, and, in 1802, removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, the year of its organization. There Absalom, Jeptha, Thompson, Steel and Milo A. were born. He then kept a tavern on a leading road from the Ohio River to Lake Erie until 1815, and there Levi died in 1812. He then, in 1815, went down the Ohio by Cincinnati to Warren County, near Union Village, for one year. Seymour A. was born there, and, in April, 1816, moved to Richland Township, Clinton County, Ohio, over sixty-six years ago. Mary, the youngest of nine children, was born there. He bought 234 acres of land of Col. Thomas Hinkson, in Eggleston Survey No. 888, on Anderson's Fork, but, from some defect in the title, he had to buy over from William R. Cole, of Wilmington, and lost the first money—a common event with the first settlers in the Virginia Military District. He was a pioneer in both settlements, experiencing all the hardships and privations incident to new beginners. He had a large family, limited means, and in a strange land. He and wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and James and William Dickey, Samuel Crothers, Burgess Gilliland preached for years in their log-cabin. Having bought more land, in all 400 acres, he died in 1835, aged sixty-six years, and his wife in 1854, aged eighty-one years. He never used whisky, tobacco nor belonged to secret societies, and was a Republican. Thompson Douglass, the present subject, was eight years old when his parents settled in Richland Township, and was raised in nature's school, with plenty of hard work and little display. The old subscription school in winter was the only hope, and then from want of clothing, books, and other causes, he went but little. The sugar making, clearing up corn and other causes prevented him from more than reading, writing and arithmetic to the Rule of Three. After the farm was opened, he worked at stone-cutting during a part of the years of 1826, 1827 and 1828, first on the Miami Canal at Franklin, and then Scioto Canal at Circleville. His first wages were $8 per month, and ending at $25 per month. He was an expert workman. In the winter of 1828–29, he taught his first school, on the Galtaher farm, for six months at $12 per month and boarded himself, in which he succeeded only by the closest study. Then engaged for twelve months at $10 per month and boarded around, as it was called, and learned more of human nature and dispositions of mankind than ever before. He studied close and hard, and,

with but little aid, completed the common English branches of a fair education. As his practice increased his wages increased to $40, $50 and $60 per month, with regular employ at home. He spent three summers in the Western prairies—the summers of 1838–39–40. April 26, 1840, he married Ann Coulter, the daughter of John and Margaret Coulter, an old schoolmate, born March 22, 1811, and raised on an adjoining farm, and has lived in Richland Township all her life. Her father and mother were born in Ireland, he in county of Antrim July 18, 1777, and she in Fermanagh County September 22, 1784. After serving in the army a term, he came to America in early life, and the Gibson family having come over to Cincinnati in 1790, he and Margaret Gibson were married at Cincinnati January 11, 1807. John Coulter had five brothers and one sister. All emigrated to America, and James, John, William and Mary settled in Richland Township. Mary married John Watson, of New York. James first married in Ireland, and afterward, Betsey Barton, of New York, and William married Mary Bloomer. All had families, and settled and died in Richland. There were nine in the Gibson family who remained at Cincinnati. John Coulter removed to Clinton County in November, 1809. They were parents of twelve children, namely, James, William, Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Jane, Alexander, Alfred, Sarah and George. John and George remain on the old home farm. The father, by industry and economy, acquired a large property, was a reed-maker by trade, but made made most by breeding mules and other stock. He was a warm and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with itinerant preaching at his house for years, and afterward building the Coulter Chapel principally of his own means, was a Democrat all his life, and an advocate for schools, liberty and equality in its most liberal sense. He died in 1857, nearly eighty years of age, and his wife died in 1876, aged over ninety-one years. T. Douglass and wife are parents of six children. The two eldest, Albert and Sarah Jane, died; the former at the age of ten and one-half years, and the latter at twenty-two years of age. John James, Florinda Ann, George Thompson and Mary Arminda are living. November 19, 1840, he bought 120 acres of land near Sabina, Ohio, and improved it by teaching in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, and afterward added to it the amount of 300 acres of good land. Office he never sought, but rejected it often, except School Examiner of the township, School Director, Township Clerk and County Commissioner. He has been an Abolitionist from early life, and a conductor on the "underground railroad" toward the north star, with sable passengers at midnight hours. In temperance, "dyed in the wool," and a strong advocate for "female rights" in education, occupation and position in society. He is President of the Pioneer County Association, and spares all time to gather the history and incidents of the first settlers, and in Sunday schools there are few better workers as Superintendent or teacher. He was a Whig, and is a Republican. He has voted at fourteen Presidential elections, lost six and gained eight. He uses neither whisky nor tobacco, nor is he a friend to secret organizations. He says: "If there is any good in them let the light be manifest, not put under a bushel; not debar the invalid and needy." Believing in a free republican government in both church and State, where the ministerial and lay element should have equal rights and voice in her governmental policy, he and wife chose the Methodist Protestant Church because of her liberal principles and her representative polity, etc. They joined in the year 1860, since when they and family have retained their membership. He has been a delegate to many annual conferences, and all of general conferences and conventions of the church during his membership except one, namely, General Non-Episcopal Convention in Cincinnati in November, 1862, and in May, 1866, the General Conference at Allegheny, Penn.; also in Cleveland in May, 1867; in Pittsburgh, Penn., in May, 1871; in Princeton, Ill., in May, 1875; in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1877. He has contributed of his means in support of the church in all her departments of college, press, mission, ministerial, education and the home itinerant. His house has been the home of the weary, worn pilgrim for many years.

TIMOTHY DOAN, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Indiana in 1814, and is a son of Joseph Doan, who settled in this township in 1818, on fifty acres of wild land,

which he cleared up and lived on till his death, which occurred in 1825. He was the father of seven children, of whom only two are living. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, taking more than ordinary interest in all matters pertaining to religion. Mrs. D. was again married to Elkany Jacks, by whom she had seven children. She died in 1880, aged eighty-six years. Catherine, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Timothy Bennett, who settled in this county when Indians were numerous, and of whom proper mention is made elsewhere. Our subject was married to Mary, the daughter of Robinson Custis, who has borne him twelve children, nine of whom are living. Mr. D. began life a poor boy, and through his long life of earnest toil, in which he has been assisted by his noble wife, has succeeded in accomplishing the great object in life, i. e., made a good home. He came to his present home in 1837, at which time it was densely covered with heavy timber. This, he cleared off, and now (1882) almost the last vestige, as a relic of pioneer days, has been obliterated, and a well-improved farm, with highly cultivated fields, adorns the work of transformation that has been erected by his own hands. Mr. D. has been a consistent and exemplary member of the Primitive Methodist Church of Sabina for a period of forty years, and is ardently attached to the cause of Christ and his preached word.

DAVID EDWARDS, of the firm of Edwards & Lewis, dealers in hardware and groceries, Sabina. Mr. Edwards was born in Warren County, Ohio, in the year 1843, and is a son of John D. and Eliza Edwards. John D. was a son of Archibald Edwards, of North Carolina, who settled near Sligo, this county, and afterward removed to Massie Township, Warren Co., Ohio, where he made a permanent home, purchasing there about 1,000 acres of land. He was successful in his undertakings, and, at his death, left his children well off. John D. Edwards was married to Eliza G. Turner, of Parke County, Ind., who bore him six children, viz., William H., David, Harlan, Edith A., Mary E. and Milton J. Mr. E. died in 1864, aged fifty-five years. Mrs. E. departed this life in 1857, at about the age of thirty-six years. They belonged to the Friends' Church, in which both were reared. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and received a good common school and business education. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was largely on guard duty at Columbus and Cincinnati. He saw active service during his term of enlistment, and was discharged in July, 1865. Upon his return to civil life, he followed the fortunes of the farm for three years, two of which were on the old homestead, and one year on land he purchased after selling the old home place; after which, he went to Covington, Ky., where he became interested in a Commercial College, and afterward was book-keeper for the firm of Briant & Hasty, of the same place. In 1875, he came to Sabina, where he organized a bank, of which he became Cashier. He went out of the banking business in 1877, and into the grocery, grain and coal trade with J. Pew, and the following year, bought his partner's interest, and continued the business alone until 1879, when B. J. Darbyshire took an interest in the business, and they together, became successors to Fulton & Crane in their hardware trade. In 1881, Mr. D. sold out to Mr. Clark E. Lewis, of Illinois, who is his present partner. Mr. E. was married, in 1864, to Miss Mattie J., daughter of Jabez Turner, of Warren County, Ohio. Two children have been born to them, viz., Nettie and Lydia E. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Sabina Lodge, No. 324. He and his estimable wife belong to the Friends' Church, in which they were reared. He has been a member of the School Board for several years, and entirely successful in business.

G. B. ELY, Sabina. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in the year 1842, and is a son of John C. Ely, a Virginian by birth, who died when our subject was but a child in years. His early life was passed upon a farm, and the district schools afforded him the only advantages for an education. In 1866, he came to Sabina and accepted the position of railroad agent and telegraph operator, the duties of which he faithfully discharged for eleven years. During the above time he was interested in milling and handling grain, besides being engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1877, he abandoned the railroad office that he might give his private affairs closer attention. In 1878, he disposed of

his milling and furniture business and went to Washington Court House, where he was engaged in the hardware trade till 1880, when he returned to Sabina and opened a clothing store. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Sabina Lodge, No. 324, and a member of both the Council and School Board. In 1868, he was married to Miss Mary W. Starkey, of Indiana. Their children are six in number, viz.: Imo, Ralph, Clinton, Adda, Estey and Florence.

R. C. FRISTO, manfacturing tile, Reesville, was born in Mason County, Ky., in the year 1844, and is a son of Thompson Fristo, who settled in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1851. R. C. was reared on the farm, an occupation he followed until twenty-six years of age, when he went to manufacturing tile, a business he followed four years, when he disposed of his business and engaged in dealing in walnut lumber. In 1876, he resumed making tile and now (1882) has one of the best appointed yards in the county and is doing an extensive business. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B of the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served eight months. In the charge on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, he was wounded in the right groin, the ball severing the main artery; he was discharged in 1865. Thompson Fristo died in 1851, about one week after locating in the county.

A. J. GASKINS, physician and surgeon, P. O. Sabina, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in the year 1843, and is a son of John Gaskins, a native of Ohio, who was a son of Thomas Gaskins, of Virginia. The father of our subject was a physician, having studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Hubble, of Clermont County, Ohio. He practiced in Brown County, for a number of years, and at present is located in Bentonville, Adams Co., Ohio. The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was passed in the village of Amelia, in his native county, in which place he received the rudiments of his literary education. When twenty years of age, he began reading medicine under his father, who was his preceptor until 1864, at which time he enlisted in the service of the United States, and was assigned to duty in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till 1865, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability, produced by a fractured limb. Upon his return home he continued his studies, and the following year located in Milledgeville, Fayette Co., Ohio, where he practiced two years, after which he entered the Eclectic School of Medicine and Surgery in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1869. The same year, he located in Sabina, since when he has given his attention to the demands of an increasing practice. The Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sabina Lodge, No. 501. In 1864, he was married to Miss Celia A., daughter of Rev. P. F. Johnson, by whom he has had three children, viz., James F., Lillie M. and Essie Elton. He and his amiable wife enjoy membership in the Friends' Church.

DAVID GIFFIN, deceased, was born in Virginia October 11, 1819. In his native State he was reared and received the rudiments of an education. In 1833, he settled in Ross County, Ohio, and followed his trade—that of blacksmithing—in the village of Bainbridge, until 1851 or 1852, at which time he embarked in merchandising, in which he was engaged till 1858, when he purchased a store in Sabina, which he operated eight years. Next he followed farming in this township for seven years, and at the end of that time returned to Sabina. Was elected Justice of the Peace, a position he held for fifteen years; was also Mayor of the city. He held membership in the Sabina Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and is a charter member of same. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, of the famous Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and when mustered in was commissioned First Lieutenant; he followed the fortunes of the regiment up to the Atlanta campaign and for meritorious service was promoted to Captain. He was honorably discharged on account of sickness, which incapacitated him from doing duty. He was a modest, unassuming gentleman, and a member of the Universalist Church. May 10, 1842, he was married in Ross County, to Miss Emily Bragg, of Virginia, by whom he had ten children, five of whom are living, viz., George W., Edward A., Sarah M., David E. and Anna M. The deceased were John W., Mary E., Samuel K., Richard H. and an infant. George W. enlisted May 9,

1864, in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio National Guards and saw active service during his term of service and was an efficient soldier; was discharged in August, 1864. Mr. Giffin died October 5, 1881. Mrs. Giffin was born in the year 1821.

D. S. GINEVAN, butcher, Sabina, was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1835, and is a son of Luther Ginevan, of Virginia. Our subject resided in his native county with his parents until 1860, at which time he came to Ohio, and, in 1861, located in Sabina and for two years thereafter followed farming, after which he engaged in the butcher business, in which he has since been employed. January 1, 1863, he was married to Anna M., the daughter of Jesse Mathew, by whom he has three children, two of whom are living, viz., Blanche and Lucy; Luther, deceased. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordinate lodge, and to Encampment, No. 182; in the latter, he is a charter member. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged since 1866.

ANDREW GLASGOW, retired farmer, P. O. Sabina. This gentleman was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in the year 1800, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Glasgow, who both died when our subject was but eight years old. Being thrown upon the world at this tender age, he was bound out to a farmer till of age, at which time he was bound to a tailor, and for two years labored hard at a trade which he never liked nor finished. He then went back to the farm on which he labored as a hand up to his coming here. In 1839, he settled in Richland Township, where he bought a piece of land in the woods, which he cleared up after night, and worked through the day for others, that he might thereby enhance his pecuniary abilities. He has been four times married; first to Sarah Mellinger, August 15, 1824, by whom he had seven children—Anna E., John M., Sarah M., Maria C., Andrew W., Naomi H. and an infant daughter, Phylenda. Mrs. G. died April 4, 1842. April 6, 1843, he was married to Clarissa Tysor, who bore him one child—Thomas T. Mrs. G. died February 2, 1845. His third marriage to Susanna Marks was celebrated February 15, 1855. His fourth and last marriage was consummated with Kitty A. Barlow December 14, 1861, who is living at the present time (1882). His son, Thomas T., enlisted in the regular service, but on account of sickness returned home, and, when recovered, enlisted in the marine service, and was drowned November 4, 1863. His present wife was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1816. She was married to Eli Barlow in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1833, and six children were born to them, viz.: James M., Mary, John J., Elizabeth, Marshall H. and Anna. Mr. Barlow died in Clinton County in 1853. James, his son, voluntecred, in 1861, in the Fortieth Ohio Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow are members of the Christian Church, to which she has belonged since 1836, and he since 1877. Both are highly respected, and are ending their days in a quiet and contented manner.

W. K. GREELEY, miller, P. O. Sabina, was born near Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1825, and is a son of Seth Greeley, an old settler in the above county. The subject of this notice was reared on the farm, and after attaining his majority engaged in running a saw mill in addition to farming; in this way he was employed ten years and derived profit from his labors, after which he operated a flouring mill at Pleasant Plains for a period of ten years, and was again successful. Next he farmed for a few years, and in 1878 purchased the mill he now operates; he also buys and ships all kinds of grain, doing a general shipping business. He was married in 1848 to Miss Margaret J., daughter of James McPherrin, of Warren County, Ohio, by whom he has had nine children, five of whom are living, viz., Nancy M., Allie, Harriet E., Carrie D. and John W., and the deceased were Seth J., Adolphus, Mary A. and Ellen. Mr. Greeley belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sabina Lodge, No. 501, and also to the Free-Will Baptist Church. Seth and Jane (Boardman) Greeley, the parents of W. K., were natives of the State of Maine, from which they emigrated to Ohio about 1817 or 1818, and located in Warren County, near Mainville, where they lived and died. He was largely interested in educational matters and was a leading spirit in the building of the Mainville Academy. To him were born nine children, six of whom are living. He died in 1850, aged sixty-four years.

JOB R. HAINES (deceased) was born in North Carolina, September 14, 1809, and was a son of John and Lydia Haines, who settled in this county in 1810. The subject of this sketch was but one year old at the time the family settled here. He received the rudiments of his education in the district schools, which was developed by a course of study in the McMillen College in Xenia, Ohio, which thoroughly fitted him for the profession of teaching, which he began at age of eighteen, and followed steadily in the county for sixteen years. June 14, 1840, he was married to Rebecoa, the daughter of William and Ann Noble, old settlers. For three years after his marriage, he taught school during the winter months and farmed in the summer, after which he located on land in Greene Township, which he purchased, cleared up, improved and lived on for twelve years, when he sold out, and in 1854 purchased 406 acres, where his wife at present time (1882) resides. This land he cleared up and improved, which at his death was one of the best improved farms in the township. He prospered and was a hard-working and successful farmer—shrewd, but never venturesome. His interest in schools and the general advancement of education, was always strong, and he zealously supported every measure that had a tendency to develop the intelligence of the people. He was reared in conformity to the requirements of Quaker faith and discipline, which faith he clung to through life. To him were born six children, all living, viz., Mary J., born in 1841; William N., born in 1843; Stephen P., born in 1845; Samuel L., born in 1847; Frank M., born in 1850; Albert M., born in 1855. Mr. Haines departed this life August 26, 1879; was a member of Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Vienna Lodge. Mrs. Haines was born in Greene Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, June 14, 1821.

ISAAC HAINES, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Union Township, this county, in 1813, and is a son of Job and Elizabeth (Doan) Haines. He was born in North Carolina, and when a young man came to Clinton County, and was one of its first settlers. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. He was married to a daughter of Joseph Doan, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Fifteen children were born to Mr. Haines, Sr., two of whom are now living, viz., Isaac and Jeremiah. The deceased were Joseph, John and Jemima, the balance died in childhood. Jemima was drowned in a tub. For many years Mr. Haines lived in this county, then went to Fayette County, Ohio, in which he died about 1855. Mrs. Haines died in about 1857. He served in the war of 1812. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and when old enough learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed seventeen years, after which he resumed farming on the place where he now lives. He owns 132 acres of excellent land, well improved. In 1835, he was married to Miss Susanna, the daughter of James Lundy, of Clinton County, Ohio, who has borne him three children, viz., Elizabeth, Mary J. and Joseph; the latter was a member of the Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He and his amiable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Sabina, to which they have belonged for twenty years or more. Politically, Mr. Haines is a Republican, having always voted with that party upon all questions at issue.

RICHARD HALL, farmer, P. O. Sabina. Mr. Hall was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1822, and is a son of Richard Hall, Sr., who was a native of Kentucky and whose parents were of Virginian birth. Our subject was reared on the farm and received but a limited education in the district school. In 1850, he with his family came to Clinton County, and for three years thereafter operated a saw mill near Sabina. After, he disposed of his mill interest and removed to Jackson County, Mo., in which he resided several months; then returned to this county and purchased ninety-three acres of land, which he cleared up and improved. At present he owns one hundred and twenty-one and one-quarter acres of excellent land, all of which was made by his own work and industry. In 1850, he was married to Nancy Lail, of Kentucky, who has borne him eight children—six living, viz., Charles, George F., Jeptha, Albert, Rufus and Anna; Mollie and an infant deceased. He and his estimable wife are members of the Christian Church of Sabina, to which church he has been connected since sixteen years old. In politics, Mr. Hall is Democratic.

DEAN HALL, of the firm of Hall & Hinkson, druggists, Sabina. The

gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a native of the county in which he lives, having been born in the year 1852, and is a son of Harvey Hall, an old settler. Dean was reared to farm pursuits, and the district schools afforded him the advantage of a practical education. Tiring of the laborious work of the farm and desiring a more active business life, he came to Sabina in 1880 and engaged in the livery business, which he followed till the following year, when he sold out and purchased an interest in his present store. Mr. Hall is unassuming in his deportment and one of those peculiarly interesting gentlemen, whose acquaintance, if made, is never forgotten. He was married in 1877, to Hattie, the daughter of John Hinkson, of this county, by whom he had two children, one of whom is living, viz., Telfair. Only a few years of married happiness was his to enjoy, when on the 3d day of August, 1881, death visited his home and robbed him of his young and amiable wife, when in the eighteenth year of her age.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, farmer, P. O. Sabina, is a son of Mathew Henderson, of whom mention will be made at the foot of this sketch. Our subject was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1837. His parents removed to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1843, at which time William was but six years old. He remained with his parents until the fall of 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company D, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The following spring the regiment was put into active service in Kentucky, which it maintained during the war. Our subject was in all of the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except "Red River," when a great number of the regiment was captured. Our subject was wounded at Shiloh in the right hand, and also received other scratches. He veteranized in 1864, and was discharged in July, 1865. Upon return to civil life he went to his old home, where he remained till his marriage, which occurred August 20, 1868, to Miss Mary R., the daughter of Seymour and Elizabeth Douglass, of whom mention is made in this work. After his marriage he located where he now lives, and his farm consists in 103 acres of good land, and he is paying especial attention to fruit growing—having a large assortment of all kinds of fruit. He and his estimable wife are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church, to which he has been connected since childhood; three children have been born to them, viz.: Ernest D., Jesse E. and M. E. Ruth. Mrs. H. was born in Wilson Township, this county, in 1843. Mathew Henderson, father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1810. His wife, Margaret Laird, was born in the same county, in 1812. They were married in their native county, in which they lived till 1843, the time of their coming to Clinton County. William Henderson was the father of Mathew, and was born in Ireland, as was his (William's) wife Ealy Jeffry; he died in Pennsylvania and she in Clinton County. Samuel and Margaret Laird, the parents of Margaret (Laird) Henderson were weavers by occupation, and died in Pennsylvania. Mathew Henderson purchased partly cleared land in Clinton County when he came, which he improved, and made a permanent home. To them were born the following children, to wit: William, Margaret, James L., Ealy J. (deceased), Mathew H., Joseph W. (deceased) and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a Ruling Elder since 1860. He has been a successful and highly respected citizen.

ROBERT HENRY (deeeased) was born in Pennsylvania, in 1790, April 2, and was a son of Robert and Ann Henry, who were born in Ireland, both in the year 1740. They emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. To them were born three children, viz.: James, Elizabeth and Robert. The two former died in the above county. Robert, Sr., died in 1824; his wife died in 1797. Robert, the subject of this sketch, was reared a tinner and coppersmith, which he followed for a livelihood till 1831, at which time he came to Clinton County. He was married in Pennsylvania to Margaret, the daughter of Frederick and Catherine Wilburn, in 1816; he was born in Pennsylvania, and she in Maryland. In 1831, our subject, with his wife and family of six children, came by team and wagon. He purchased 200 acres of land on the south side of Wilson Township, which is now occupied by Nathan Henry. This land he, with the aid of his sons, cleared up and improved, and on

which he died, July 20, 1864. He was a successful and unassuming man, always attentive to his own business. To them were born the following children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, James, George, Sarah, John, Nathan and Cyrus. The deceased were Samuel, Charles, Weaver C., Sarepta, Devos and David. The following sons served in the late war: Samuel was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards; he enlisted in 1864, and was killed at Monocaey, July 9, 1864. Nathan enlisted in 1862, in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he saw active service during the war and was wounded in the right arm. Cyrus was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards, enlisted in 1864; was wounded at Monocacy, losing six teeth. Weaver was in an unknown Indiana regiment, and was killed at Shelbyville, Ky. Mrs. H. was born near Leesburg, Va., in the year 1797. At the present time (1882), she is in good health and strength, with memory unimpaired by the weight of eighty-five years.

REV. Z. D. HICMAN, Sabina, is a native of Harrison County, W. Va., in which he was born January 17, 1823, is a son of Z. and Mary (Peck) Hicman, of Virginia; his father was born February 18, 1777, on the present site of Clarksburg. She was born in Berkeley County, Va., May 1, 1780. He died in February, 1854; she departed this life in 1873; they were parents of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to man's estate. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm, which he followed for a livelihood till 1849, when he came to Ohio and entered the ministry, working in different circuits up till 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company D, of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till February, 1863. In the fall of the same year, he entered the ministry, and in May, 1864, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards, in which he served his enlisted time. Was captured at Barryville, Va., Angust 3, 1864; was imprisoned in Lynchburg for a time, and afterward was removed to the Libby Prison, where he was released on parole. Upon returning to civil life, he again entered the ministry, in which he has since devoted his time, an earnest and zealous worker in expounding the preached word, and an untiring and indefatigable laborer in doing good in his master's vineyard, in which he has toiled uncomplainingly for thirty-two years. In 1841, he was married to Elizabeth A., the daughter of Jackson and Hannah Cattrill, of Virginia, by whom he has had fourteen children, seven of whom are living, viz., Charlotte A., William P., Lewellen V., John F., Mary F., Zach F. and Florence I. The deceased are as follows: Jackson McClure, who, in 1861, enlisted in Company H, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; saw active service until 1863, when he was shot through the heart and instantly killed while leading the advance at Tullahoma, Tenn., aged twenty-one years; Elsie J., Marshall W., James H., Uriah B., Clarion and Sheridan. James Cattrill was born in Virginia in 1798; he died in his native State October 19, 1841; she was born in 1803, and at present is living with Mrs. Hicman, her only child. He, Mr. H., Sr., by his first wife, Fanny Baylen, had one child, viz., Marshall B. Mrs. Z. D. Hicman was born in Virginia in 1825. Mr. H. is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons.

C. B. HILL, Postmaster, P. O. Sabina, of the firm of Hill & Curtis, dealers in groceries, books and stationery. Mr. Hill was born in Brown County, Ohio, in the year 1841, and is a son of James K. and Eleanor Hill. He is a native of Pennsylvania, she of Kentucky. The boyhood days of C. B. Hill were passed in the rural districts in a manner common with farmer boys, receiving the bulk of his education in the country schools, which was, however, brushed up with one term of study at a Normal school. After attaining his majority, he began life on the farm, in Brown County, Ohio, in which he resided until 1866, when he came to this township and followed the avocation of farming till 1870; he then engaged in the grocery business in Sabina, and after an experience of two years, disposed of his business, and for the two succeeding years found employment as a salesman in Sabina. He was appointed Postmaster of the Sabina Office in 1876, and is the present incumbent. In the fall of 1879, Mr. H. C. Curtis became a partner in his business, and their storeroom is replete with a large and well selected stock, representative of their line of trade. He is a member of the

Sabina Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 324; also, of the Sabina Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 501. Officially, Mr. Hill has been well represented in honors of a local character, having served the people of the township as Clerk and Constable two years, and as Township Treasurer three years; Assessor for two years, and Clerk of the Corporation of Sabina six years. He and his wife are members of Evangelical churches, and are of that character which gives tone and solidity to society. He has been twice married, first, to Jennie Hughey, of Brown County, Ohio, in 1868, their marriage being celebrated in Clinton County. Three children were born to them, all deceased, viz.: Mittie J., Harry A. and Archie W. Mrs. Hill departed this life in 1872, at the age of twenty-four years. His second marriage was consummated with Emma Allen, in 1874. Their children are three in number, viz.: Claudie O., Nina L. and Athel G. Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics, having voted with that party in every issue.

WILLIAM G. HUTCHINGS, P. O. Sabina, is a son of John and Edith (Horn) Hutchings, and was born in Northampton County, N. C., October 13, 1818, of English ancestry. His father's children, by first wife, were William (died in infancy), John, William G., Celia, Martha, Sarah and Susan; by his second wife, sister of former wife —Archibald, Jesse, Emily and Catherine; all the latter are dead. John went to Mississippi, afterward to Central America, during the Mexican war. Celia is in Mississippi, and Sarah in Southampton County, Va. William G.'s mother died nine days after his birth; his father lived in same locality till 1848, when he died at seventy-four years of age. He (W. G.) came to Ohio in 1840. First, he went with his uncle, William Horn, to Liverpool, England, and was absent two years. Went again with same uncle, and was absent one year, after which he cruised along the coast, and elsewhere, until coming back to Ohio, as above stated. With Benjamin Barnes, of this county, an acquaintance, he stayed till 1843, at which time he went to Mississippi, in search of his brother John, who had resided at Raymond, but upon reaching there found he had gone to Texas with a company of soldiers. In 1845, he returned here, and shortly after, went to North Carolina, on business, and, upon his return, was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Cyrus and Judith Reed, an old and respected family of the county; his marriage was consummated August 23, 1847. Nine children have been born to them, viz., Emma, Clara, Carothers, Reed, John, Callie, Rose, William and Neva; Clara, Carothers, Reed and John, are dead. Emma married Samuel Douglass, and Callie married David Wright. Mr. Hutchings is a variety man in the fullest sense of the term—useful in every department of trade and life; in dry goods store, drug store, tavern, Postmaster, auctioneer, artist, or assistant engineer, or what not he can lend a helping hand. In cases of sickness or misfortune, no kinder person or better nurse can be found. His estimable wife was born in this township, September 30, 1826. She has lived in the township all her life, except one year spent in the "Miami House," at Morrow, Ohio. She is a consistent Christian lady, and holds membership in the Christian Church. Mr. H. belongs to the order of Masonry, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Reed, father of Mrs. H., was born in Va., in 1784; moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1788. His children were Absalom, Samuel, Cyrus, George, Josiah, Daniel, John, Sarah, Dolly, Hannah, Elizabeth and an infant. The two elder sons came to this county in 1801 or 1802, and bought the Lindsey Survey, number of entry, 732. Unfortunately they lost their money, and had to buy over. Their settlement was made in 1806. They dealt largely in stock, and were very respectable citizens. Absalom held the Justiceship about twenty years. Cyrus (third son), served a term in the war of 1812, after which he came to Clinton County, and bought one hundred acres of his brothers. He married Judith Town, of Pickaway County, Ohio, August 12, 1819; they had nine children, viz.: John, James C., Mary, Elizabeth, Christy Ann, William, Josiah and two infants. Cyrus Reed died in May, 1861, aged seventy-seven years. Judith, his wife, died June 2, 1864. The children of Joseph and Mary (Slocum) Town, are as follows: Avis (Davis), Anor (Miller), Martha (Ransey), Giles, Judith (Reed), Mary (Owens), Elizabeth (deceased), William, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Elizabeth (deceased), and two infants—thirteen in all.

GEORGE JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Winchester, Frederick

County, Va., in the year 1812, and is a son of George Johnson, Sr., a native of the same State, who settled in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1837, and close to where our subject now resides. Here they made a permanent home. Mr. Johnson, Sr., died in Clinton County in 1874, when in the ninety-sixth year of his age. His wife died in 1850. Our subject has lived principally in Clinton County since 1852. He has served as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and has held the offices of Trustee and School Director. In 1845, he was married to Miss Agnes J. Doggett, of this county, by whom he has had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, viz., George R., Susan J., Daniel C., Zennetta A., Reuben T., David, Levi R., Mary E. and Edson T. The deceased were James W., Ellen R., John W. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Disciples' Church of Sabina, to which they have belonged for a number of years. His farm numbers 130 acres of excellent land. George and Elizabeth Doggett, parents of Mrs. Johnson, were natives of Virginia, who located in Wayne Township, where they lived and died. He departed this life in 1865, aged seventy years seven months and seven days; she died June 3, 1868, aged eighty years. Mrs. Johnson was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1825.

H. C. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born in Wilson Township in 1844, and is a son of Stephen Johnson, who settled in the county in an early day. He lived in Wilson Township till 1849, when he came to Richland, in which he died in 1862. He was a member and Elder in the Christian Church. He was married to Jemima Hoover, of New Jersey, who bore him nine children, three of whom are living in this county, viz., Alfred, Jemima and Henry C. Mrs. Johnson died in 1876. Our subject enlisted in 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards; served 100 days in active service; was discharged in September of 1864. His brothers Lewis and Amos enlisted in 1862, in Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Both saw active service under Gen. Sherman. Lewis was killed at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864, and was buried on the field where he fell. Amos went through uninjured, and was discharged at close of the war. His brother George enlisted in 1864 in Company K, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was wounded before Petersburg, Va., in 1865, from the effects of which he died in Philadelphia, Penn., April 12, 1865; was buried in the Government Cemetery at the above place. A. H. States, brother-in-law to our subject, served 100 days in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards; he now lives in Illinois. Our subject was married in 1875 to Amanda McGuire, of this township, who has borne him two children, viz., Eva and Ora. Mr. Johnson owns seventy-eight acres, which are well-improved.

WILLIAM M. KNOX, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born in Virginia, between the two ranges of the Alleghany Mountains, in 1818, and is a son of James and Hannah (McCutcheon) Knox, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Clinton County in 1832, and settled on the extreme east side of Union Township. He purchased seventy-five acres of land, on which he lived till 1842, when he removed to Missouri, where he lived for some years; then went to Fremont County, Iowa, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1867, at the age of eighty-seven or eighty-eight years; his wife died previous to his death, at the age of seventy-two years. To them were born ten children, three of whom are living, and our subject, the only one in this county; James and Austin reside in Iowa. Mr. Knox was but thirteen years old when his parents settled here, consequently has seen much of the country surrounding him cleared up. When his parents removed, he leased land, which he was to have the use of for five years. When able to buy, he purchased land adjoining his present home. At present (1882), he owns 320 acres of well-improved land, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and are zealous workers in the cause. In 1841, he was married to Mary, the daughter of John A. and Ellen (Knox) Holly, by whom he has had seven children, two of whom are living, viz., Ellen and Frances. The deceased were John M., Elizabeth A., and three who died in infancy. John Holly and family came from West Virginia to this county in 1831, and settled adjoining the Knoxes. He pur-

chased about 1,300 acres of wild land, on which they lived till 1839, when they returned to their old Virginia home; he died in 1859, aged sixty-five years. She departed this life in 1867. To them were born seven children, of whom Mrs. Knox alone resides in this county. Mr. Knox has been successful during life and has accomplished the great object, made a good home in which he and his good wife are royally enjoying the good things of life. She was born in Virginia in 1818.

E. A. LEWIS, Cashier Sabina Bank, Sabina. The enterprising and successful business gentleman we present as the subject of this memoir, was born in Greene Township, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Mary J. Lewis, old and prominent settlers in this county. The boyhood days of our subject were passed on the farm, and in the common schools he received a good practical education, sufficient for the transaction of all business. After attaining his majority, he engaged in farming in his native township, which he successfully carried on until 1874, when he became connected with a bank in New Vienna, Ohio, in which he remained one year. In 1875, he removed to Sabina, when was founded the Sabina Bank, in which he has an interest, and is its Cashier. August 15, he was married to Emma H., daughter of Samuel and Ruth Hadley, of this county. Their children are two in number, viz., Mary and Flora. He and his wife are members of the Friends Church, in which they were reared, and possess birthrights in the same. As a financier and thoroughgoing business man, Mr. Lewis has no superior in Sabina, and he has qualifications eminently fitting him for his position.

S. B. LIGHTNER, physician and surgeon, Sabina. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene County, Penn., in the year 1839, and is a son of George Lightner (deceased), and a native of Indiana. The Doctor's boyhood was passed on the farm until his fourteenth year, in his native State, and received the rudiments of his education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Waynesburg College, in Pennsylvania, in which four years of study completed his literary education. He then began the study of medicine under a learned physician in Nineveh, Penn., who was his preceptor until he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, which institution conferred on him its diploma of graduation in 1863. He began practising in Nineveh, and at the expiration of one year was commissioned Surgeon of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a position he meritoriously held throughout the war; after which, he began the practice at Guysville, Athens Co., Ohio, and in 1866 was married to Adda H. Cornell, of the same place, and the following winter removed to New Vienna, in which he remained until 1868, when he went to Cincinnati, and after remaining one year returned to New Vienna, and in 1871 located in Sabina, where he has since given his attention to the demands of a large and increasing practice. He belongs to the F. & A. M. Lodge of Sabina, No. 324, Wilmington Chapter, No. 63, and to the Commandery at Washington C. H., No. 28. He and his estimable wife are members of the Friends' Church, to which they have been connected for some years.

SAMUEL LOVE, P. O. Sabina, Ohio, was born in Richland Township, Clinton County, Ohio, December 25, 1821. His father, Andrew Love, was the first settler, first Postmaster and first tavern keeper of Sabina. Was born in Mercer County, Penn., and married Mrs. Nancy (Riley) McGuire, of Trumbull County, Ohio, adjoining Mercer County on the west. Mrs. McGuire was the widow of Robert McGuire, of Mercer County, by whom she had three children—Agnes A., Catharine and Robert, and with whom she settled in Trumbull County, where he died. In 1816, she married Mr. Love, and in 1821, they located in Clinton County, Ohio, where Mrs. Love died in 1850, leaving four children—Jane, Thomas, Samuel and John, of whom Jane and Samuel are the only survivors. Of her children, by her first marriage, none survive. Mr. Love died in Richland Township in 1858. Our subject lived with his father on the farm until February 26, 1851, when he married Julia A. Plymire, who died in August, 1875, having had three children—Alvina J., Hannah B. and Este A., all now deceased. In March, 1878, Mr. Love married Mrs. Phœbe M. (Pike) McGuire, the widow of his half-brother, Robert McGuire, who was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1812, and came to Clinton County, Ohio, with his step-father, and in 1845 married Miss Martha

Adair, of Fayette County, Ohio, by whom he had five children, four of them now living; all married. Mrs. (Adair) McGuire died in September, 1856, and on July 9, 1860, Mr. McGuire married Phœbe M. Pike, by whom he had seven children; six now living, one being married, and the others making their home with our subject, their step-father. Our subject's marriage to his half brother's widow, has been without issue.

R. LYTLE, physician and surgeon, P. O. Sabina. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Manchester, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of James and Mary Lytle, natives of Penn. The boyhood of our subject was mostly passed in his native place, in the schools of which place he received his literary education. After attaining his majority, he began the study of medicine, reading under the directions of physicians for about six years. Being a poor boy, he could not, because of pecuniary disadvantages, prosecute his study in a regular and systematic way. To add to his cares, the ill health of his father, threw the maintenance of the family, largely on his hands, and he was thereby obliged by the stern demands of parental love to redouble his efforts. Persistency finally won, and he eventually succeeded to the practice, having in the latter part of his course of study the advantage of a learned preceptor. After a practice of four years, he took a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic School of Medicine and Surgery, and again resumed the practice. In 1871, he finished his full course of lectures, and the above institution conferred on him its diploma of graduation the same year. The Doctor began practicing in Highland County, Ohio, and afterward removed to Ross County, Ohio, in which he practiced successfully for a number of years. He next located at Washington Court House; once was physician to the County Infirmary for three years. In 1881, he came to Sabina, where he has since given his attention to the demands of an increasing practice. He is a member of the Fayette Lodge, F. and A. M., and also holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, subordinate Council of Washington Court House. He was married, December 23, 1852, to Catharine, a daughter of Henry and Cassandra Sidwell, of Brown County, Ohio. Five is the number of their children, three of whom are living, viz.: Emma, Thomas and Effie. The deceased—Anna and John F. The Doctor and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have been connected since living in the village.

JOHN MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Wayne Township, in 1843, and is a son of Stephen Martin. Our subject was reared on the farm, and resided on the old homestead with his parents till twenty-four years of age. In 1872, he was married to Anna, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cadwell, of Ross County, Ohio. After the event of his marriage, he located where he now resides, where he has since lived, with the exception of three years. He and his wife are members of the Friends Church of Sabina, to which they have belonged several years, and are exemplary Christian people; four children have been born to them, three of whom are living, viz.: Minnie, Elijah and Elizabeth; Frank, deceased. Mr. Martin is a Republican in politics.

JAMES M. MORTON, attorney, Sabina, was born in Greene Township, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of Richard Morton, of whom mention is made in this work. The boyhood days of James M. were passed on the farm, and in the common schools received the rudiments of his education. This he largely developed by his own efforts in study after night. Thus fitting himself to teach, a profession he successfully followed in the schools of Clinton County for four years. At the age of eleven years, he was thrown upon his own resources, and had his own living and way to make in the world; by persistent efforts and indefatigable industry, he not only lived, but occupied his mind with a study of useful and practical knowledge, which is of great utility to him in his profession of the law. In 1873, he began reading law and had for his preceptor R. E. Doan, of Wilmington. April 18, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, after an examination before the District Court. Since then he has successfully practiced in the Courts of Clinton and adjoining counties, and is building

up a fine legal reputation. He acted two years as Justice of the Peace, and on account of his growing practice which demanded his whole attention and time, was forced to resign the office. He was married in 1871 to Miss Maria McDonald, of Clinton County, who has borne him four children, viz.: Calvin W., Claudie B., Everett P. and Ishmael E.

W. R. MATHEW, merchant, Reesville, was born in Wayne Township, Clinton County, in the year 1839, and is a son of Jesse and Louisa Mathew, old settlers in this county. Our subject was reared to farm pursuits, with only the advantages of district schools for an education. At the age of twenty-three years, he abandoned the farm, so far as his own personal labor was concerned, and in March, 1864, opened a store of general merchandise in Reesville, which contains at all times a full stock of the most seasonable goods. In connection with the store, he carries on his farm of 220 acres, which is situated in the township. In 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah C., the daughter of Lewis Harris, by whom he has had one child, viz., Rosa E.

DANIEL H. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born near Sabina, in the old Mills homestead, in 1835, and is a son of Abner C. and Huldah (Hall) Mills. Abner Mills was a son of Burwell Mills, who settled in Fayette County, Ohio, in an early day. He (Abner C.), was married January 22, 1832, and soon after settled in this township, in which he lived till his death, with the exception of a short time he spent in Clark County, Ohio. Mrs. Mills died October 6, 1861. To them were born nine children, viz.: Richard H., Eliza A., Daniel H., Burwell B., Angeline, Rebecca J., Brazilla B., Worden and Frank B. Mr. Mills served as Justice of the Peace eight years, and numerous terms as Treasurer and Trustee. His second marriage was celebrated with Mrs. Sarah A. Adams, *nee* Turner, in 1864. Mr. Mills died June 9, 1875. Three of his sons, Richard H., Burwell B. and Daniel H., were soldiers during the late war. Richard died in the Danville Hospital, and Burwell died in a hospital in Indiana. December 21, 1848, our subject was married to Jemima M., the daughter of Elias Roberds, whose sketch appears in this book. For eleven years after his marriage, he lived opposite to the well known citizen, Thompson Douglass, after which he came to where he now resides. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living, viz., Charles M. and Edwin C. The deceased were Emma C. and Frank A. Mr. M. served four months in Company B, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, having enlisted in 1864. He and his amiable wife are connected with church organizations—he with the Christian Church, and she with the Methodist Protestant.

A. H. MILLS, of the firm of Mills & Burris, hardware, Sabina, was born in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, October 25, 1852, and is a son of Jonathan and Rhoda (Peele) Mills, old settlers, now of Washington Township. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and in the country schools, by studiously applying his time, obtained sufficient education to enable him to teach. After attaining his majority, he taught very successfully for four years in this and Fayette County, Ohio, and won a good reputation as an instructor. In 1878, he came to Sabina, and entered the employ of the well-known dry goods firm of Savage & Cline, and labored as a salesman in their house until the spring of 1882. His courteous and unassuming manners won him many friends, and his correct and popular business habits in the discharge of duty, won the unbounded confidence of his employers. Upon leaving the employ of Savage & Cline, he entered into a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Burris, and purchased the hardware store of W. H. Custis. They carry a large and excellent stock of goods, consisting of everything in the hardware line and farming implements. Their stock of groceries is always new and fresh, and of the best quality. They are young men of sterling worth, whose business qualifications are second to none, and are richly deserving a liberal share of the patronage of the people who trade in Sabina. Mr. Mills was married in 1879 to Miss Anna, daughter of James L. Burris, of Wilson Township, by whom he has had one child, viz., Pearlie B. He and his amiable wife are members of the Friends' Church, in which he has a birthright.

W. R. MORTON, physician and surgeon, Reesville. The above gentleman was born in Greene Township, this county, in 1840, and is a son of Richard and

Lucinda (Ruble) Morton. He (Richard) was born in the same township and was a son of Joab Morton, of Kentucky, who settled in this county about 1813. Richard Morton was married to Lucinda, the daughter of William Ruble, an old settler in the county. To Richard Morton and wife ten children were born, eight of whom are living, viz., W. R., Sarah J., Cynthia A., John H., James M., Richard, Elizabeth and Mary B.; Lucretia and Isaiah deceased. Mrs. Morton died in 1861. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and in the district schools received his literary education. At the age of twenty-eight years, he began the study of medicine under a learned physician, who was his preceptor until he entered the Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery during the term of '69 and '70, from which institution he graduated and immediately entered upon his profession at Centerville, Ohio, for four years, when he removed to Reesville, where he has since attended to the demands of his practice. The Doctor is a member of the Clinton County Medical Association, to which he has belonged almost from its organization. He is a worthy member of the Centerville subordinate Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 531, and also of the Sabina Encampment, No. 182. In 1862, while in Henry County, Iowa, the Doctor volunteered in Company B, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He saw active service the whole time, and passed through about thirty engagements. He was honorably discharged in 1865. January 9, 1867, he was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Isaac Johnson, of Clinton County, Ohio, who has borne him five children—four living, viz., Catherine L., Oliver P., Angie and Leslie; Richard, deceased. The Doctor and his estimable wife are worthy members of the Christian Church of Reesville.

HENRY PECHMANN, merchant tailor, Sabina, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1826; his trade was learned in his native land, and in 1849 came to America, landing in New York, in which he lived for awhile, then went to Florida. He has followed his trade in Charleston, S. C., also in New Orleans. Coming North, he located in Iowa City, when it was the capital of Iowa. His work has been that of a "cutter," and his travels from place to place have been extensive. In 1879, he came to Sabina, in which he has since been engaged in doing custom work. He is a No. 1 tailor and thoroughly understands every branch of his work. He was married in 1851, to Dorothy Weaver, by whom he had one child, viz., Ferdinand. Mrs. Pechmann died in 1855, aged about twenty-seven years.

JOHN PLYMIRE, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1821, and is a son of Martin and Susan (Brunner) Plymire, who were born in Pennsylvania, and *their* parents in Germany. In 1836, Martin Plymire, his wife and six children, viz., Andrew, Margaret, Barnett, Samuel, Henry and John, came to this county. Martin, the eldest, came several years later. Mr. Plymire purchased 274 acres of land, where he lived until he died; he was a prosperous man and succeeded well in business. He died in 1853, aged about sixty-two or sixty-three years. His wife departed this life several years afterward. Our subject was sixteen years old at the time his parents came to Ohio, and on the home farm he lived till he purchased the one where he now lives. He was married in 1843, to Miss Margaret, the daughter of Joshua Wilson, who has borne him ten children, viz., William H., Mary E., Susanna, Samuel, Philip W., Martin, Joshua, John, David and Amanda. William H. served three months in the Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards. Mr. Plymire owns three hundred and twenty-five acres in his home farm, fifty acres in Fayette County and fifty acres near Centerville. His efforts have all been crowned with success and his labors have resulted in making him one of the solid men of the township. He and his wife are connected with the Methodist Protestant Church at Sabina, to which they have been connected for a number of years.

GEORGE M. PLYMIRE, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in this township in 1846, and is a son of James and Elma (Mills) Plymire, old settlers in the county. The subject of this notice was reared to farm pursuits, receiving only the advantage of a common school education, remaining at home until twenty-eight years of age, when, in 1874, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles P. Gallaher, by whom he has had one child, viz., Edith May, born August 24, 1875. He and his amiable wife are ex-

emplary members of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which they have been connected for a number of years. Charles P. Gallaher, father of Mrs. Plymire, was born in what is now Warren County, Ohio, in the 1800, and is a son of James and Leah (Porter) Gallaher. He (James) was born in New Jersey in 1764, and was a son of Bryant Gallaher, whose wife's name was Williams. He (Bryant) was born in Ireland, and at the age of fifteen years came to America, and settled in New Jersey, where he died. James Gallaher when a young man removed to Pennsylvania, where he was married. In 1796, he in company with his brothers, William and Samuel, with their families descended the Ohio River in flat-boats. James and Samuel purchased land near the present site of Lebanon, in Warren County, Ohio, on which they settled, and assisted in building the first house in Lebanon. William left the boat at Maysville, Ky., and afterward settled in Brown County, Ohio, where he joined the "Shakers," and then removed to Warren County, Ohio, and soon after to another colony on the "Wabash," where he became a leading spirit among them. He died in Warren County in 1811. In 1814, James Gallaher left Warren County, and settled in Clinton, near Sabina, where he purchased 300 acres of land, on which he died in 1825, aged sixty-one years. To him were born eight children, viz., Elizabeth, Rachel, Charles P., Nancy, Lucinda, Leah, Catherine and James L. His wife died in 1831, aged sixty-four years. Mr. G. was a successful business man, and held many prominent offices. Charles P., son of James Gallaher, was married in 1825 to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary (Taylor) Douglass, by whom he had ten children, viz., Mary, James, Leah, Martha, Editha, Nancy, Thompson, Charles L., Elizabeth and Milo. Mr. G. lived on the old home farm until February 9, 1865, at which time a decision was reached with the McArthur heirs, who contested the right of ownership for the land on which he lived, which difficulty was then compromised. His wife died June 30, 1861, aged sixty years. Mr. G. has been elected to offices of the township, holding that of Justice of the Peace seven terms; County Clerk, Trustee and School Director, he has served numerous terms. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, but only practiced in the Justice Courts, and has settled more estates than any other man in the county. In 1865, was elected Mayor of Sabina, and served two years. In 1867, he abandoned all business, and since lived a retired life.

S. PLYMIRE, of the firm of Plymire & Bro., dealers in lumber. This enterprising and successful young business man is a native of this county, in which he was born, in the year 1850. Is a son of John Plymire, whose sketch appears above. He was reared to farm pursuits, and remained with his parents until of age, at which time he went to Illinois, and while there began working at the carpenter trade. A severe spell of sickness prostrating him, he was obliged to return to his former home; he was engaged in selling sewing machines for one year, after which he resumed the work of his trade, which he has followed ever since, doing a regular contract business. He was married in 1875 to Miss Anna E., the daughter of Levi and Lucy Rice, of Fayette County, Ohio, by whom he has had one child, viz., Lucy F. Mr. P. is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Sabina Lodge, which he joined in 1874. He and his amiable wife enjoy membership and good standing in the Methodist Protestant Church. J. B. Plymire, his brother and partner, was born in the county in 1854. Like his brother Samuel, he was reared upon the farm, which he followed uninterruptedly until going into business with his brother. He was married in 1881 to Miss Josie Magnett.

JOSEPH RAPP (deceased) was born in Baden, Germany, January 31, 1815, and emigrated to America in 1835. He was a clock-maker by trade, and after arriving in this country he located in Cincinnati, where he followed that occupation five years. In 1840, he moved to Wilmington, and in 1844 to Sabina, starting a hotel in the latter place, and remaining there until his death, December 29, 1874. In 1841, he married Catharine Dahl, a daughter of Wiley and Barbara (Bohl) Dahl, by whom he had ten children, viz.: Anthony, Sarah, Mary, Josephine, Autha, George, John, Callie (deceased), Alice, Kate. Mr. Rapp was a man of strict business habits, unquestioned integrity, and great liberality. He kept the hotel, in Sabina (where his

wife and children continue) for the last thirty years of his life, and was one of the most popular landlords in the State. He was one of the originators and a charter member of Sabina Lodge, No. 324, F. & A. M., which was instituted in his house, and for many years continued to meet there. His death was deeply deplored by all who knew him.

WILLIAM REED, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Wayne Township, in the year 1819, and is a son of David and Hannah Reed. The Reed family came from Kentucky, and located in this county in 1804, purchased at the time 100 acres of land, on which they made permanent homes. Reed, grandfather to our subject, had four children, viz.: Jane, Samuel, James and David, all deceased. David was married to Hannah, the daughter of William Daugherty, an old settler of Irish descent. After this marriage he purchased land in Wayne Township, for which he paid $4 per acre, on which he lived and died. Four children were born to them that grew to maturity; viz.: Alfred, William, James and Elizabeth; William alone survives. Mr. Reed died at his home in 1855, aged about sixty-eight years; his wife died in 1866, at the age of seventy years. Mr. R. was an energetic and successful man, and during his life accumulated a good property. Our subject remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1842 (May 19), with Miss Rachel Carver. After the event of his marriage he purchased 150 acres of land where he now lives, and at present owns 540 acres of the best improved and drained land in the township. During the years of 1867 and 1868, he erected an elegant brick residence, which is a model house in every respect. To him were born eleven children, six of whom are living, viz.: David, Amos, Hannah J., Wilmer, Loemma and Elmer. The deceased were Levi, Mary E., Eli C., Martha A. and Mary E. Mrs. Reed died April 7, 1881, was born in Pennsylvania, October 25, 1822.

WILLIAM C. REED, farmer, P. O. Reesville, is a son of Samuel P. Reed, who was born in Richland Township in 1815. He (Samuel P.) was a son of Samuel Reed, one of the first settlers in Champaign County. He was brought up on the farm, and in younger days was largely engaged in buying and driving stock in connection with his other brothers. He was married to Nancy Custis, and soon after settled on the old Reed homestead. He was given by his father 150 acres of land, to which he added other land, owning at one time 360 acres. After the event of his marriage, he followed teaching during the winter months; was represented in some of the minor offices of the township, yet he was a man devoid of political aspirations. In his business he was successful, and his labors resulted in the accumulation of a large property. The following children were born to them, all living, viz., William C., Elizabeth E., Crispin, Sarah E., Henry B., Mary M., Maria J. Mr. Reed died November 25, 1859. Mrs. Reed departed this life March 16, 1875, aged fifty-two years. Their son William C. enlisted in 1862 in Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw much active service and passed through twelve of the hard-fought battles of the war, among which we mention Resaca, Altoona Pass, Pine Knob, and all the battles in and around Atlanta, Bentonville, Averysboro, and was with Gen. Sherman in his memorable march to the sea; was discharged in 1865. He (William C.) was born in 1840, was reared on the farm, and upon returning from the war settled in Sabina and became engaged in the drug and clothing business for four years, when he sold out and returned to the farm. In 1871, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Hulse, by whom he had two children. He owns 160 acres of land which is a well kept farm. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Paul and Mary J. (Lyon) Hulse, parents of Mrs. Reed, were born in this county; he in Greene Township in 1826, and was a son of Paul, Sr., and Elizabeth (Roberts) Hulse. He (Paul, Sr.) was from the "Blue Lick," in Kentucky, and she was from near Washington, D. C. Paul, Jr., lived and died on the farm where he was born. During his life, he had been identified with all the offices of the township, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1869. To them were born eleven children, ten of whom are living., Sarah, John, Squire, Martha, Oscar, Richard, Lillie, Charles, Jennie and Reed; Elmer, deceased.

H. B. REED, farmer and dealer in stock, P. O. Sabina, is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Custis) Reed, and was born in Richland Township January 9, 1846, and is the fourth of seven children. (See sketch William C. Reed.) When sixteen years of age, our subject was brought face to face with the realities of life, having at that time lost his father by death. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather in handling stock, he has proved himself one of the most judicious and extensive buyers in the county. He is much interested in the fairs of the county, and four years in the past has been President and Director. In public improvement, he takes an active part; a worker in temperance reform and Sabbath schools, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

ELIAS ROBERDS, farmer, P. O. Sabina, is the oldest living native-born citizen of Clinton County, Ohio. Was born in Union Township, February 5, 1807, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Randall) Roberds, who settled in the above township in 1804. They were natives of North Carolina, but had lived in Virginia previous to coming to Ohio. Eight children accompanied their parents, viz.: Mary, Martha, William, Nancy, Sallie, Lydia, Joseph and Betsey. He purchased a piece of land, which he afterward lost on account of a defective title. He then came to Richland Township and bought land which he cleared up and lived on until between 1830 and 1835, when he removed to Grant County, Ind., where he lived till his death. He served his (this) county in the capacity two terms as Commissioner of the same, and in the township represented the offices of Justice of the Peace, Tax Collector and Trustee. He was a man generous to a fault, upright in all his dealings, and a zealous worker in the affairs of the church, a conscientious, scrupulous Christian gentleman. Seven children were born in this county, viz.: Phœba, Elias, Thomas, (one name not given), Phineas, Raehel and Benjamin. Of his children, only Thomas and Elias survive. He died in his Indiana home about 1870, at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. His wife died previously, aged upward of eighty years. Our subject was reared on a farm, and in manner common with pioneer boys, reeeiving but a limited education. Remained with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated when he was twenty years old, beginning life for himself on rented land, and purchased a farm at $1.25 per acre on credit. The land he purchased was cleared up by himself, and he has since added to the original purchase, until now he owns 350 acres of well-improved land. As Commissioner of the county, he served three years, but has never had any aspirations for office. Is a Republican in politics, an untiring worker in the party, and a man of great public spirit, never refusing to give support to any charitable and worthy enterprise of merit. In 1826, he was married to Elizabeth Bennett, of this county, by whom he has had ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Elijah, James, Calvin, Morgan, Isaac, Emily, Jemima, Lavina and Almira; Keziah, deceased. Mrs. R. died in 1845. His second marriage was celebrated with Lavina Plymire in 1846. Mr. Roberds is a man well preserved mentally and physically, for one of his age and bids fair to live for years to come, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors.

ISAAC ROBERDS, merchant, Sabina. The subject of this memoir is a native-born citizen of this township in which he lives, and is a son of Elias Roberds, an early settler in Clinton County. Our subject was reared on the farm, and the district schools afforded him his only advantage for an education. At the age of twenty-six, he abandoned the labors of the farm, and came to Sabina, where he obtained employment in a store as salesman. After an experience of two years as such, entered into a copartnership with H. H. Thorp, and together they did business from 1861 to 1866, at which latter date he sold his interest and removed to Ogden, where he operated a store and was railroad agent, express agent and Postmaster, until January, 1874, at which time he returned to his old stand in Sabina, where he is now selling goods. In 1861, he was married to Miss Maggie, a daughter of John Darbyshire. To this union five children have been born, three of whom are living, viz.: Claudie, Nettie and Cliffie; John W. and Walter, deceased.

C. M. ROBINS, tinsmith and City Marshal, Sabina, was born in Ross County Ohio, in the year 1844, and is a son of Jesse Robins, who was born in the above

county. C. M. was reared to his trade in Greenfield, Ohio, where he labored for some years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was annexed to the Second Brigade, Second Division and Sixteenth Army Corps, and afterward was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps. He saw active service throughout the entire war, and participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war; he veteranized in 1864, and was discharged in 1865. In June, 1879, he located in Sabina, where he has since plied his trade. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Sabina Lodge, No. 324. In 1880, was elected City Marshal, and is the present incumbent. December 15, 1869, he was married to Mary E., daughter of E. Pratt, of Ross County, Ohio, who has borne him two children, viz., Hattie B. and William E.

P. H. ROBINSON, retired druggist, Sabina. Among the agreeable, refined and courteous gentlemen that represent the business interests of Sabina, none are entitled to a higher rank in the social and generous light, than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He is a native-born citizen of the county, in which he was born in 1847, and is a son of Joseph Robinson, an old settler. The days of his boyhood were passed upon the farm, the country schools affording him the advantages of a rudimentary education. This he developed by close application of his mind to study for two terms at the Lebanon Normal School, which resulted in making him the possessor of a practical business education. Upon attaining his majority, he went to Lincoln, Neb., and during the years 1869–70, found agreeable employment in the Government Land Office, in the above place. In 1876, he located in Sabina, and in partnership with J. D. Haney, founded the business of the present drug house of Hall & Hinkson. For one year following this, he conducted the affairs of the house as manager, when Mr. H. retired, and he carried on the business individually until he sold to Messrs. Hall & Hinkson. He is a worthy and honorable member of Sabina Lodge, No. 324, of Free and Accepted Masons; was married in 1875, to Miss Mina, the accomplished daughter of William Wilson, who has borne him two children, viz., Evaline and Pearl.

JOSEPH ROBUCK, Postmaster and dealer in dry goods and groceries, Reesville, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1815, and is a son of Aaron Robuck, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Adams County in a very early day, and previous to the organization of the county. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and in his native county, where he resided till of age. In 1838, he went to Fayette County, Ohio, where he resided until 1865, at which time he came to Clinton County. In 1870, he located in Reesville, and the following January opened a general store, and has since catered to the wants of the buying public. In 1879, he was appointed Postmaster of Reesville, during President Hayes' administration. Since residing in this township, he has served two terms as Justice of the Peace, and during his residence in Fayette County was Justice six years, Trustee five years, and Constable three years. June 5, 1838, he was married to Miss Mary A. Williams, of Fayette County, Ohio. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom are living, viz., James, Martha, Mary, Charley and Callie. The deceased are Magdalene, Elizabeth, Thomas and an infant. His sons James and Thomas were members of Company D, of the Forty-eight Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in 1861. Thomas died from sickness just after the battle of Shiloh, in 1862. James served his country faithfully, and was discharged at the close of the war. Mrs. Robuck departed this life January 15, 1877, at the age of fifty-six years.

C. RHONEMUS, JR., capitalist, P. O. Reesville. Among the enterprising, successful and "go-ahead" citizens of Clinton County, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch stands prominently to the front; he was born in Wayne Township, this county, in the year 1835, and is a son of C. Rhonemus, Sr., an old settler in the county. Up to the age of maturity, our subject resided on the farm, at which time he went into business with his father, and together they dealt in land, and did a general mercantile business until 1876. In 1858, he came to Reesville, where he has since resided, and plied his energies in pushing business in almost every avenue of trade. At present, he owns 675 acres of land in the county, and is one of the principal stockholders of the "Sabina Fair"—he with Mr. Sellars owning 150 of the 180 shares. In 1857, he was

married to Miss Sophronia, the daughter of Stephen Custis, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mattie, Lizzie, John, Stephen, Sophronia and Jimmie B.—Ollie, deceased. Mrs. R. died in September, 1880.

W. H. SANDERS, editor Sabina *News*, Sabina.

ALEXANDER SELLARS, farmer, P. O. Reesville. Mr. Sellars ranks high among the enterprising and successful business men of Clinton County. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, in the year 1829, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Morton) Sellars, who settled in Greene County in an early day. He was reared on the farm, and in the district schools obtained only a common education. In 1862, he removed from Greene County to Reesville, where he has since resided. He purchased land, and also operated a saw mill in Reesville. He has succeeded admirably in business, and at present owns 300 acres of land in Clinton County, and 190 more near Xenia. He was married in 1852, to Miss Sarah D., daughter of Edward Spahr, of Greene County, Ohio. He is one of the principal stockholders of the Sabina Fair, an institution that has gained considerable notoriety, and even outranks all neighboring organizations of that character.

J. L. SPENCER, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born in Richland Township, this county, in the year 1856, and is a son of Lewis C. Spencer, of whom mention is made in this work. Our subject was reared to farm pursuits, and in the district schools received a good common education. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Virginia P., the daughter of Levi and Lucy Rice, of Fayette County, Ohio. Margaret A. Worthington, the mother of our subject, was born in this county August 13, 1832, and is a daughter of David and Magdalene Perringer, who were parents of five children, viz., Margaret A., John L., Francis M., Martha J. and Virginia. The eldest was married to Lewis C. Spencer February 14, 1851, by whom she had two children, viz., David J. and John L. Mr. S. died March 5, 1857. November 4, 1859, she was married to Thomas Worthington, by whom she had two children, viz., Joseph B. and Harriet E. In 1870, she settled in this township, where she has since resided. She has been a member of the Methodist Protestant Church since 1868, and is an exemplary Christian lady. She possesses a meek and quiet temperament, charitable and obliging, and is highly respected by all who know her. Her father was born in Virginia in 1806, and was married to Magdalene Harvey, of the same State, in 1831. She was born in 1811. They settled in Ohio in 1831.

SAMUEL SPURGEON (deceased) was a son of Ezekiel and Martha J. Spurgeon, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Richland Township, near and east of Reesville, in the year 1808. Ezekiel died where he first settled, May 14, 1838, aged about seventy years. His wife died May 27, 1840, aged sixty-three years. Seven children were born to them, viz., William, Rebecca, Nancy, James, John, Samuel and Jesse. Their children all married here, and James, Samuel and Jesse died here. Ezekiel and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were very worthy people. Samuel, our subject, was married to Ann R., the daughter of James and Catherine Wherry, of Clinton County, June 6, 1803. He located where his son and daughters now reside, where he died January 18, 1880. His wife departed this life November 21, 1876. She was born in November, 1810. To them were born ten children, viz., Susana, Mary A., James E. (deceased), Emily, Alexander (deceased), Evaline, an infant son, Lydia J., Moses F. and Elizabeth A. He (Samuel) was a successful farmer, and a man who was universally respected by all who knew him. His children that are living all reside on the old home farm, and are respected and well-to-do citizens.

J. W. SPURGEON, farmer, P. O. Sabina, is the eldest of twelve children born to John and Anna (Ditmers) Spurgeon. He (John) was the fifth son of seven children born to Ezekiel and Martha (Willison) Spurgeon, natives of Pennsylvania, of English parentage. They were married in 1792, and one year after the birth of William, who was born in 1795, they settled in Kentucky. He was a famous hunter, and in an encounter with a bear lost an eye. He was a brave and fearless man, and a terror to the red man. After the birth of his daughter Rebecca, in 1797, he removed to Adams

County, Ohio, when the following children were born to them, viz.: Nancy A., in 1799; James, in 1800; John, in 1802; and Samuel, in 1805. In 1808, he came to this county and bought land, and erected a horse grist-mill, the first in this section. Jesse, the youngest son, was born in 1812. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preaching was often held in their house. He died May 14, 1838, aged seventy years; she died May 27, 1840, aged sixty-three years. John, the father of the present subject, married Ann Ditmers, February 2, 1825. She was the daughter of Abraham and Gitty (Voorhes) Ditmers, and was born in New Jersey in 1810. To them were born twelve children, viz., James W., Samuel, Matilda, Mary A., Malinda M., Abraham, Martha E., Gitty A., Sarah J., Lucinda, Charles M. and John L.; all were born in this township. He (John) resided here until 1851, when he removed to Iowa, where he died July 22, 1880; his wife died January 9, 1881. James W. Spurgeon was born January 3, 1826, and has always resided in the township, having voted at every important election since becoming of age. When twenty-one years old, he began to learn the smith's trade, which he followed for thirteen years. In January, 1853, he was married to Mary L., the daughter of John Hinkson, by whom he had one child, viz., Jesse A., born September 30, 1853. Mrs. Spurgeon died October 3, 1853. He married, for his second wife, Harriet E., the daughter of John Lyon, February 14, 1856. To them have been born the following children, viz., Mary A., died in infancy; Ella, born October 12, 1858; Minnie, born April 3, 1867; John J., born January 1, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon have been connected with the Methodist Protestant Church for eighteen years, and are zealous workers in the vineyard of the Lord.

JAMES L. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1846, December 3, and is a son of Samuel Stevenson, a native of the same county, where he yet resides, in which the family for two generations have lived, originally coming from Ireland. Our subject was raised on the farm, and resided in his native county till 1876, when he came to this county and purchased eighty-five acres of land in Richland Township, on which he lived till 1881, when he went to Texas, and, not liking the country, returned immediately to Clinton County and purchased one hundred acres, where he now resides, which is well improved and in good cultivation. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Mary E. McBride, of Allegheny County, Penn., by whom he has has had five children, viz., Olive B., Samuel W., Alpha M., Mary L. and James E. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Sabina Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 501.

J. T. SYLVESTER, clothier, Sabina. The subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Indiana in the year 1846, and is a son of John W. Sylvester, a native of Maryland. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State, when he received a good common school education. After attaining his majority, he began clerking in a clothing store in Centerville, Ind., in which he was employed for some years. He was afterward engaged in Vienna and Circleville, and was clerking all the time, with the exception of a short time he was at the carpenter trade. In 1878, he came to Sabina and opened up a clothing store, which he is now operating, carrying an excellent stock of everything in the gents' furnishing line. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Eliza Johnson, of Highland County, Ohio. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sabina.

H. H. THORP, merchant, Sabina. The above gentleman is one of the native-born citizens of Clinton County, and his social and business standing in his town are too well known to need any comments by the writer here. He was born in Wilson Township in 1832, and is a son of Joshua and Nancy Thorp, who came from Virginia to this county in 1832. H. H. Thorp was reared on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the district schools, which was developed by a short course of study in the Delaware College. With these he fitted himself to teach, a profession he very successfully followed for about six years, twenty-one months of which time he labored in the public school of Sabina. In 1857, he abandoned the calling of teaching, and entered the employment of Jabob Theobald as a salesman in a mercantile house, in whose

employment he was three years, after which he and his brother, R. T. Thorp, purchased a general store in Jeffersonville, Ohio, in which they together did business for two years, and at the expiration of that time he returned to Sabina, and again entered the employ of Mr. Theobald, for whom he worked another two years, after which he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Isaac Roberds, purchased a stock of goods, and after three years of successful trading, purchased Mr. R.'s interest, and for one year conducted the business alone, and then sold to William Custis & Bro. In 1870, he began business at his present stand, where he has since catered to the wants of his numerous customers. He is a charter member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Sabina Lodge, No. 501, and a charter member of the Encampment, No. 182, and also a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Sabina, No. 324. Officially, he has had no aspirations for the honors of office, yet was Treasurer of Richland Township for seven years. In 1857, he was married to Emily, daughter of Elias Roberds, and three children are the result of their union, two of whom are living—Gilbert and Winnie. Frank, deceased, aged two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. T. holds membership with the Protestant Methodist Church.

JACOB THEOBALD, retired merchant, P. O. Sabina. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the oldest living business man in Sabina. He was born in the Rhine Province of Bavaria June 24, 1818. His life, up to the age of nineteen years, was spent in his native land upon the farm. In 1837, he took ship at Havre de Grace, from this country, and after a tedious voyage of sixty-eight days landed in New York. After stopping a short time with friends in Buffalo, N. Y., he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at such jobs as he could find for several months, after which he went to Trumbull County, Ohio, doing similar work for a period of six months; thence to Taylorsville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he also found employment by the day's work. In 1840, he went to Lancaster County, Ohio, where he drove a team until his removal to Chillicothe, Ohio, in which he stopped but a short time; thence to Washington, Ohio, in which he stopped but a brief time; then came on to Sabina. In May, 1841, he opened a store in the house where he now lives. In all, he has done an active mercantile business in Sabina, reaching over a period of thirty-five years, his experience being a happy one from the fact that success has always crowned his efforts. He was appointed Postmaster during President Polk's administration, and after a number of years of service resigned the position, but was again appointed, and in all served fifteen years. After the completion of the Muskingum Valley Railroad, he was appointed the company's agent in Sabina, a position he held for twelve years, and was the express agent during the same time. In the offices of the town and township he has been quite fully represented, having been elected the first Mayor of Sabina. The duties of each and every trust, whether of a private or public nature, were fearlessly and creditably discharged, and thus he won the confidence and esteem of the people in his community. The transaction of his individual business, which has been extremely varied, was always conducted on the unquestionable principles of honesty and justice to all men. His popular business habits, charitable purse, unassuming manners and quiet mien justly give him a popularity that is richly deserved. He and his estimable wife enjoy excellent standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, although formerly both belonged to the German Reformed Church. He was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in Wilmington in 1852, and since has been identified in nearly all the offices of that mystic order. February 4, 1847, he was united in marriage to Louisa Beudel, of Brown County, Ohio, who has borne him three children, viz., Mary E., now Mrs. W. H. Dakin, and Emma L., wife of W. H. Sanders; Joanna, deceased, died April 5, 1881.

FREDERICK THEOBALD, grocer, P. O. Sabina. This gentleman was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842, and is a son of Charles Theobald, a native of the same place. Our subject was reared in his native land, and in 1850, with his parents, came to America. His father located in Cincinnati, and Frederick went to live with his uncle, Jacob Theobald, assisting him in the store until 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and soon after, his regi-

ment was placed in the front in the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Sherman in that ever memorable march to the sea. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Resaca, Ga., which disabled him from further active service, and, after being treated in different hospitals, was sent to Chicago as a guard over prisoners. He was discharged at the close of the war, having served to within a few days of his enlisted time, and was a Sergeant in his company. After his return home, he entered the employ of his uncle, for whom he clerked eighteen months, and in 1867 began business for himself, in which he has since been engaged, and has prospered. He is a member of the Sabina Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 501, and is also a member of the Encampment, 182. He was married, in 1868, to Mary F., daughter of Alexander and Sarah Hill, of Sabina. Their children have been five in number, four of whom are living, viz., Orey L., Frederick C., Leo P. and Lulu. Alexander B. is deceased. Politically, Mr. T. is of Democratic proclivities, having always affiliated with that party.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, carpenter, Sabina. This gentleman enlisted in 1861, in Company A, of the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to which he was connected but a short time. Soon after being discharged from the above regiment, he re enlisted in Company F, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he saw active service throughout the war. He participated in thirteen of the hard-fought battles of the war, and a host of the smaller engagements that were almost an every-day occurrence. The bursting of a shell in close proximity to his head produced a concussion so strong as to destroy the sight of one of his eyes. For meritorious service upon the field, he was made Orderly for Gen. Burnside, acting in that capacity from the battle of Cold Harbor until discharged. In 1865, he again enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Ohio National Guards; served four months; was first duty Sergeant. From all enlistments he has been honorably discharged.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born in Union Township, Clinton County, in the year 1836, and is a son of William and Phœbe (Hoover) Thompson. He (William) was born in Pennsylvania, and came with his father, Josiah Thompson, to Clinton County in an early day. To William Thompson and wife were born eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz., Emmeline, Harriet, William, Eli, Phœbe, Joseph, Susan M. and Sarah E. The deceased are Lewis, Hannah J. and Andrew. Mr. T. died in 1878, aged eighty years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained with his parents until after he had attained his majority. In 1858, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Rebecca Slaight, and settled in Wayne Township, in which he lived a little more than one year. May 13, 1860, he lost by death his wife, at the age of twenty-one years. He then returned to his father's, with whom he resided four years. May 1, 1864, he was again married, to Mrs. Nancy J. Reed, née Clemons, who bore him nine children, viz., Orlando and Amelia (twins), Mary J., John W., Ella, Frank, Ephie, Wilson and Robert A. April 27, 1881, he was called to mourn the death of his second wife, who died at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. T. owns 305 acres of land, which is in good cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which he has belonged for twenty years. His deceased wife, during her life, also enjoyed membership and good standing in the same church.

S. W. TURNER, silversmith and jeweler, Sabina. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1836, and is a son of Calvin and Matilda Turner, natives of Virginia, who settled in Preble County, Ohio, in 1832, in which they lived until 1840, when they removed to Orange County, Ind., where they resided four years, then came to Clinton County and settled near Martinsville, where they made a permanent home. Mr. T. died in October, 1872. Eight children were born to them, of whom two daughters, viz., Mrs. Jennie Moon and Mrs. Rachel Holiday, and our subject, reside in Clinton County. Two other daughters, viz.: Mrs. Piety Bisher and Mrs. Mary Dimitt, reside in Ohio; the former in Highland County, the latter in Hamilton County. Two of the sons, James S. and George D., reside in Springfield, Ohio, and Joseph F., in Washington Court House. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and at the age of sixteen began learning his trade,

which he followed at intervals till 1861, at which time, being a resident of Lexington, Ky., he enlisted in Company A, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. Soon after he was transferred to the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, and was made Orderly to Gen. George W. Morgan, the regiment served during the war in the department of the Cumberland. He was wounded and captured at La Fayette, Ga., while on a cavalry raid. The wound was a severe one in the right shoulder, terribly shattering the bone. He made his escape the same day, and the manner in which it was effected speaks highly of Mr. T.'s persuasive powers. Two guards were put over him, and these he enticed to desert and return with him to the Federal lines. Afterwards he lay in hospitals until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. Broken down in health, he went to Minnesota for his health. In 1866, he went to Fort Scott, Kan., in which he kept a restaurant one year. Eleven years were passed in Sumner, Ill., and during the time worked at his trade. In March, 1881, he came to Washington Court House, and in 1882, came to Sabina, where he is now engaged at his trade. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Mollie Schooler, of Lexington, Ky., August 1, 1861; two children were born to them, one living, viz., Mattie. Sherman, deceased, aged eleven months, died in 1866. Mrs. Turner died in Westboro, this county, of Cholera, in 1866, aged twenty-eight years. His second marriage was celebrated May 21, 1870, with Gilla Campbell, of Blanchester, Ohio. Mr. T. is a most reliable and excellent workman, and his success can only rightly be measured by his ability to please. In politics, he is Republican, and thoroughly conversant with the affairs that pertain to the political status of the country.

ELIAS VANIMAN, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in the year 1823, and is a son of Benjamin and Sophia (Hussey) Vaniman, natives of Tennessee. The father of our subject was a son of Benjamin, Sr., who settled in Greene County, Ohio, soon after the year 1800. Sophia, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Christopher and Mary Hussey, natives of Tennessee, who settled in the same county before the Vanimans came. Benjamin Vaniman, Sr., died in Illinois in 1827. His wife died in 1838. Benjamin, Jr., settled in Greene County, where, in the main, he lived and prospered. Twelve children were born to him, viz., Mary (deceased) Elias, Stephen (deceased) Julie (deceased) Elizabeth (deceased) Sarelda, Louisa, Nancy (deceased), Calvin, William (deceased), Clara and Lewis (deceased). Mr. V. died in Greene County in 1879, aged eighty-five years. His wife died in 1846, at the age of about forty-three years. The family were all members of Methodist Protestant Church, and very consistent and exemplary people. Our subject was married to Eve, the daughter of Solomon and Rebeeca (Caseltine) Early, in 1846. The Earlys settled in Liberty Township, this county, in 1823, where they made permanent homes. After the event of his marriage, our subject lived in Greene County until 1865, when he purchased 385 acres of land, where he now resides. Since, he purchased 100 acres more, and owns eighty-five acres of land in this native county. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which he has belonged since twenty years of age; his wife, during her life-time, was a worthy member of the same. She died March 7, 1877, aged fifty years. To them were born three children, viz., Elizabeth, Charles and Rose. Lewis, brother of our subject, was a member of an unknown regiment, in which he enlisted during the latter part of the war. He was wounded before Petersburg, Va., from the effects of which he died.

G. L. WHITE, house and sign painter, Sabina, Ohio. The subject of this short biographical sketch was born in Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, in the year 1852. His early childhood days were passed in his native town, and, at the age of five years, went with his parents to Xenia, Ohio. Here he received his education, which is practical and quite broad in range. At the age of seventeen years, he began learning his trade, and, as an apprentice, served four years in Xenia, after which, he went to Dayton, Ohio, and found employment for his talents with the well-known firm of Slevin & Hale, contractors, for whom he worked three years. In 1878, Mr. White came to Sabina, and established himself in the business of his trade, and the success he has won is due to his ability to do a first-class job. He is a member of the Sabina Lodge, of I. O. O. F., No. 501, and also of Miami Lodge, K. of P., at Dayton, Ohio.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BATTEN, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Henry and Margery (Cravens) Batten, was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1809; reared on a farm till seventeen, when he learned the brick-laying trade, at which he worked nearly thirty years. When five years old, his parents emigrated to Ohio, going down the Ohio River from Wheeling to Manchester on a flat-boat. They settled in what is now Marshall Township, Highland County, this State, where they bought 150 acres of land. John C. was married near Hillsboro May 23, 1833, to Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Mary Houp, born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1809. They had eight children, five living—Mary A., Sarah A., Andrew, Daniel and George H. In March, 1861, Mr. Batten came to Vernon Township, and bought forty acres of his present farm of 180 acres, where he now has 150 under cultivation. While in Fairfield Township, Highland County, he was Justice of the Peace several years. Mr. and Mrs. Batten are both members of the M. E. Church.

AARON BIGGS, chair manufacturer, Cuba, son of William B. and Rhoda Whittaker, was born in Washington Township, this county, June 6, 1839. He was reared on a farm, and remained at home till twenty-one years of age, when he took a nine months' trip to Colorado. He was married in this township September 8, 1866, to Susan C., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Harris) Statler, born in this township. They have four children living—Samuel, Mary, Anna, and an infant; the deceased was named Estella. Mr. Biggs bought the farm where he now lives, of 150 acres, in 1870; his wife also has 100 acres adjoining, 180 acres under cultivation. Mr. Biggs has a portable ten-horse-power engine on his farm, where he manufactures annually considerable sorghum, and runs three lathes, manufacturing chairs. Himself and Marion Biggs also run two threshing machines during the season. Mr. Batten has held several township offices, among others District Director four years, and Supervisor several years.

LARRY CUNNINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Michael and Alice (Dunn) Cunningham, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, April 13, 1831. He was reared on a farm. He came to this country in 1847, and settled in Berlin, N. Y., where he farmed four years; then moved to Hancock, Mass., where he remained nearly two years, thence to Westchester County, N. Y., to Williams Bridge, where he was married March 18, 1853, to Bridget Wallace, also a native of Ireland. In the spring of 1855, he came to this township, and two years later he bought ten acres of his present farm of forty-five acres, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are members of the Catholic Church, and are worthy citizens of their adopted State.

CHRISTOPHER DIFFA, deceased, was born in Prussia May 11, 1818. He was reared on a farm. In 1843, he came to this country, landing at New Orleans, where he remained about eighteen months, and then went to Cincinnati, where he remained several years. He was married in Rossburg, Warren Co., Ohio, November 9, 1858, to Dorotha, daughter of Frederick Rohmor, also a native of Germany. They had eight sons, six living—Charles, Christopher, Theodore, Frank, Louis and Henry. In the spring of 1872, they settled near Wilmington, where they remained till July, 1880, when they bought the farm where they now reside, of 173½ acres, one and three-fourth miles east of Clarksville, about 135 acres under cultivation. Mr. Diffa died December 9, 1881; himself and wife were members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES W. FERREE, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Abraham and Lydia (LaFever) Ferree, was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., in 1821. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Jennings, Ind., where his father died the following year. In 1833, his mother moved to Clermont County, Ohio, where James was

married, February 26, 1848, to Prudence K., daughter of James and Elizabeth Garitson, born in Goshen Township, Clermont County. They have three children—James, Elizabeth and Sarah. In March, 1867, Mr. Ferree came to this township and bought the farm where he now resides, of 113½ acres, in the southwestern part of this township, near Kansas Mills; also has fifty-two and one-half acres in Harlan Township, Warren County, about 140 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Ferree are both members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Ferree has been a member since twenty years of age.

JAMES H. FORDYCE, deceased. This pioneer was a son of William and Susan (Trimble) Fordyce, was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1811, where he was reared. About 1841, they came to this township and bought twenty-seven acres of land, with a saw and flooring mill, which they ran several years. James was married in Wilmington, July 24, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Sewell, born in this township in 1813. Three children were the result of this union—William T., now a teacher, has taught the school near home about eight years; Louis D.; and Ida E., wife of Isaac Cast, now residing in Illinois. Mrs. Fordyce also has one son by a former marriage, John H. Smith, who served three years in the late war. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. Fordyce bought the residence and three acres of land where he now resides. Mr. Fordyce died July 11, 1875; Mrs. Fordyce owns, besides the homestead, fifty-one acres of land adjoining.

WILLIAM H. GARDNER, merchant and Postmaster, Clarksville, is a son of John and Sarah J. (Ruland) Gardner; was born December 17, 1836, in this village. His parents came here some time between 1820 and 1830. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of New Jersey. William attended school in this village till seventeen years of age, when he entered his father's store as clerk. At the age of twenty-four, he was admitted as partner. In the fall of 1861, he opened his present place of business, and was appointed Postmaster by Montgomery Blair, which position he has filled ever since, to the satisfaction of the people of Clarksville and surrounding counties. He was married in this village in 1861, to Angeline, daughter of William and Hannah Smith. They have three children—John W., Parker and Sarah. Mr. Gardner has been Township Clerk and at present Treasurer of the Township, which position he has filled two or three years.

THOMAS S. GARLAND, physician, Clarksville, one of the leading and respected citizens of that village, a son of James and Presocia (Gatch) Garland, was born in Miami Township, Clermont County, Ohio, December 29, 1810. He was reared on a farm till twenty-one years of age, attending school much of the time. He then taught school for several years. Subsequently, he entered the office of Dr. A. T. Davis, of Wilmington, where he studied medicine, and then took one term at the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. He then came to this village, where he practiced five years, and then went to Wilmington and practiced with his former preceptor, Dr. A. T. Davis, three years, and again came to Clarksville, where he has practiced ever since. In the winter of 1875–76, he attended lectures and graduated at the Ohio Medical College. He was married in Miami Township, Clermont Co., Ohio, June 27, 1841, to Susan C. Rybolt, born in Hamilton County, Ohio. They had three children, one still living—Zenas T., now one of the leading physicians in Clarksville. The deceased were named Tiffin D. and Emma S. The Doctor has a fine residence and office on Pike street, where he is enjoying the reward of a long and laborious life in his profession, and for all he has a good share of this world's goods, he still continues in his practice, preferring to wear rather than to rust out. Mr. and Mrs. Garland are active and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ZENAS T. GARLAND, M. D., Clarksville, the leading physician and one of Clarksville's best and most respected citizens, is the son of Thomas S. and Susan C. (Rybolt) Garland; was born in this village August 22, 1845. He attended the common and graded schools of this village till twenty years of age, when he took a private course of instructions under the care of Drs. Barthalow and Blackman. He then entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in 1870. He com-

menced practicing in Clarksville, where he leads his profession and is having an extensive practice. He was married in this village August 6, 1867, to Josephine, daughter of George M. and Emmeline Morrow. They have one daughter—Mary E. Mr. Garland is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies. Himself and wife are also members of the M. E. Church, of which the Doctor has been Trustee four or five years. He is also a member of the Town Council.

G. W. GARRISON, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Lemuel and Mary (Rippy) Garrison, was born July 12, 1817, on the banks of the same stream on which he now lives. His grandparents, Lemuel, Sr., and Mary, came to Hamilton County and settled on the round bottoms, Miami River. They soon afterward came to Vernon Township and settled where our subject was born, where they bought 100 acres of land. They had five sons and four daughters. Lemuel, Jr., was the third son. He owned at one time over one thousand acres of land. At his death, G. W. received $800. He was married at Kansas Mills, Marion Township, this county, to Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Rosanna Beard, born in Virginia. Mr. Garrison owned a farm of 104½ acres in this township, which he farmed till 1859, when he sold and came to Clarksville. He now has a fine brick residence and one acre of land on Second street; also fifteen acres on the southeast of corporation, part of it inside the limits, which he intends to have platted and will sell for building purposes. He also has twenty acres east of the village.

WILLIAM HADLEY, deceased. The man whose name is at the head of this sketch, was prominently identified with the early settlement of Clinton County. He was born in North Carolina, and raised on a farm. He was married in his native State, to Sarah Clark. He emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and bought a large tract of land, embracing where now is located the village of Clarksville, and extending two or three miles up the valley of "Todd's Fork." On this land he erected a fine brick residence (which is now owned and occupied hy John B. Smith), northeast of Clarksville, which village he laid out and named in honor of his wife. He died in this township. His family consisted of ten children, named as follows: Mary, David (the father of D. L. Hadley), John, Ruth, Jonathan, Ann, Joshua, Sarah, William and Jane. John Hadley, the third child of William and Sarah (Clark) Hadley, was born in North Carolina July 17, 1796. After his parents settled here, he learned the saddler and harness trade, and opened a shop in a little log house which stood near the site of the present post office. He was married in October, 1816, to Ruth, daughter of Jacob and Martha Hale, who was born in Randolph County, N. C., March 3, 1797, and bore him the following children: Alfred, Sarah E., Ann M., Mahala, Julia and Eli. He was a member of the Clinton County Importation Company. This county is deeply indebted to him for the importation of fine stock, including "Short Horns," "Suffolk hogs," and fine horses and sheep from England. He expended several thousand dollars in importing stock for himself, and was also the means of importing a large number for others. He had, at one time, fifteen silver cups which he had received as prizes from different agricultural societies at whose fairs his stock was exhibited. He was the first "pork packer" in this county, and was largely interested in that business at Clarksville. He owned and operated a general store, and was quite extensively engaged in farming. He was a devoted member of the Friends Society, to whom he donated several acres of land in the eastern part of the village of Clarksville, on which to erect a meeting-house. A fine brick residence that he built in the village is now occupied by his daughter, the widow of the late James Linton. In company with his son-in-law, James Linton, they took the contract for and graded eight miles of the Muskingum Valley Railroad. He died at Clarksville in 1866.

ALFRED C. HADLEY, first son of John and Ruth Hadley, was born in Clarksville January 14, 1819. On arriving at his majority, engaged with his father in farming, pork-packing and dealing in stock. He was married at Richmond, Ind., May 1, 1845, to Anna, daughter of William and Martha Nixon, who was born in Chester County, Penn., March 27, 1825. Her parents emigrated to Highland County, Ohio, in 1825. After his marriage, his father bought and presented to him what is known as the Smalley farm, in Washington Township, Warren Co., Ohio; it consisted of 420 acres. His

father bought it of an Indian chief named William Smalley. It is one of the oldest and best farms in this part of the county. There still stands on it a fine brick house, built by the "chief," who burned the brick for and erected the same without the aid of a white man. The building contains brick eighteen inches in length. It was very roughly finished inside. Alfred C. Hadley died September 28, 1849. He and his wife had the following children: John W., born February 18, 1846; Charles E., December 14, 1847, and Allie C., December 13, 1849. They were all born on "the old Smalley farm." John W. was accidentally thrown onto a red hot stove, and although he lived about a year afterward, it resulted in his death on April 14, 1850. Allie E. was married December 22, 1878, by the Rev. Samuel Austin, an old resident, to Morris Lancaster. Their children are Jetta and Mabel. Charles E. was reared on the farm. When he was twelve years of age, his mother moved to Vernon Township, a quarter of a mile west of Clarksville. Charles worked for his grandfather, John Hadley, in handling stock until 1865, attending school part of the time. He then entered the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. After attending this institution some six months, he was unfortunate enough to sprain an ankle, which disabled him to such a degree that he was absent from the college for eighteen months, when he returned and remained until 1878. He then returned home and was occupied about one year in repairing and making improvements on the old "Smalley farm," and in 1870, himself and mother took up their residence there, where they have lived since, and where he has been engaged in farming and dealing extensively in live stock. He still owns a few "Short Horns," descendants of the importations made by his grandfather "Hadley;" and also retains his membership in the "Cresson Literary Society," which he joined while in college.

DAVID L. HADLEY, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, is one of Vernon's most prominent and respected citizens. Is the son of David and Sarah (Lindley) Hadley; was born in this township, one mile north of Clarksville, February 8, 1827. His parents and grandparents were among the early settlers of this part of the country, emigrating from Chatham County, N. C. David Hadley, father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 27, 1794, and was married February 4, 1815, in Chatham County, N. C., to Sarah Lindley. They had seven sons and three daughters. David L. was the fourth son; he lived at home till the date of his marriage, which occurred at Blue River in Rush County, Ind., October 17, 1853, to Abigail J., daughter of Hezekiah and Abigail (Mendenhall) Clark, born in Randolph County, N. C., October 14, 1830. This union was blessed by three children, two of whom are now living and named as follows—George C., a telegraph operator, and railroad and express agent at Mumford, Monroe Co., N. Y.; Woodrow W., now a farmer at Pleasant Plain, Warren County, Ohio. The deceased was named Byram C., who died in infancy. The year following his marriage, Mr. Hadley settled one and one-quarter miles north of Clarksville on one hundred and fifteen acres of land, part of which he received of his father, buying the remainder from the heirs. He still owns one hundred acres of it. He resided there till the fall of 1866, when he moved to his present location, close to the village, where he has sixty-two and one-half acres in a high state of cultivation. Here he has a fine brick residence, situated on a natural eminence, where he has a splendid view of the valley. He has the finest barn in this part of the county, with three floors and a driveway into each, covered with a slate roof, the entire structure costing $6,000. Mr. Hadley and his estimable wife are members of the Orthodox Friends' Church. Their eldest son, George, was married at Mumford, Monroe Co., N. Y., September 7, 1881, to Clara O., daughter of David A. and Christina (Francis) Munson. The latter a native of Madison County, Ohio, and the former of Mumford, N. Y.

D. L. HADLEY was reared on his father's farm. His parents being frugal and God-fearing people, he was early instilled with habits of economy, honesty and industry. He lived at his father's home until about twenty-six years of age, assisting in all manner of work, excelling in anything he was given to do. During these years he received slight educational advantages, such as could only be obtained in the

common schoolhouse, and then only a few weeks at a time, at long intervals. Labor was the watchward in those days, and although so studiously employed with his hands, his brain was not idle. He was of an observing and reasoning turn, and he fast acquired that knowledge of men and things that in future years was to make his life a success. When a small lad, he assisted in hauling stone and gravel for the Wilmington Goshen pike, in 1839–40, and, in fact, it would be impossible to state any kind of work, either on the farm or public improvements in the neighborhood where he has resided from "boy to man," in which he has not participated, either by actual labor or financial aid. He has always advocated the principle of "equal rights" to all men, being in early years firmly impressed that it was wrong for the strong to override and oppress the "weak." When a young man, he trained his mind and efforts to the raising of sheep and their improvement. He made the tour of Virginia and Pennsylvania in 1849 in search of fine grades of sheep, that would produce the best wool in density, weight and fineness, together with a good sized careass. As a result of his labors, he greatly improved and enlarged the wool-growing interests of Clinton County, and at the "Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention and Exhibition," held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859, open to the world, and competing for premiums in "Saxon wool," there was 600,000 pounds on exhibition, and Mr. Hadley's exhibit took the first premium, and was sold at $1.15 per pound; the next highest premium being 60 cents per pound. He has taken twenty-nine premiums, many of them first at one fair, and probably ranks first as a breeder of sheep in Clinton County. His herd averages from 500 to 1,000 head. From long habit, he has become very expert in everything pertaining to sheep, being enabled to tell from the expression in the face the family from which they descended, among his own sheep, and from hearing the bleat, whether it is male or female. In distinguishing and naming different breeds of stock, he is equally expert. In judging the weight or value of stock he is not excelled, and is quick in mental calculations, and has often, in the weighing of a lot of stock, figured up the average weight before common men could put it down in figures. Mr. Hadley is still in his prime, stands over six feet in height, and robust in proportion, with a genial and kindly countenance, which betokens the man of good habits long established. Mr. Hadley was converted under the preaching of Mary Elliott, during the "Friends' Yearly Meeting," held at Lawrence, Kan., in the year 1872, since which time he has been a constant member of the Orthodox Friends Church. Joshua Hadley, the great grandfather of our subject, lived at Chatham, N. C., where he died. His children were Simon, Thomas, Jeremiah, Jacob, Joseph, William, Jonathan and John. William, last named, first came to this township and laid out the village of Clarksville. His children were Mary, David, John, Ruth, Jonathan, Ann, Joshua, Sarah, William and Jane. David Hadley, the second child and son of William, was the father of our subject.

MRS. ABIGAIL J. (CLARK) HADLEY. The Mendenhalls, of whom Mrs. D. L. Hadley is a descendant on her mother's side, are traced back to the year 1267, to the "Manor of Mildenhall," in Wiltshire, Eng. The family, at that time, were landholders, and reckoned among its members soldiers who served in the wars of the Crusade, and, at different times, occupied positions of trust and honor, in connection with Royalty, one being Chaplain to King Edward III, another, as Keeper of the Jewels, etc. The first that came to America of which there is any account, was John Mendenhall, who emigrated with William Penn; he settled in Concord, Delaware Co., Penn., previous to 1685; he was an active and influential member of the Friends Meetings. In 1697, he donated ground for the Friends Meeting House in Concord. He was married, in 1685, to Elizabeth Maris; they had three children—George, John and Aaron. The last named married Rose Pierson June 16, 1715; they had eight children—George, James, John, Aaron, Elijah, Rose, Lydia and Elizabeth. James, last named, married Hannah Thomas, a natives of Wales. They had six children—Phineas, Elijah, Marmaduke, George, Hannah and Judith. George, last named, was married to Judith Gardner. He was the founder of Jamestown, N. C.; they had a family of ten children —Nathan, Richard, Jemima, William A., James, George C., Hannah Abigail, born

January 18, 1795, and married, October, 1819. in North Carolina, at Deep River, Hezekiah S. Clark, who was born December 20, 1797, and are the parents of Abigail J. Hadley), Judith and Mary. Hezekiah S. Clark and his wife, Abigail (Mendenhall) Clark, moved, with their family, from North Carolina to Rush County, Ind., in 1835. They came the whole distance by wagon; they located at Burlington (now Arlington), on the Little Blue River, where he opened out a farm of 240 acres; he also carried on a mill, and was interested in other enterprises. Himself and wife were members of the "Friends Society." His wife died in 1867, and he departed this life in 1876. They had twelve children—Richard M., George C., Eliza W., Daniel A., John W., Cynthia A., H. Franklin, Abigail J., David W., Nathan M., Rhoda G. and M. Delphina.

Abigail J. (Clark) Hadley was born in Randolph County, N. C., October 14, 1830. Her parents, Hezekiah S. Clark and Abigail (Mendenhall) Clark, were worthy, industrious and Christian people. Her father was a tanner by trade, and while in North Carolina, carried on a tanyard, blacksmith and potter shop, besides farming. He himself wagoned down through South Carolina and Georgia, hauling off leather and other goods, and attended different fairs that were held where he disposed of some of his stock. The tanshop was accidentally burned, when he sold out and moved to the then far West, with his family of nine children. Her mother was a worthy and pious woman, and by trade a bonnet and glove-maker, and before marriage, taught school. A specimen of her fine needle-work her daughter, Abigail, has in her possession, in the shape of a globe worked on silk, showing the latitude and longitude, and geographical divisions of the world. She was kind and sympathetic in her nature. Her family government was excellent and firm; the future good of the children was strictly considered; soon after settling on the banks of the Little Blue River, in Indiana, their eldest son (who had acquired a good Latin and Greek education in North Carolina), commenced keeping school (this was in the winter of 1836); was the first school our subject attended, although then being able to spell and read in the elementary spelling book. She well remembers incidents of the trip from North Carolina to Indiana, of their passing through Wilmington and taking breakfast with the late Samuel H. Hale, who, with his brothers and sisters, were playmates of her father when a child. From childhood, Mrs. Hadley's memory has been her steadfast friend; in her studies it was but necessary to read the lesson once to commit it. She was always in advance of scholars of her own age, and recited in classes among those who were twice her age. When only eight years old (her elder sister leaving home to learn the tailor's trade) much of the work of the family devolved on her young shoulders. Her mother being in poor health, "Abbie," as she was called, was obliged to do up the morning work, and prepare the food for her mother to cook for dinner before going to school; return at noon; fix it on the table; wash the dishes, and then back to school. Thus she attended school a day, or half a day at a time, and often carrying her next younger sister on her back to and from school through the mud. She early learned to spin and weave, a very necessary acquirement in those days, as nearly all the family's wearing apparel was made at home. When fourteen years of age, her father had a large crop of wheat to harvest; hands were scarce and wages high, and her mother suggested that "Abbie" could be spared from the house to assist in the harvest; she soon learned to bind wheat and make a hand, and assisted her father through that and every succeeding harvest, until nineteen years of age. When sixteen years of age, she taught school, walking a mile and back, in the meantime doing the washing for a family of nine. She was often required to assist in her father's sawmill, in rolling and handling logs; at times, handling the "cant-hook" herself; although her hands were so busy in doing for others, her desire for knowledge never ceased, and wherever or at whatever work, she still found time and opportunity to study. Her grammar lessons were often learned while working at the loom, her wonderful memory standing her in good stead, although so constantly and laboriously employed. To use her own words, "She never thought of its being a hardship," but a sense of duty, assisted by a splendid physique, good health and a happy heart made it a pleasure. Her great desire was to attend college, and become a good Latin and Greek scholar, but was never able to overcome family objections to it, as they thought it not

necessary, she at that time being far enough advanced in her studies to teach any common school. When sixteen years of age, and on a visit to Morgan County, Ind., at an acquaintance's house, during the singing of the hymn, "Am I a soldier of the cross, a follower of the lamb, etc.," she was greatly affeeted, and from that hour the cause of Christ has been her own. She had firmly decided previous to this, that when she was eighteen years of age, she would leave the Society of Friends and repudiate their ways, but God, who sees the end from the beginning, very forcibly and clearly convineed her at that time that if she ever left the society she would only, at some future day, have to come back to them, if she ever went out of this world with His peace resting upon her. The education she received at home from her parents was liberal, being taught to return good for evil, and allowed to adopt any becoming economieal fashion, and attend meetings of other denominations; singing of "hymns" was always allowed and praeticed in the family. One fundamental prineiple was, that the true woman consisted in knowing how to do that work which was necessary to be done, and, at the same time, being able and capable of leaving her work and entertaining any company, and that "no one was our superior if we conducted ourselves properly." Mrs. Hadley has, perhaps, cooked and helped at more "raisings" of buildings than any other lady in Clinton County. Since her marriage, she, and her husband, have been regular attendants of meetings twice a week at Clarksville. Mrs. Hadley has borne her share of the labors of the church, aeting at one time as Clerk of the Preparative, Monthly and Quarterly Meetings; attending to the duties of Clerk about ten years each of the Preparative and Quarterly-Meetings, and four or five years of the Monthly-Meetings; she also acted as "Overseer" for about ten years. Mrs. Hadley is a consistent Christian lady; firm in her convictions of right, and charitable to the faults of others. She was instrumental in keeping up the Friends' Sunday school for many years at Clarksville, acting as its Superintendent and teacher. In the Temperance cause, she has always been an earnest worker; is a lady of fine appearance, and of a generous purpose. Herself and worthy husband are now passing down the pathway of life, enjoying that competence and eomfort whieh is insured and deserved by their worthy and useful lives. Mrs. Hadley is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Clarksville, and of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. HOMAN, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Eber and Anna (Marshall) Homan, was born in this township in 1838. He was reared on a farm. His parents came from Red Lion, Warren Co., Ohio, about 1826, and bought twenty-five acres of land, opposite where our subject now lives; they afterward purchased other tracts, till they owned one hundred and seventy-five acres. Eber died in September, 1862, and Anna, August 17, 1881, in her eighty-second year. John R. was married in 1860, to Mary A., daughter of Reuben and Mary M. Murphy, also born in this township. They have four children—Rose, Mary F., Lena and George M. Mr. Homan enlisted in Woodville, this county, August 17, 1862, in Company K, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain, R. C. Williamson. He was in a number of battles, among others Rocky Face, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro, N. C., and Bentonville, and was at the capture of Johnston's army. After serving two years and ten months, he was mustered out at Washington City and returned to Vernon Township and bought eighty-six acres of land, now has sixty-six under cultivation. He has erected a nice residence and barn, has fine orehards and has made a number of other improvements.

JOHN L. HUMPHREYS, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of James and Elizabeth (Long) Humphreys, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, near Centerville, October 1, 1815. When quite small, his parents moved to Washington Township, where they bought a farm. Mr. Humphreys was married there in 1837, to Julia A., daughter of Israel and Nancy (Morrison) Sidels. They had twelve children, nine still living—Hannah A., James W., Martha J., A. Fillimore, Nancy E., John, David, Joseph and Julia A.; the deceased were Israel S., Mary and Sarah L. In March, 1854, Mr. Humphreys came to this township to reside on his farm of one hundred acres of fine land, which he had bought several years previous. He has led a very successful life;

now owns five hundred and seven acres of land, about two hundred of which are under cultivation. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Grange, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held numerous township offices. Township Trustee eight or nine years and Supervisor about fifteen years. His eldest son, James W., served in the late rebellion. Enlisted in Wilmington, in Company H, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the whole war.

DAVID L. HUMPHREYS, retired farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of James and Elizabeth Humphreys, was born in Washington Township, Warren County, in 1822. His parents came to that county about 1815. David L. remained at home till 1844, when he was married to Elizabeth L., daughter of John and Catherine Stump, born in Pennsylvania. Although they never had any children of their own, they have raised several. He soon afterward came to Vernon Township, and bought 105 acres of timber land, and cleared nearly all of it, besides clearing part of his father's farm adjoining. He made a number of improvements, and then sold fifty acres of his farm in March, 1880, and came to this village and bought nearly two acres of land on Pike street, on which was a residence which he remodeled, and has made other improvements. He also has three acres with a fine brick residence south of Corporation. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Odd Fellows society. He is one of the Township Trustees, which office he has filled nearly three years. He is a member of the Friends Church, his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICAJAH J. JONES, veterinary surgeon, Wilmington, son of Benjamin and Cynthia A. (Johnson) Jones, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1834. When five years old, his parents came to Wilmington, this county, where he farmed and attended school till 1861, when he entered the Earlham College, Indiana, where he attended one year. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, under Capt. Herbert; he was in the battle of Nashville as a gunner; was also in a number of skirmishes. He served till the close of the war, and was discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., and returned to Adams Township, where his parents lived. In 1868, he commenced the study of his profession under John N. Navin, of Indianapolis. In 1878, he went to St. Louis and took a course of lectures, and has followed his profession ever since. In 1878, he came to this township and bought the farm where he now lives of fifteen acres; he is having a very good practice also. He was married in Union Township in 1870 to Sarah A. O'Neal, daughter of William E. and Mary A.; she was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1843. They have five children—Martha L., Harriet W., Robert H. E., Mary and Micajah, Jr. Mr. Jones is a member of the Friends' Church; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His grandfather served in the war of 1812, and was with Daniel Boone through Kentucky. He settled with his family in this State at quite an early date.

JERVIS S. KIMBROUGH, hotel and livery, Clarksville, son of Ira and Clarissa (Howland) Kimbrough, was born in this village April 3, 1845. His grandparents, Jeremiah and Sarah Kimbrough, emigrated from North Carolina to Adams Township, this county, about 1812, where they bought a tract of timber land, and endured the trials and privations of pioneer life. Jeremiah died about 1851, leaving eleven children, ten still living, six daughters and four sons. He left an estate of about two hundred acres. Ira, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the third son of Jeremiah, and was born in Adams Township in 1815, where he was raised, and was married in 1839 to Clarissa H. Howland. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters, Jervis S. being the third son. He was married in Clarksville April 27, 1869, to Alvira A., daughter of Lemuel and Elizabeth Davis, born in this township in 1848. They have one son—Clayton D. Mr. Kimbrough enlisted in Wilmington several times, but on account of his youth and size was each time rejected. October 4, 1864, he enlisted in Cincinnati in the Engineer Corps as an artificer, Company I, First United States Veteran Volunteers; served till close of war, when he returned to Adams Township. May 1, 1866, he opened a carriage and wagon shop in Clarksville, and has been in that business ever since. March 12, 1881, he purchased the Star Hotel and livery stable in Clarksville. Mr. Kimbrough has been member of the Town Council

two terms and Mayor of the village three terms; also President of the School Board one term.

HIRAM P. KIPHART, tinsmith, Clarksville, son of John and Caroline (Ready) Kiphart, was born in Washington Township, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1838. His parents emigrated from Virginia to that county at quite an early date. Hiram P. was reared on the farm. At the age of twenty-one, he left home, and May 30, 1861, he enlisted at Camp Dennison in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. James Wallace. He was in a number of battles, among others Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, etc. He served three years; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, and returned to Warren County to Morrowtown. In 1875, he engaged in the tinsmith business, opened a shop in Lynchburg, Highland County, where he remained one year; then moved to Pleasant Plain, where he remained eighteen months, and thence to Clarksville and opened a shop adjoining his present building. In the spring of 1881, he moved into where he is now doing business, where he makes tinware of all kinds, besides doing general repairing. He also does tin work on buildings. He was married in Washington Township, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1865, to Susan, daughter of William and Mary Guttery, born in Washington Township. They have two children—Carrie B. and Albert J.

JAMES LINTON (deceased). The first of the ancestors of James Linton who came to America was John Linton, a son of Sir Roger Linton, of Yorkshire, England. Sir Roger had six sons, named as follows: John, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Rodger and James. John Linton, the direct ancestor of our subject, was born in Yorkshire, England. He was sent by his father to Oxford College, where he was educated for the ministry. At this time, Quakers were being persecuted on account of their religious views, and young Linton was sent with a company of soldiers to attend one of the Quaker meetings, to ascertain if anything was said against the Church of England, and, if he thought necessary, to break up the meeting. He was so impressed with the simplicity, earnestness and faith exhibited, that he became a convert to their religion, and, on this becoming known to his family, he was expelled from his father's house. Reared as he had been in luxury, it was no small matter to be thrown on his own resources to obtain a living. But with the same indomitable will which induced him to give up home and friends for what his conscience told him was right, he set out for London, where he resolutely began to learn the carpenter's trade by which to earn a subsistence. He was there married, in 1691, to Rebecca Relf. After accepting the teachings of the Friends Meetings, he engaged in the ministry for a number of years. Desiring more freedom and the privilege of worshiping God as their consciences dictated, he, with his wife, came to America and landed at Philadelphia November 8, 1692. He was an associate of William Penn both before and after leaving England. John Linton and his wife Mary (Relf) Linton had four children—Mary, Joseph, Benjamin and John. Benjamin, the third child, was born in Philadelphia October 6, 1703. He early learned the weaver's trade, which business he subsequently carried on quite extensively for many years. He was an able and learned man and noted astronomer, to which science he had devoted much time and study. He was twice married; the first time to Elizabeth White on the 25th of March, 1727. She was born September 9, 1705, and they had two children—John and Mary; the mother died January 25, 1732. His second wife was Jane Cowgal, who was born July 3, 1708. By the last marriage, there were eight children—Lucia, Benjamin, Joshua, Sarah, Samuel, Jane, Daniel and Hezekiah. The fifth child, Samuel, was born in Bucks County, Penn., December 17, 1741. He was reared on a farm and also learned the weaver's trade, and was married on May 10, 1775, to Elizabeth Harvey, who was born March 8, 1748. Their children were Samuel, Nathan, David, Jane and Elizabeth (twins) and James. Early in the year 1802, Samuel Linton and his family started from their home in Pennsylvania with a wagon, on which was carried the family and their effects, for Ohio—then the "far West." They came over the mountains to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Linton bought a raft, on which they floated with their goods down the Ohio River to Cincinnati; thence they came by wagon to Waynesville, Warren County, where he purchased a house and lot and fol-

lowed his trade of weaver. In 1804, he bought 500 acres of land on Todd's Fork, three miles northwest of Wilmington, where he located with his family. He was a man of sterling worth and a member of the Friends' Society.

Nathan Linton, the second son of Samuel, was born on the banks of the Delaware River, in Bucks County, Penn., January 17, 1778. When the territory now comprising Clinton County was organized as a county, he was appointed County Surveyor, which office he held for about twenty years. He surveyed the townships of Clinton and Fayette Counties, and surveyed and laid out the village of Wilmington, and was a standard authority during his lifetime pertaining to the boundaries and divisions of lands. The legal titles to their lands which the citizens of this county enjoy to-day are owing in a great degree to the care used in making and keeping a correct record of the surveys made by him. He was enterprising and progressive in all things pertaining to the public welfare, as is noted in other places in this volume. He was among the first to introduce and encourage the growing of fine wool, and the propagating of fine fruit. This was the nucleus from which Clinton County gained its prominence to-day for wool and fruit. He was a strict member of the Quaker Church, upright in his dealings and temperate in his habits. It was customary in early times to supply harvest hands with liquor; this he firmly set his face against, although the hands threatened to leave or furnish it at their own expense, but he would not permit them to bring it into the field on any terms. He carried the day, and they found they could work without the aid of whisky. In erecting schoolhouses and assisting the cause of education, he was always foremost. In the opening of the highways of his neighborhood and the construction of turnpikes, he took an active part, and he assisted liberally in the construction of one railroad. Had all the citizens been equally liberal, there would have been no occasion for the expensive mode of taxation for such purposes. He died February 11, 1858, honored and respected by all worthy people. Among his descendants is the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Member of Congress, a son of his daughter Elizabeth; another grandson, Nathan Linton, is a member of the Ohio Legislature. Nathan Linton and his wife Rachel (Smith) Linton had a family of twelve children—Elizabeth, Abi, Samuel, Seth, David, James, Mary, Nathan, Benjamin, Cyrus, Ruth and Jane.

James Linton, whose name heads this sketch, was the sixth child of Nathan and Rachel Linton. He was born January 17, 1817, on the old homestead, three miles north of Wilmington; here he passed his youth. He was sent by his parents to Oxford College, Ohio, where he was educated. He was married, September 21, 1843, to Miss Ann M., daughter of John and Ruth (Hale) Hadley, at Clarksville, where his wife was born November 4, 1822. Their children are Mary Emily, Alfred A., John H., William C., R. Ida, James E. and Charles C. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Linton moved to Clarksville, and assisted his father-in-law, John Hadley, in the pork-packing business, in which they were engaged a number of years. Probably no man in Clinton County was more largely identified with its business interests than was James Linton during his lifetime. For business energy, tact and financial ability and integrity, he had few equals He at one time operated one store at Sligo and one at Clarksville, dealing quite extensively in wool for shipment to Boston, and attending to large farming interests. Although having so many and varied enterprises on hand at the same time, they were all managed with success. He owned what was known as the "Yeasel farm," two miles east of Clarksville, on the Goshen pike; on this he erected a fine brick house and a saw-mill. He exchanged this for the farm where his widow and family now live, in Clarksville. He took a great interest in all enterprises for the promotion of education. He took the contract for and built the Clarksville Graded School Building. This was in 1868. He was a Director and member of the Board of Education for twenty years in Clarksville. He was identified with nearly every public interest and improvement in this part of the county. Among the marks of his handiwork is the bridge across Cowan's Creek, near the village, the abutments built in 1867 to the bridge across Todd's Fork, in the edge of the village; he also acted as Superintendent in the construction of several other bridges. He also engineered several of the

pikes in this and Warren Counties. In company with his father-in-law, John Hadley, they took the contract for and graded eight miles of what was then known as the Cincinnati, Cireleville & Zanesville Railroad, commonly known as the Muskingum Valley Railroad, which they pursued until the death of Mr. Linton, which occurred July 28, 1881. Thus passed away one honored by all. The poor knew of his unostentatious charity; the youth around him enjoyed better education because of his care; the farmers availed themselves of his intelligent improvements, and society around him was calmed and strengthened by his teaching and example. He was of those who exalt the character of the American people, and who make free institutions possible. He was a worthy descendant of old John Linton, whose first important act was one of self-abnegation, which common men would denounce as a wrong and despise as a folly, but in the simple and most expressive phrase of the Friends, his descendants have continued to "mind the light" and "walk in the truth;" have increased in numbers, and abounded in all those things that make life really worth living.

ALFRED A. LINTON, merchant, Clarksville, son of James and Ann M. (Hadley) Linton, was born in this township May 15, 1848. He was reared on a farm till eighteen years of age, when he became a clerk for his father, who had a general store in Clarksville. After clerking several years, he was admitted as a partner in the firm known as J. & A. A. Linton. They continued together three years, when James, the senior member, retired, giving his son, John H., his interest in the business; the firm was then known as Linton Brothers three years, when Alfred bought his brother's interest February 1, 1877, and has continued alone since. He has a fine brick store, corner of Main and Second streets, two stories, 80x22 feet, slate roof, which is the finest building in the village, where he carries a well-selected stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, notions, etc., valued at $8,000. He was married in Richmond, Ind., April 23, 1873, to Henrietta, daughter of Allen and Ann Hazard. They have three children—James C., Leroy and Benjamin B. Mr. Linton has a fine brick residence on Second street. Himself and wife are members of the Friends' Church.

JOHN H. LINTON, merchant, Clarksville, son of James and Anna M. (Hadley) Linton, was born in this township, near Clarksville, April 22, 1852. When quite small, his parents moved into the village, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business a number of years. John H. attended school in the village till twenty years of age, and at the age of twenty-two he received an interest in his father's general store, where he remained three years, and then engaged in farming five years. January 17, 1882, he bought a stock of groceries corner Pike and Second streets, and March 1 he removed to his father's old stand nearly opposite, where he carries a $2,000 stock of staple and fancy groceries, produce, Queensware, glassware, etc., and is already doing a good, flourishing business. He was married near Clarksville, October 28, 1875, to Carrie M., daughter of John L. and Elizabeth A. Davis, born on the farm where her parents now live, one-half mile south of Clarksville. Mr. Linton is a member of the Friends' Church.

JAMES A. LOSH, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of John and Mary (Highlands) Losh, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1817. He was reared on a farm. When seventeen months old, his mother died. His father took a trip down the Mississippi River and has never since been heard of, so James was reared by his grandfather, who lived in Hamilton County, Ohio, till seventeen years of age, when he began life for himself. He was married in Columbia Township, Hamilton County, at the age of twenty-six years, to Martha Kennedy. They had one child, Frank K., at present a grain dealer in Blanchester. Nine months after their marriage his wife died, and he again married, in Hamilton County, to Eliza Bradburn. They have six children—Mary, wife of Courtland Drake, a teacher in Columbia Township, Hamilton County; James, a farmer in Marion Township, this county; Charles, a teacher in Marion Township; Alice, wife of James Irvin, of Blanchester; Samuel, a teacher in Vernon Township; and Arthur W., who still remains at home. In January, 1865, Mr. Losh came here to this township, and purchased 213 acres of land where he now resides, 145 of which are under cultivation. His second wife died in 1863, and he again married in

this township, October 22, 1865, to Jane, daughter of Ephraim and Rebecca (Dalby) Smith, born in this township December 31, 1826. Her parents were among the early settlers of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Losh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN F. McCARTNEY, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Heath) McCartney, was born in Wayne Township, Fayette Co., Ohio, October 1, 1831. He was reared on a farm. When eighteen, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked fifteen years. He was married at Greenfield, Highland County, December 29, 1853, to Ellen, daughter of James and Elizabeth Stuckey McCoy, born in Union Township, Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1829. They have five children—Jackson H., Elizabeth A., Olive, Laura B. and Charles F. Mr. McCartney purchased eighty acres of land in Wayne Township, where he built a residence, barns, and made a number of improvements. In March, 1880, he exchanged for his present farm, known as the Thomas Townsend farm, of 110½ acres, 80 acres under cultivation. His eldest son was married here October 15, 1880, to Clara, daughter of Warren and Wealtha (Cartwright) Taylor. They have one son—James W. Mr. McCartney is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS McMULLEN, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Hugh and Nancy (Frazer) McMullen, was born in Alleghany County, Md., January 1, 1822. He was reared on a farm. When about eleven or twelve years old, his parents moved to Missouri, where they remained one year, then moved to Hamilton Township, Warren County, where they purchased a farm. Thomas was married June 5, 1843, to Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Drake, born in Warren County January 25, 1824. They have seven children—Richard A., Hattie, Nancy E., William O., John H., Cecilia J. and Joseph L. In March, 1859, Mr. McMullen came to this township, where he now owns 145 acres of land, over 100 under cultivation. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTOPHER C. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Greene Township, this county, in 1837. His parents and grandparents were among the first settlers of Clark Township, this county, his parents both being born near Snow Hill, this county. When two years old, his parents moved to Stephenson County, Ill., where they bought a farm of 240 acres of land, and remained twelve years, when they returned to Greene Township, and resided till 1855; then moved to Washington Township, where they bought a farm of 267 acres. Christopher was married there, in 1858, to Miss Electra A., daughter of Ephraim and Nancy Kibby, both now deceased. They have nine children—Everett T., Loren N., Paul V., Cora, Nancy, Grace, Ephraim K., Birdie and Isaac. In 1858, Mr. Miller came to this township, and bought his present farm of 150 acres, 125 under cultivation, where he has erected a nice house and barns, and made considerable improvements. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Miller enlisted during the late rebellion at Camp Chase, February 23, 1865, in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Josephus Cunningham; served nearly eight months, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES M. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Levi and Maria (Pennington) Miller, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1840. In 1847, his parents came to Ohio and settled near Cincinnati, where they remained four years and then came to Clermont County, and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, where James resided till 1866, when he came to New Vienna, this county, and farmed till 1875, when he came to the farm of two hundred acres, where he resides at present, owned by M. P. Marshall, of Washington, Ky. He also rents two other farms in this county, containing three hundred and seventy acres. He raises a great deal of corn and grain. Has this year one hundred and eighty-five acres of corn and one hundred and sixty-five of wheat and barley. He was married in New Vienna in 1868, to Lizzie, daughter of William H. and Rebecca West, born near Martinsville, this county. They have one son—Claude, born September 24, 1869, in New Vienna. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Friends' Church.

DAVID A. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Joseph H. and Rebecca A. (Austin) Miller, was born in this township, on the farm where he now lives, January 18, 1843. He was reared on the farm, and always lived on the homestead. His father came from Virginia, and was married in this township to Rebecca A., daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Austin, born in this township, near where they at present live. His father died when he was about three years of age, leaving a wife and four children, besides David, the subject of this sketch; three are now living—Mary, Ann E. and David A. They still keep the old homestead, which contains two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. David A. was married in Clarksville, in 1868, to Sarah E., daughter of Jonathan and Mary A. Lawrence, born in Indiana. They have three children—Bertha C., Mary R. and Nellie A. Mr. Miller enlisted in Clarksville, in the spring of 1864, in the one hundred days' service, Company K, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio National Guards; served four months.

MRS. ELEANOR NICHOLS, P. O. Clarksville, daughter of Joseph B. and Abigail Gorham, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., in 1803. When quite small, her parents moved to Dutchess County, and when sixteen they came west to Oakland, Clinton County, where they bought a small tract of timber land, and erected a log cabin and commenced pioneer life. Her father died April 9, 1832, at the age of sixty-one years; her mother died February 24, 1834, age sixty-nine years. She was married in Oakland December 27, 1821, to William H. Haynes. They had two children—Mary J. and Marsha E. They removed to Wilmington, where they remained one year, and then came to Clarksville and opened a grocery store, corner Main and Pike streets. Mr. Haynes died November 1, 1828, and she again married to Thornton G. Nichols, a native of Virginia, May 22, 1830. They had five children, all living—Eliza A., Margaret E., James F., Harriet M. and Frances L. Mrs. Nichols has kept the store ever since the death of her husband, with the aid of her youngest daughter. They carry a stock of groceries, flour, feed, notions etc., valued at $700. Mrs. Nicholas owns her residence and place of business, also four acres of land adjoining the village.

JOHN B. PATTERSON, deceased. Mr. Patterson was the son of Dr. Alexander and Sarah (Bleakley) Patterson, was born at Rockhill, County Down, Ireland, December 27, 1804. He was married September 22, 1824, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Cumming, born in Keady, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1799. They had eight children, seven living, Sarah, Margaret B., Alexander, Mary B., James C., Samuel C., John B.; the deceased was named Lizzie G. Mr. Patterson's wife died July 12, 1843, in County Antrim, Ireland. He came to the United States in March, 1849, and settled on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, where they remained two years; then moved to Clinton Furnace, Greenup Co., Ky., where he clerked some time, and was then made manager; remained two years, thence to Belmont Furnace, Bullitt County, as bookkeeper two years; thence to Nelson Furnace, as manager till September, 1863, when he moved to Clarksville, and opened a general store, corner Main and Pike streets, May 29, 1877. He died and was buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery. His daughters are his successors in business. They carry a well-selected stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, millinery goods, etc., valued at $3,000. They are doing quite a flourishing business.

JOSEPH W. REEDER, wagon-maker, Clarksville, son of John and Elizabeth Thompson, was born in Vernon Township, near this village, in 1813. His parents came here in 1812. He was reared on a farm till eighteen years of age, when he began an apprenticeship of three years. He afterward opened a shop, corner Main and Second streets, where the Austin House now stands. He soon moved to the southern part of the village and remained one year. In the spring of 1836, he bought eighteen acres of land, northeast of Clarksville, on the Cuba pike, where he lived sixteen years, and then sold and moved to the southern part of this township near Kansas Mills, where he bought 101 acres of land, and lived three years, and then sold and bought 103 acres on Cuba pike, adjoining the farm he previously owned, and remained three years, sold and returned to this village and opened a wagon-shop. In the spring of 1881, he opened his present shop where he makes wood work for wagons, and does

general repairing. He was married in this village in 1833, to Ann, daughter of James and Elizabeth Higgins, a native of New Jersey. They have had ten children, eight living—William, Isaiah, Miles, Alice, Harrison, Clara, David and Lucinda; James C. and Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. Reeder owns his shop and lot on Pike street, also residence and two acres of land on same street.

BENJAMIN F. SETTLES, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of William and Annie (Grooms) Settles, was born in this township April 16, 1847. He was reared on a farm. When fifteen years of age, he ran away from home and acted as Captain's boy to Capt. West, Thirty-fourth Ohio Zouaves, one year. He then enlisted in West Virginia, in Company F, under the same Captain. He was in the battle of Gettysburg and a number of skirmishes; was with that Company three years and then re-enlisted in Company C, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and served till the close of the war and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to this township and to farming. He was married in 1868, to Nancy E., daughter of Thomas and Martha (Drake) McMullen. They have five children—Joseph C., Effie L., Thomas W., Minnie C. H. and Hiram F. In March, 1881, himself and brother-in-law, W. O. McMullen, rented the farms where they now reside, of two hundred and ninety-seven acres in the northeastern part of the township. They have about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation.

SARAH SEVER, P. O. Clarksville, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Conover) Smith, was born in New Jersey September 3, 1801. Her parents were natives of New Jersey also. Her father was a carriage and wagon maker, also a carpenter, and came to Cincinnati when Sarah was in her sixth year, where he worked at his trade till about 1811, when he removed to Clermont County, Ohio, and bought a farm near Goshen; there Sarah was married, at the age of eighteen, to Elijah Mount, a native of New Jersey. They had one son—Jesse, now deceased, left two sons—David and Albert. Mr. Mount died April 14, 1821. She again married, August 29, 1822, to Job Sever. They had eight children; four living—Joseph (farmer in Illinois), Harriet, Mary J. (wife of Theodore Fulton), and George L. (now living on the homestead with his mother). He was married to Massa Cole, daughter of Gregory and Elizabeth Cole. They have one child—Edwin. In March, 1848, they came to this township and bought eighty-two acres of land, where Mrs. Sever now lives. The family also own another farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Sever died June 29, 1856. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Sever has also been a member a number of years. Her son George L. served three years in the late war.

JOHN SEWELL, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Ezra and Sarah (Bailey) Sewell, was born in this township, July 9, 1824. He was married, in 1845, to Abigail E., daughter of William B. and Susan (Trumble) Fordyee, born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. They have eight children—Sarah J., William J., Ezra M., Susan M., Jacob G., Alice, Silas G. and Luella. Mr. Sewell received one hundred acres of land at his father's death, which occurred in January, 1872, he now has one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty-five under cultivation. He is a member of the Odd Fellows society. Mr. Sewell has two sons and two daughters teaching in this county. His eldest son, William J., was graduated from Wilmington College and has taught several years. His daughter, Alice, is a teacher in the home district. His youngest son, Silas G., has taught ten terms, mostly in this township. His youngest daughter, Luella, is teaching in Adams Township, this county.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of John R. and Matilda (Henry) Smith, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1825. When three years of age, his parents came to Warren County, Ohio, and settled near Pleasant Grove, where they remained about two years and then removed to near Hicks Station, and remained about five years; they then came to this township and bought one hundred and fifty acres of land, of which William now owns eleven acres, the remainder belonging to his brother Joseph. He owns eighty-two acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. He was married in Marion Township, to Sarah E., widow of J. C. Reeder and daughter of George and Miriam Marshall, born in this township. They have one son—Harley M., born February 15, 1877.

JOSEPH SMITH, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of John R. and Matilda (Henry) Smith, was born in Salem Township, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1832. When about three years of age his parents moved to Marion Township, this county. Five years later, they moved to the farm, where Joseph now lives, where they bought 150 acres of land. At the death of his father, which occurred in 1868, Joseph bought the other heirs' interests in the homestead, and now owns 120 acres of it. He was married in this township November 1, 1854, to Margaret E., daughter of Thornton G. and Eleanor Nichols, born in Clarksville. They have had four children, one son now living, Francis T. The deceased were Eva, Joella and Gussie. Mr. Smith and family are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN STANFIELD, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of Samuel and Massey Stanfield, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1820. He was reared on a farm and resided at home with his parents till April 6, 1843, the date of his marriage with Mary, daughter of Adam and Euphemia Hoover, born in Wayne Township, Warren Co., Ohio. They have seven children, born in the order which they are named—Charity, wife of James A. Craig, farmer in Adams Township, this county; James A., Adam H., Eunice, wife of Jefferson Puckett, farmer at Reesville, this county; Maria E., John W. and Eddie F. After his marriage Mr. Stanfield rented land of his father till the death of the latter, which occurred in 1854. John received thirty-five acres of the homestead as his share. He also bought fifty-one acres. He cleared twenty-five acres, erected a house and barn, planted an orchard and made other improvements. In March, 1876, he sold and came to this township and bought 100 acres, forty-one of which lies in Adams Township, ninety under cultivation. Himself and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH K. TRINDALE, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, son of John and Nancy Trindale, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839. When four years old, his mother died and his father bound him out to a farmer near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, where he remained till fifteen years of age, when he left, and after working at farming two years he came to Clarksville and engaged as a tanner till the spring of 1861, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged as a currier in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1861, he engaged in the three months' volunteers, but being too light he was rejected. The following spring he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Leiter; served three years and two months. He was in a number of heavy engagements, among others Gettysburg, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville, besides a number of skirmishes. He was on detached duty one year, conducting prisoners away and substitutes to the ranks. He was discharged at Columbus and returned to Clarksville, where he was married January 10, 1862, to Julia A., daughter of William and Hannah Smith, born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. They have four children—John, Maude, Clinton and Parker. Mr. Trindale rented his brother-in-law's farm nine years. In December, 1876, he rented the farm of 152 acres where he now lives, owned by Mrs. Zilefrow; also forty acres adjoining. He raises a number of sheep and hogs annually. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; himself and wife of the M. E. Church.

JAMES VILLARS, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, is a son of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers in this part of the county. He is a son of James and Rebecca (Davidson) Villars, and was born in Jefferson Township, Greene Co., Penn., October 28, 1800. He was reared on a farm. In April, 1806, his parents moved to Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, where they remained one year, and then moved to Washington Township, same county, where they bought a farm of fifty acres, where the Widow Kirk now lives. They afterward purchased 100 acres near by. In the summer of 1812, they purchased 364 acres of land in this township, adjoining the farm where our subject now lives. They did not move here till the fall of 1813, when they had some land cleared and other improvements made, also had a crop to harvest. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom only three sons are now living. In August, 1823, James, Sr., died, and the care of the family and charge of the farm fell to James, Jr. He purchased the interests of the other heirs

in the homestead, and lived at home with his mother. He was married in Cuba, this county, June 15, 1830, to Franecs Gregg. They had ten children, six now living—John W., Mary D., Rachel, Hiram J., Jane F. and Alfred T.; the deceased were named Rebecca, George W., Jamcs M. and Samuel H. After traveling together through this life over half a century, Mrs. Villars dcparted June 7, 1881. In 1837, Mr. Villars bought the farm where he now lives of 361 acres, but did not move on it till the spring of 1848. Mr. Villars has always becn a hard-working, industrious man, and through careful management has accumulated quite a large amount of land. He now owns 1400 acres of land in this county, 600 acres in Clark and Union Counties, Ill., besides 1200 acres he has given to his children. He also built a fine brick chapel on part of his land at a cost of $10,000, which he presented to the Methodist Protestant denomination, of which himself and wife were members a number of years, joining together in 1845, although thcy formerly belonged to the M. E. Church, which Mr. Villars joined in 1822. He also bought the Baptist Church of Clarksville, on which he cxpended about $3,000, and still owns. He was a local Deacon in the M. P. Church, a number of years, and is at presont local Elder, which position he has held several years. Has beeu one of the Trustecs ever since he built the church in 1868. A number of years ago, Mr. Villars held the offices of Township Trustee and Supervisor several years.

JAMES VILLARS' first schooling was obtained in 1807, in a small round-log cabin, daubed with mud, stick and clay chimney, roofed with clapboards, and a dirt floor, and stood about thirty rods west of the iron bridge, and north of the turnpike, and about three-fourths of a mile west of Clarksville. The windows of this building consisted of greased paper stretched across an opening cut into tbe logs, extending the whole length of the building, about as wide as a pane of glass. When he was eight or nine years of age, he attended school in a log house somewhat similar to the above. This house stood about one and one-half miles southwest from where William Van Doren now lives, in Washington Township, Warren County. The third school he attended was in a log schoolhouse with a stick and clay chimney, in each end, with a writing desk through the center; it stood betwcen a one-fourth and one-half mile south of where the Mount Pleasant Mecting-House now stands, in Vernon Township. His fourth experience in schooling was in a vacated log house, two and one-half miles east of Clarksville, on the banks of Scwell's Run, having to walk three miles. The fifth and last schooling was in a building formerly used as a horse mill, which was fitted up and used as a Methodist Chapel, in Wilmington, being the first Methodist Chapel ever built in Wilmington, it was also used for school purposes; it was a frame building and stood on the same ground now occupied by the Metbodist Chapel, in Wilmington. James Villars was given 150 acres of uncleared land by his father; he has now added to it, so that he has 1,400 acres here, 600 in the West, and has already given away to his children 1,200 acres of land. The religious meetings that Mr. Villars attended when a boy were held in the log houses of the settlers, and alternated from house to house, as convenience dictated. The meetings held were principally Methodist, New Lights or Christian and Baptist. The first preacher he recollects of hearing was a Baptist preacher, about 1807—by name, Joshua Carmen, grandfather of Dr. Carmen, of Martinsville. The meeting was held in the house of Timothy Titus, on what is known as the Rochester road, two miles west of Clarksville, near the present Union Meeting-House, and during the summer he preached from a stand in the woods, near where Charles Hadley now lives, and in bad weather in Smalley's mill house. The first Methodist preacher was James Davidson; he preached in a log cabin on the banks of Cowan's Creek, one-half mile west of the bridge, near Clarksville, on the north side of the creek; the house was occupied by William Austin. The second Methodist preacher was William Austin; he preached in a log house occupied by Mr. Villars' father. The first house of worship that Mr. Villars remembers was creeted on land donated by his father; it was log, and stood on land where the present frame church stands at Mount Pleasant. Their principal market in those days was Cincinnati; everything had to be hauled by wagon, with a four or six horse team. Mr. Villars has often made the trip

when it would take six to ten days to make the trip, oftentimes sleeping overnight in his wagons; they would get 40 to 75 cents for wheat; fine flour, $2.50 per barrel; corn was sold at 11 cents per bushel; port at $2.50 net, etc. The young people of those days thought they were well fixed if they had a horse and saddle to use. He remembers it was a proud day when he secured his first saddle. James Villars, Sr., the father of our subject, started from near Jeffersontown, Greene Co., Penn., with his wife and five children, in 1806, on April 6—John, Mary, James, William and Rachel; his wife's maiden name was Rebecca Davidson. They procured a flat-boat, on which, with their family, goods and two horses, they floated down the Monongahela River on their way to seek homes in the West. When near Wheeling, the boat ran against a rock and was stove in—which caused a delay of two weeks at Wheeling in order to make a new boat; with the latter they floated on down the Ohio River to Cincinnati; the only means for a fire on the trip was an eighteen gallon iron kettle, in which the fire was made; at Cincinnati they hired a man and team and brought his effects to Deerfield, where he rented a little cabin on the bank of Turtle Creek. The night of his arrival, his son George was born; soon afterward he rented a field and house near Lebanon, and raised a crop of corn that summer; that fall he moved near Clarksville and rented a house. The second season he bought fifty acres of land, about one and one-half miles west of Clarksville; he afterward bought and owned 670 acres at his death (which occurred on the farm where his son George Villars lives, then his residence), on the 28th of August, 1823. His wife died January 16, 1852. George, Rebecca and Hiram, their children, were born in Warren County. Himself and wife were both very religious people, and were members of the Methodist Church for many years.

STEPHEN WHITAKER, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, is the third of twelve sons of James and Mary (Adams) Whitaker; was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, in 1824. He was reared on a farm. When seven years old, his parents moved to Butler County, where they both died. Stephen resided in Huntsville, and was married, in 1850, to Sarah A., daughter of Andrew and Sarah A. Irvin. They had eleven children, six now living—Irvin, John, Lena, Ella, Samuel and Joseph. Mr. Whitaker moved to this township in 1850, and in 1870 he bought 104½ acres of land in the southeast part of the township. In 1877, he also bought the farm where he now lives, of fifty-three acres, near Clarksville, on the Cuba pike; he also owns Lot 49 in W. H. Baldwin's Addition to Blanchester. Mr. Whitaker is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Six brothers of Mr. Whitaker's served in the late war.

HENRY C. WISBY, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, son of Lewis and Agnes (Clark) Wisby, was born in Cincinnati August 20, 1858. His father is an old resident of that city, and is at present acting as Assistant Fire Marshal. Henry came to this township in 1876, and worked at farming one season, and then took the farm where he now resides of 185 acres, owned by his father, where he makes a speciality of fine blooded stock. He has six registered head of Alderneys, named as follows: Nellie O'Brien, Minnie Gomme, Maude Wisby, Oakley Queen, Jacob Strader and Ephraim Bates, besides a number of half-bloods. He also has some very fine Poland-China hogs, and six head of pure-blooded Cotswold sheep. Mr. Wisby is doing much to introduce fine stock in his neighborhood, being of the opinion that it costs no more to keep good stock than an inferior grade. He was married near Bainbridge, Pike Co., Ohio, March 17, 1881, to Ida, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Cole, born near Blanchester. They have one son—Charley, born January 2, 1882.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. ISAAC B. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Cuba, late Captain of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, in the civil war, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., June 17, 1824. When ten years of age his parents, Timothy and Patience Allen, removed to Medina County, Ohio, and in 1836 to Pike County, where he was reared to manhood. In 1846, he began teaching, which he followed six years. He read law in the mean time with Col. O. F. Moore, of Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar at Piketown October 1, 1852. November 22 following, he engaged in the practice of law in Marysville, Union County. January 16, 1856, he removed to Wilmington, and resumed his profession. He established a very lucrative business, and at the outbreak of the rebellion, April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment. On May 15, he was chosen Second Lieutenant, and served three months. He aided in recruiting Capts. Miller's, Haworth's, Moon's and Higgins' companies. He recruited more soldiers than any other man in Clinton County. The fall of 1861 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County. He resigned this office July 21, 1862, and the same day was assigned the captaincy of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment. This company was known as the Allen Guards. Capt. Allen resigned his official position April 23, 1863, on account of disability. He was a patriotic soldier, and efficient officer, and eminently deserves this tribute. On account of ill health, Capt. Allen did not resume the practice of law. In 1865, he removed to his farm in Washington Township, and lived eight years, then returned to Wilmington and practieed to some extent till October, 1881, when he returned to his farm. Capt. Allen was married February 5, 1857, to Eliza W. Gaither, daughter of Henry and Arianna (Hughes) Gaither. Mrs. Allen was born in Georgetown, D. C., May 13, 1826. Two children are living—Effie, born September 1, 1860, and Alfred G., born July 23, 1867. Edward R. is deceased. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Allen is a Democrat politically; he owns a good farm of 180 acres.

WILLIAM BAKER, deceased, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., March 1, 1805. He was the third son and sixth child of Jacob and Barbara Baker. In 1820, his father died, and soon after he came to this county. In 1833, he purchased eighty acres of the homestead, which was then all woods. Few were the roads that were yet made, and very inferior were the improvements. Mr. Baker was an honest, industrious, hard-working man, and by these means he acquired good property, owning at the time of his death 370 acres of finely improved and cultivated land. In 1850, he erected on his farm a commodious frame residence. April 11, 1833, he was married to Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of Asa and Anna Brown. Mrs. Baker, a native of Washington Township, was born July 13, 1811. Of eleven children, nine are living, viz., Jefferson, born December 11, 1836; Barbara, born December 24, 1838, wife of John Deck; Anna, born December 22, 1840, wife of Amos W. Lieurance; Nancy, born January 22, 1843, wife of William Clevenger, and died in August 1864; Elisha, born April 10, 1846; Sarah R., born October 27, 1847, wife of James P. Roberts; William, born September 14, 1849; Maranda, born January 19, 1851, wife of Frank Fisher; Clarinda, born January 8, 1853, wife of J. W. Crouse; Emily, born March 26, 1858, wife of Isaac Crouse; and Rebecca, deceased. Mr. Baker departed this life June 16, 1872, after a life of earnest labor and successful industry.

JOHN C. BARNES, farmer, P. O. Cuba, second son of Ezra and Anna Barnes, was born near Hagerstown, Md., May 7, 1831. His parents settled in Washington Township in 1836, and died here in subsequent years. Mr. Barnes, our subject, was reared to manhood on a farm, and has always followed its pursuits. He was married, March 18, 1856, to Miss Anna Brown, daughter of Asa and Anna Brown. She was

born in this township July 26, 1826. Seven children were born; of these five are living, viz., Rosena M., born March 16, 1857, wife of Charles D. McKenzie; Emerson W., born June 24, 1858; Lemma M., born December 26, 1859; Chilton V., born February 1, 1864, and Effie E., born October 3, 1871. Luther D. and an infant son are deceased. The former was born July 6, 1870, and died August 25, 1870. In 1856, Mr. Barnes located on this farm, which contains seventy-seven acres of well-improved land. He is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser, and is successful in his pursuits.

WILLIAM BATES, P. O. Cuba, a representative farmer of Washington Township, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., January 28, 1817. His father, Thomas Bates, was born in Derbyshire, England, February 2, 1790, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1805. They settled in Oneida County, where they died in subsequent years. Mrs. Bates, née Miss Sarah Hollister, our subject's mother, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., February 25, 1795. They were married, and in 1836 came to Warren County. Mrs. Bates died near Springboro, May 3, 1853. In 1855, Mr. Bates came to Washington Township, where he died November 20, 1856. William, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest of a family of twelve children. When of age, he gave his attention to the carpenter trade, which he learned and followed for seventeen years. In 1856, he came to this township, and since 1859, has pursued farming and stock-raising as a business. March 20, 1845, he was married to Miss Phœbe Jenks, daughter Patten and Polly Jenks. Mrs. Bates, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., was born August, 1824. One son and three daughters were the children of this union. Three are living—Jerusha A., born October 15, 1846, married George H. Smith, deceased, and has two children—Edmund J. and Frank R.; David W., born October 20, 1851, married Mary Lorea; and Sarah J., born December 25, 1856, married Ira Hodson. Elsina L., born July 9, 1849, and died June 4, 1879. Mr. Bates owns a finely improved farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and he is ranked with the first-class farmers of Washington Township. In politics, he entertains purely Republican sentiments.

HENRY BATES, farmer and bee-raiser, P. O. Cuba, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., December 20, 1825. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Hollister) Bates, who came to this county in 1836. Mr. Bates was reared to manhood on a farm. The year before he was of age, he took up the carpenter trade, which he followed till 1857. He located on his present farm the same year. He pursued farming up to 1875, when he turned his attention to the culture and raising of bees. He has since adopted the Italian bee, and now possesses an apiary of eighty-three stands of that species, besides a few stands of other kinds. He claims that he has improved the principle of arranging a bee-house for the comfort and preservation of bees in winter, by furnishing artificial heat, which is condemned by some bee-men. Mr. Bates has been eminently successful with bees, and always has on hand bees and honey for sale. Mr. Bates' marriage took place March 20, 1850, to Eliza A. Nichols, daughter of Thornton T. and Eleanor Bates. Mrs. Bates was born in Clarksville, April, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been blessed with three children—Charles T., Harry T. and Walter T. Mrs. Bates is an associate member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bates is a Republican in his political affiliations. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres with good improvements.

WILLARD BATES, farmer, P. O. Cuba. This model farmer of Washington Township was born in Monroe County, N. Y., August 7, 1830. He is the youngest son of Thomas and Sarah Bates. His early life and manhood were passed principally in the region of Clinton County. August 31, 1851, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Eliza Kisling, daughter of William and Martha Kisling. Mrs. Bates is a native of Warren County, and was born August 14, 1832. Eight children were the fruits of this marriage, viz., Alfred, born August 23, 1852; Martha E., born January 21, 1854; William K., born March 9, 1856; Horace, born November 2, 1858; Isabell, born November 24, 1860; Clara E., born May 15, 1862; Lewis, born August 25, 1869; and Eliza, born November 5, 1871. Mr. Bates located on his present farm in 1855.

It contains 170¾ acres of well-improved land. Mr. Bates is a real scientific farmer, and by closely devoting his time and attention, has made the business an enviable success. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church. Politically, he votes Republican.

EPHRAIM BATSON, farmer, P. O. Clinton Valley, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Batson, was born near Westboro November 30, 1826. He is the oldest of a family of nine children, of whom eight are living. He was reared and brought up to farming till eighteen years of age, when he took up the carpenter trade and followed it five years. In 1853, he located on the farm he now occupies, and has since been engaged in agriculture. His marriage took place January 22, 1853, to Miss Louisa A. Wright, daughter of James and Elizabeth Wright. She was born in Clark Township January 22, 1829, and died August 9, 1878. Six children were added to this marriage; of these, four are living, viz., Christopher H., born November 24, 1853 (married Maria Moon); Jesse G., born November 2, 1857 (married Clara Hodson); George W., born April 25, 1861, and Sarah A., born November 26, 1864. Isabella and Jemima are deceased. Mr. Batson served as School Director for twenty-eight years. Politically, he is a Democrat. He owns a good farm of 121 acres, and is engaged in farming and raising stock.

HENRY BERLIN, farmer, P. O. Cuba. This well-to-do farmer of Washington Township was born in Frederick County, Va., June 28, 1822. He is the second son of Jacob and Mary (Crouse) Berlin, who were also natives of Frederick County. At the tender age of four years, his father died, and from his early youth he had to assist in supporting his mother and family. In 1840, she removed to Clinton County, and settled in Washington Township, where her death occurred in March, 1863. When a young man, our subject formed tastes for farming and has always followed that vocation with good success. In 1850, he moved near Wilmington, where he lived nine years and returned to Cuba; thence, to his present farm, in 1867, which contains 235 acres of finely-improved land. He also owns 137 acres near Burtonville, and fifteen acres of woodland in the southern part of Washington Township. Mr. Berlin also raises stock to considerable extent, in connection with agriculture. He was married September 5, 1841, to Miss Hannah Crouse, by whom he has had seven children; six are living—Mary E. (wife of Samuel Carpenter), William H., John M., James, Charles E. and Rhoda E.; Jacob is deceased. Mr. Berlin served his township in the office of Trustee for three terms. His political views are with the Democratic party.

RHODA BIGGS, daughter of Oliver Whitaker, was born in New Jersey in the year 1799, and in the year 1804 emigrated with her father to the then new State of Ohio, coming by way of Wheeling and the Ohio River to Cincinnati, where her father remained but a short time, and from whence he removed to near Clarksville, this county, where he lived one year with Judge Burr, whose wife was a sister of Oliver Whitaker. This was in the year 1805. Their nearest neighbor at that time was Morgan Van Meter, who lived twelve miles to the east. Her father opened a farm near the present site of Villars' Chapel, where they lived until about the year 1816, when they removed on Cowan's Creek and settled in Col. Thomas Ridley's Survey, No. 2,028. About this time, Aunt Rhoda says, Col. Ridley came to her father's from Virginia, the visit being made on horseback with his colored servant. The Colonel is represented by Aunt Rhoda as being a middle-aged gentleman, dressed scrupulously clean, with buckskin overalls, which the colored servant removed on his alighting from his horse, leaving him, as Aunt Rhoda expressed it, like he had jumped out of a "band-box." This visit of Col. Ridley's was caused by some imposters infringing on his right as owner of several military surveys in the Virginia Military Reservation. At this time, says Mrs. Biggs, there was no church in all that part of the country. Occasionally an itinerant preacher would pass through, and when they did, they usually called on their neighbor, Judge Sewell, who lived one-half mile west of them, where they would go to hear preaching. After they removed to Cowan's Creek, they attended church at Wilson's Mill, near where the road leading from Wilmington to Georgetown crosses the creek. These meetings were held by what was then known as the Covenanters. In 1818,

Rhoda was married to William B. Biggs, with whom she lived fifty-four years, raising a large family of children, many of whom reside in this county. Her husband died in the year 1873. If space would permit, we could insert many anecdotes and reminiscences connected with the early settlements which were related to us by our subject. Aunt Rhoda is at this writing in her eighty-third year, a hale, hearty, intelligent old lady.

ALEXANDER BROWN, farmer, P. O. Cuba, a worthy pioneer of Washington Township, was born in the place of his residence, August 1, 1813. He is a son of Asa and Anna Brown, of Maine and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in Kentucky, and removed to this county about 1807, and settled in what is now Washington Township, where they were among the first settlers. Mr. Brown bought fifty acres of the original surveyors, and settled on it and cleared up a home. They both died in subsequent years, after long lives of usefulness. Our subject is the second son of his father, and was reared to manhood surrounded with all the elements of primeval nature, and was educated in the pioneer schools, which in no way were very exeellent. He aided his father in olearing up a farm and in other public improvements. Mr. Brown embarked on "life's sea" with rather limited means, but by his untiring energy and industry he has acquired a suffieient competency to insure his last days ones of pleasure and retirement. He owns a valuable farm of 186 acres, on whieh he located in October of 1842. All the improvements that it enjoys were placed there by Mr. Brown. His marriage occurred August 11, 1836, to Miss Malinda Mann, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Mann. Mrs. Brown was born June 25, 1816, and died April 15, 1873. The four children are as follows: Jane, born May 10, 1837, wife of F. F. Mitchell; Nancy, born May 18, 1842, wife of Dr. S. B. Judkins; George W., born January 23, 1846, married Martha J. Atha; and Henry L., born January 10, 1854, married Miss Elmira Bales. Mr. Brown's seeond marriage occurred January 27, 1873, with Mrs. Lizzie H. Cummins, widow of Norman Cummins, by whom she had one child—Jesse L. Cummins. Mrs. Brown was born in Highland County, October 12, 1823. Her first husband was Jesse Hundley. Two children were the fruits of this union—John D. and Wiley W. Mrs. Brown is eonnected with the Lutheran Chureh, and Mr. Brown's religious views are Universalist. Politically, he adopts Republican doctrines and principles.

WILLIAM R. BROWN, stock raiser and shipper, Morrisville, a prominent hog-shipper, is a son of David and Rebeeea Brown. He was born in Washington Township August 22, 1844. His father was born in 1813, and died April 26, 1879; and Mrs. Brown was born December 25, 1817. They eame to Clinton County at a very early day. Mr. Brown, our subject, has for the last sixteen years been engaged extensively in shipping hogs. In 1881–82, he, in company with his brother, George Brown, with the style of their firm W. R. Brown & Co., shipped about 33,700 head of hogs. Mr. Brown winters about 100 head every season. He is also engaged in breeding Poland-Chinas, and Short-Horn cattle. He owns ninety-six acres of the original homestead, which has very good improvements. He was Trustee of Washington Township for two terms. In politics, he is Democratic. He was married September 9, 1871, to Miss Martha A. McKibben, daughter of John and Matilda McKibben. They have three children—Otto G., born August 22, 1872; Oceus D., born February 26, 1874, Oma D., born April 16, 1876.

SYLVESTER BROWN, carpenter, Cuba, was born in this township September 8, 1846. He is a son of John Brown (deceased) and Sarah Clevenger. His father enlisted in defense of the Union August, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment. On Sunday morning, May 1, 1864, when in a charge in the second day's fight at Resaea, the fatal ball came, and he was mortally wounded, with tho bleeding, half-slain heroes. He died in the field hospital May 15 following, and now sleeps with his patriotic comrades in the National Cemetery, in Chattanooga. Sylvester, the oldest of his father's three children, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received his training in the common schools. In early life, he learned the blacksmith trade with his father, and followed it for a time. The avocation of farming was his business up to

1875, when he learned the carpenter trade, which he still follows. He was married October, 1865, to Miss Harriet Byard, daughter of Thomas and Louisa Byard. Two daughters were born to bless this union—Mary Netty, born September 5, 1866, and Minnie May, born June 18, 1868. Mr. Brown is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. Politically, he is Democratic.

GREEN B. BUSTER, farmer, P. O. Cuba, a Quartermaster Sergeant in the civil war, was born in Wayne County, Ky., May 6, 1838. His father, Garrett Buster, was born in Wayne County in December, 1804, and was a slave under old Gen. Buster for forty-two years. His mother, Sophia Hudson, was born in the same county, January 3, 1809, and served as a slave for thirty-four years. They were married December 25, 1835. In 1846, Mr. Buster, the father of our subject, worked and bought himself, paying $700. He then worked industriously, prompted by the spirit of freedom, and rescued from bondage his wife and three children, paying therefor upward of $4,000. In 1861, Mr. Buster removed with his family to Xenia, Ohio. September 28, 1864, our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and First Regiment of Colored Troops, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to help defend the "flag of liberty." At Nashville, Tenn., he was chosen Corporal of his Company, and subsequently was elected Quartermaster Sergeant, and served in that capacity with ability till the war closed. He received an honorable discharge September 28, 1865. He then returned to Greene County, Ohio, and resided there till the spring of 1881, when he purchased his present farm. He was married August 10, 1865, to Mildred Johnson, a native of Montgomery County, Tenn.; she was born September 10, 1847, and served under the yoke of bondage until 1863. They have had ten children, nine are living—William, Garrett, Lizzie, Charles C., Paul, Rufus, Green B., Squire and Sadie; Ivie is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Buster are devout members of the Church of Christ. In politics, Mr. Buster is a strict Republican. He owns a valuable farm of 125 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Buster has by his genial, honest disposition, and upright business principles, won the good-will of the entire community, and well deserves their esteem.

SIMEON S. CAST, P. O. Wilmington, a leading farmer of Washington Township, born in Vernon Township January 7, 1828. His father, William Cast, was a native of Kentucky, and came with his parents, Ezekiel and Mary Cast, to this county at a date in its early history. His mother, Elizabeth Smith, was brought to this county by her parents, Ephraim and Sarah Smith, in 1818. When a boy of four years, Mr. Cast's father died, leaving him with his mother in limited circumstances. He remained with his mother till he was fourteen years old. Having an insatiable desire for knowledge, he sought about for an education, which he finally acquired in Lebanon Normal, Miami University of Oxford and Woodward College, under Prof. Ray. He followed teaching at intervals from 1844 to 1856. In 1851, having accomplished his collegiate course, he engaged as clerk in a hardware store. The year 1852 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Claysville, Ind., with Joseph Claypool, of Cincinnati. Subsequently he went to Cincinnati and clerked in a hardware establishment for a time. He then taught school and traveled till October 11, 1856, when he was married to Miss Mary B. Villars, daughter of James and Frances Villars, of Vernon Township. Mrs. Cast was born in the township of her father's residence October 6, 1834. Of eleven children born to this union nine are living, viz., Frances A. (wife of Joseph M. Bulla, of Richmond, Ind.), Eva, Emma L. (wife of William Smith), Ulysses S., Ella J., Ethel, Eugenia, Charles E. and Estella R. John W. and Eldridge J. are deceased. Mr. Cast is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics his views are Republican. He settled on his present farm in 1859, and owns 400 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. Mr. Cast is by occupation an agriculturist and stock-raiser, which he carries on with excellent success. Mr. Cast is a man of abounding enterprise and an esteemed citizen.

PETER CLEVENGER, farmer, P. O. Cuba, a representative citizen and author of the history of Washington Township, was born in the township of his residence February 2, 1833. His parents, Enos Clevenger and Christina Krouse, were natives of Frederick

County, Va. His father was born October, 1800, and his mother 1803. They were married in Virginia in 1824, and came to this county in the fall of 1825. Mr. Clevenger came to Clinton County in 1824 on horseback, but remained only a short time. The year of his settlement in Washington Township (1825) he bought a farm of seventy-five aeres on J. Blackwell's Survey, No. 1,382. Mr. Clevenger was a man prominent in his day. For twelve years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and as Trustee of the township for several terms, besides various local positions. He died October, 1867. Mrs. Clevenger departed this life September, 1871. They had eight children, of whom our subject is the second son and fifth child. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and educated in the country schools. He is of English progeniture on his father's side and of German by his mother. His paternal great-grandfather and brother emigrated from England with Lord Fairfax's colony about 1738-39, and served in the French, Indian and Revolutionary wars, and was present with the victors at Yorktown. Our subject's maternal grandfather, John Krouse, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution on the British side and was captured at the surrender of Yorktown, and with other prisoners was taken to Winchester Barracks. In 1853 and 1854, Mr. Clevenger took a eourse of instructions in surveying and civil engineering. He has been engaged in the former department since 1856 and the latter since 1868. He has been employed as engineer by the County Commissioners more or less since 1868. February 21, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Mitchell, daughter of John and Mary Mitchell, and a native of Washington Township, where her birth occurred October, 1837. They have one child—J. Randolph. He was born June 19, 1857. Mr. Clevenger owns a valuable farm of 532 acres, located in Washington, Vernon and Marion Townships. His farm near Cuba is adorned with a substantial frame residence, built in 1876 at a cost of $3,000. Its neat and well-arranged lawn and surroundings plainly indicate that a first-class farmer resides there. Mr. Clevenger superintends his farm and rearing stock, and has been very suceessful in financial pursuits; 1871-72 and 1873, he was engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. S. T. Moon, of Cuba. Mr. Clevenger is identified with the I. O. O. F., and in politics is Democratie. He has occupied various official relations in his township. He has been Township Clerk since 1865 and Justice of the Peaee since 1866. Mr. Clevenger is one of the leading and most influential citizens of Washington Township, and a personal sketch of him in this volume is eminently appropriate.

WILLIAM CLEVENGER, farmer, P. O. Cuba, third son of Enos and Christina Clevenger, was born in Washington Township April 30, 1836. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received his educational acquirements in the common schools of the eountry. When he arrived to his majority, he engaged in farming and followed its pursuits for nine years, then embarked in the mercantile business and continued in that line two years, and returned to his former occupation, which he has followed ever since. 1879 and 1880, Mr. Clevenger was employed by the County Commissioners to plat all the townships in the county for the re-appraisement of real estate in 1880. April, 1869, he was elected a member of the Board of Township Trustees, and has since been a useful member of that body. He served on the Township Board of Education for fifteen years. September 13, 1862, he was married to Martha Compton, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Compton. Mrs. Clevenger was born in Indiana January 8, 1845. This marriage was given five children, of whom four are living—George M., born November 10, 1863; Frank M., born March 8, 1865; William W., born May 21, 1869; Homer E., born May 23, 1879; Luther E., born August 18, 1866, and died December 23, 1870. Mrs. Clevenger is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Clevenger is connected with the society of the I. O. O. F. In politics, he entertains Democratic views. During the late rebellion, Mr. Clevenger was Captain of Company K, Second Regiment Clinton County Militia. He was commissioned by Gov. Tod. He was called out once during the Kirby Smith threatened invasion on Cincinnati. Mr. Clevenger owns seventy-two acres of the original homestead; it is well improved and cultivated.

EDWARD M. CHAMPLIN, farmer, P. O. Cuba, son of Joshua and Hannah E. Champlin, was born December 8, 1836. He was reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati and served an apprenticeship of three years at the printer's trade, in the office of the *Commercial.* He then engaged in the retail grocery business with his brother, John M. Champlin, in the city, and did business in that line four years; then returned to this township and after spending one year, made a trip westward. He returned to Clinton and remained till the opening of the rebellion. September 15, 1861, he joined Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served under the gallant commander Gen. Thomas. He participated in the battles of Wild Cat, Somerset, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He veteranized and subsequently joined Sherman, and was active in the engagements of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Atlanta. He went on the famous "march to the sea," and was discharged with worthy honors at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 17, 1865, holding rank of Adjutant of his regiment. July 25, 1864, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and finally was promoted to Adjutant. At the end of the war, he returned home and engaged in farming, which he has since followed October 5, 1865, he was married to Sarah E. Bates, who was born in Warren County August 30, 1841. She died February 20, 1873, and left two children—Perry M. and Minnie A.; George and Edward B. are deceased. Mr. Champlin was married the second time, June 18, 1874, to Mary E. Ireland, daughter of John C. Ireland, of Wilmington. Mrs. Champlin was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 20, 1842. Two children—Emma B. and Lena, were given to this union. Mr. Champlin is connected with the I. O. O. F. society, and is a Republican. He served his township as Trustee for two terms. He owns a one-half interest in a finely improved farm of 180 acres.

HENRY COWGILL, deceased, was born in Berkeley County, Va., December 20, 1781. He was a son of John and Catharine Cowgill, who were natives of Europe. The former served in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was reared on a farm to manhood, and married, December, 1803, to Catharine Stricland, who died in the latter part of 1804. In September, 1806, he again married. This time to Mary A. McDonald, daughter of William McDonald, and a native of Berkeley County, Va. Her birth took place in May, 1787, and she died October 29, 1842. In 1812, Mr. Cowgill came to Clinton County, and settled in Washington Township. He purchased a farm in 1811, prior to his settlement. In 1818, he adorned his farm with a substantial brick residence, which was the first in Washington Township. Mr. Cowgill was one of the organizers of Washington Township, and filled many official positions. He cleared up a large farm, and was active in many prominent public improvements of his township. He died April 5, 1855, a member of the M. E. Church. He was a man of public enterprise, and was very instrumental in organizing and founding Bethel Society. His house was the home for the itinerant and was used for many years as a "house of worship." He was a man of sterling integrity and uncompromising honor, and eminently deserves this tribute of respect. He had a family of ten children, of whom three are living, viz., Priscilla A., widow of Richard S. Cline; Susanna, wife of Samuel Hohms; and James, who was born July 25, 1826, was married November 11, 1862, to Mary E. Perley, who died July 27, 1880, and left one child—Effie A., born October 1, 1867. Mr. Cowgill, our subject, again married March 30, 1843, to Susan Perley, by whom he had four children—Henry C., Albert G., Amos T., and Clara D., wife of I. M. West. Mrs. Cowgill died February 16, 1877.

HENRY CROUSE, farmer, P. O. Burtonville, is a son of John and Rhoda Crouse, and a grandson of John Crouse, Sr., who came from Germany soon after the close of the American Revolution. His father came to this county at the youthful age of eighteen years, and subsequently settled on the farm now owned by James Skimming. He died August, 1868, and Mrs. Crouse died in January of 1869. Our subject was reared near Cuba, and was educated in the common schools. In the fall of 1868, he moved to his present location, and has since pursued the avocation of farming. He is the possessor of about eighty-eight and a half acres of highly cultivated land. He

was married, February 25, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Pennington, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Pennington, by whom he has had seven children; of these five are living—John W. B., Mary J. (wife of David Lacey), Isaac T., Joseph F. and Orley; Frank J. and Sarah A. are deceased. Mr. Crouse and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Democrat, and served his township as Trustee two terms.

SEYMOUR C. FARREN, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, son of J. W. and Jemima Farren, was born in Washington Township December 30, 1832. He was reared and brought up on a farm, and obtained an academic education in Parker's Academy, of Clermont County. He was a colleague with Charles and Frank Browning, of Wilmington, and Thomas Paxton, lawyer of Cincinnati. Mr. Farren was married, January 29, 1859, to Eliza J. Hardesty, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah Hardesty. Mrs. Farren was born in Union Township December, 1838. Three sons and three daughters were given to bless this union—Dora, John F., Jemima, James L., Louisa and William H. Mr. Farren located on his farm in Washington Township in 1861. It contains 313 acres of excellently improved land. In March, 1882, Mr. Farren removed to Wilmington, that his children might enjoy better educational privileges. He and family are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is Democratic. He was Trustee of Washington Township two terms, and is a man of much enterprise and moral worth.

ELIAS FISHER, deceased, a son of Thomas and Margaret McKey Fisher, natives of Frederick County, Va., was born August 31, 1801. Thomas and Margaret Fisher had the following children: Berick, Elizabeth, Robert, John, Thomas, Elias, Joseph, Jonathan, Samuel, Louis, Mary, Margaret and Sarah. The subject of our sketch was married to Margaret, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Nesbit Mercer, on New Year's Eve, 1826. Moved to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1828, and located in Vernon Township, where they remained seven years. In 1836, he purchased 140 acres in Washington Township, where he and his estimable wife lived the rest of their days. They had seven children—Mary, Margaret, Ellen, Hannah, Jonathan (deceased), Parker and Ruth (deceased). Mr. Fisher was an excellent farmer, and had a nice home. He departed this life August 22, 1880. Mrs. Fisher was born October 10, 1804, and died March 2, 1877. Joshua and Margaret Mercer were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, afterward emigrating to Frederick County, Va. They were the parents of the following children: Daniel, John, William, Thomas, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Lydia, Nancie, and one who died in infancy.

JAMES FISHER, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, son of David and Hannah (Clevenger) Fisher, was born in Washington Township April 30, 1829. He was reared and brought up to the occupation of farming, and has always followed its pursuits. During the latter part of the war, he was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regimental Battalion of Ohio National Guards. He was active in the battle of Frederick, Md., and was discharged August 10, 1864. His marriage took place in August, 1864, with Miss Elizabeth Horsman, daughter of Amos and Polly Horsman. Eight children were the fruits of this union—Araminta, Thomas J., Charles W., Clara J. (wife of George Foland), John A., Cora A., Frank U. and Homer C. Mrs. Fisher died June 11, 1872, and Mr. Fisher again married August 1, 1874, to Eliza J., daughter of Eli and Melvina Jones. Three children were given to this union—Augusta E., Harry C. and Pearl. Mr. Fisher owns a good farm of one hundred acres, and is engaged in stock-raising, in connection with agriculture.

ABRAHAM FOREMAN, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Frederick County, Va., March 5, 1809. He is a son of John and Catharine Foreman, whose parents came from Germany prior to the war of the Revolution. Mr. Foreman's parents came to Clinton County in 1826, and settled in Union Township, and in 1828 removed to Washington, where they both died. Mr. Foreman, our subject, is the second son and third child of a family of eight children. He was reared to manhood on a farm. January 11, 1838, he was married to Anna Shields, daughter of George and Ann (McDaniel) Shields, who came to Clinton County in 1816. Mr. Shields died December 12, 1848. Mrs. Shields is still living. She was born October 28, 1791. Mrs. Foreman was born in Warren County, April 20, 1814. Four children were

added; of these, two are living, viz., David E., born October 28, 1838, married Ann Campbell, and Sarah M., born January 14, 1843, wife of John W. Brindle, of Wilmington. George W. and John W. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Foreman is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. Mrs. Foreman owns one hundred and twenty-two and one-half acres, where they reside, and Mr. Foreman owns one hundred and fifty-one acres in the eastern part of Washington Township. When a young man, Mr. Foreman learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed up to 1840, and since that, farming.

JESSE GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Cuba. One of the old and respected pioneers of Clinton County is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tennessee January 16, 1805. He is a son of Enoch and Rachel (Jackson) Graham, of North Carolina. They were married and removed to Tennessee about the close of the eighteenth century. Mr. Graham died there, and, in 1807, Mrs. Graham, with her family, migrated to Ohio and settled near Lexington, and in 1810 removed to Clark Township, and subsequently married to Christopher Hussey, and died in Highland County. Mr. Graham, our subject, is next to the youngest of a family of five children. At an early age, he entered the family of Curtis Jackson, with whom he remained till of age. In 1827, he purchased a small farm in Washington Township. Subsequent purchases make him now a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, besides one hundred and twenty acres in Jefferson Township. The home farm, which is now well improved, was at the date of his settlement a mass of woods, wholly destitute of improvements. By Mr. Graham's indomitable energy and perseverance, he has obtained valuable property, and achieved a worthy success. He celebrated his first marriage March 4, 1827, with Phœbe Wright, a daughter of John and Sarah Wright, old pioneers of Clark Township. Mrs. Graham died March 12, 1859, and in March, 1860, he again married. This time to Rachel Batson, a native of Washington Township, and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Batson. Mr. Graham has made farming and stock-raising his life-work, and has proved himself master of the vocation. His political opinions are Democratic.

JONATHAN HAYS, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in this township June 10, 1819. He is a son of David and Mary (Horsman) Hays, the former a native of Delaware, was born June 6, 1766, and the latter, of Frederick County, Va., was born January 21, 1782. They were married in Virginia and migrated to Harrison County, Ohio, at the beginning of the war of 1812. The following year they came to Clinton County and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. Mr. Hays was one of the organizers of Washington Township and aided in many of its prominent improvements. He died April 30, 1844. His father came from Wales several years before the American Revolution. Mrs. Hays died July 12, 1838. Jonathan is the youngest son of his father. He was born and reared on a farm. He was married the first time, February 13, 1845, to Elizabeth Fleming, a daughter of James and Mary Fleming. Mrs. Hays died March 8, 1873, and left one child—Mary E. She was born May 31, 1846, and married George Brown January 20, 1874. Mr. Hays celebrated his second marriage with Miss Nancy J., daughter of Anthony and Mary Skimming. Mrs. Hays was born in Alleghany County, Md., October 10, 1825. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hays is in politics Democratic. He filled the office of Township Treasurer from 1861 to 1867. He owns a farm of one hundred and one acres with excellent improvements, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He ranks with enterprising farmers of Washington Township.

NATHANIEL B. HUNTER, farmer, P. O. Cuba, son of James and Harriet A. (Neal) Hunter, was born near Cuba, December 8, 1833. Mr. Hunter was reared and brought up to farming and has made that his life-work in connection with other pursuits. In 1861, he removed to Richland County, Ill., where he was engaged in his former occupation, and dealing in live stock till, 1866, he returned to his native place. He was married November 9, 1858, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Impsil and Mary Bales, who were natives of Alabama and Virginia, respectively. Mrs. Hunter was born in Clark Township December 25, 1842. Of five children that had been blessed them,

two are living, viz., James I., born November 9, 1868, and Harley, born February 10, 1877. Minnie B., born November 8, 1859, died February 8, 1861; Emma J., born March 24, 1861, died July 26, 1862; Artemisia, born December 10, 1863, and died January 27, 1865. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hunter is Democratic in his views. He owns a valuable farm of one hundred and seventy-seven and one-quarter acres and pursues agriculture and live-stock-rearing. He is a law-abiding citizen and a good neighbor.

JAMES B. IRELAND, farmer, P. O. Cuba, son of John C. Ireland, of Wilmington, was born in Washington Township August 16, 1856. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. He attended Dayton Commercial College, and graduated in July, 1875. He then clerked about eight months in W. C. Hadley's dry goods store, of Wilmington, and six months for H. and M. Katz; then returned to farming, which he still follows. He was married September 23, 1880, to Miss Jennie M. Hunt. Mrs. Ireland is a daughter of Frank and Mary L. Hunt, and a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where she was born December 5, 1860. Mr. Ireland is an enterprising young man.

ARSASUS W. KIBBEY (deceased), one of the oldest and most esteemed pioneers of Washington Township, was born in Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, May 9, 1803. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kibbey. His father, a native of England, emigrated to the United States when eighteen years old. He went to Deerfield, Warren County, in 1803, and died there in 1806. Our subject's mother was a native of London, N. J., and died July 5, 1865, aged nearly eighty-two years. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on a farm, and was married April 14, 1830, to Abigail Sewell, daughter of John and Priscilla Sewell. Mrs. Kibbey, a native of Vernon Township, was born December 18, 1809. They had eight children, of whom six are living—Joseph A., born August 11, 1834; Oliver S., born May 1, 1840; John L., born April 13, 1844; Arsasus, born January 2, 1847; Ambrose G., born November 23, 1851, and Garner, the other twin, died the day of his birth; and Casander A., born February 29, 1832, and died September 1, 1850. In 1851, Mr. Kibbey removed to the farm where he died. July 4, 1867, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he suffered intolerably to the day of his death, which occurred January 10, 1879. Mr. Kibbey was a man of benevolent traits, religious principles and high moral character. For sixty years he was a member and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his uprightly religious life he has left his "footprints in the sands of time," and an example worthy of imitation.

HENRY LAZENBY, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 21, 1803. He is the eldest son of Joshua and Ruth Lazenby, who removed to Highland County, Ohio, in 1816, and to Clinton County in 1818. Mr. Lazenby was reared to manhood on a farm, and acquired his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. In 1825, he returned to Lynchburg, Va., and was Superintendent of Samuel Miller's tobacco factory for seven years. He was engaged in buying and selling tobacco till August, 1839, when he embarked on a voyage to Europe to superintend for Mr. Miller the sale of cargoes of tobacco in London and Liverpool, with headquarters at London, England; also acted in same capacity in Antwerp, Belgium. In the latter part of 1839, in company with Isaac Deck, he visited many prominent places on the continent, going from Antwerp to Elzone, Prussia; returned down the River Rhine, and visited the cities of Mayence, Frankfort, Rotterdam and other places, thence to Amsterdam, thence by steamship to Hamburg. He remained at Hamburg some days. While here he visited Altoona, Denmark, it being the commercial city of Prussia. On his return to England, he visited "Bremen;" he passed into Holland by "Amersfoort," and again visited Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels, at the latter port remaining two weeks. He then passed through Ghent to Ostend, where he embarked for London, England. He returned to America in April, 1840. He dealt in tobacco in Lynchburg, Va., two years, and went to New York City, where he was engaged in the tobacco commission business with Henry Ludlam, from 1847 to 1851. He went to New Orleans, and was employed in the same business more or less up to 1861. June,

1862, he made his second trip to Europe. This time he spent four years there in the same pursuits. He lived in London two years, and one year (1864) in Paris, France. In this European tour he included England, Wales, Scotland, France, Switzerland and the Hebrides Islands. He returned to the United States in 1866, arriving in New York on June the 7th. Since that time he has lived in Clinton County, except a year or two spent in Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Lazenby ventured in life with very limited means, but by his good business management and diligence in business, he has achieved an honorable fortune. He is a gentleman of a well-cultured mind, genial disposition and high social character, and of great public enterprise. He owns 400 acres of very valuable land in Washington Township, besides city property in Lynchburg, Va., lands in Jasper County, Mo., and other valuable possessions.

REZIN LAZENBY, farmer, P. O. Cuba, an old and worthy pioneer of Clinton County, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 22, 1817. He is a son of Joshua and Ruth (Guthry), natives of Montgomery County, Md., and Bedford County, Va. The former was born September 11, 1775, and the latter April, 1781. They were married in Virginia, and emigrated to Highland County October of 1816. In April, 1818, they removed to Washington Township, Clinton County, where Mr. Lazenby became a large land-owner, being at the time of his death the possessor of 420 acres of fine land, besides a farm of 160 acres in Randolph County, Ind Mr. Lazenby was a man of prominence in his township, and aided very much in its public improvements. His death took place January 13, 1867, and Mrs. Lazenby died February 13, 1868. Our subject, the seventh child of his father, was reared to manhood on a farm, and received his training in the common schools. His marriage occurred October 12, 1843, to Jerusha Kibbey, a daughter of Ephraim and Nancy Kibbey. Mrs. Lazenby was born in Clarksville April 3, 1822. Of five children, three were left to bless this union, viz., Virginia A., born December 24, 1849; Laura L., born September 5, 1853, wife of Frank M. Moon; and Rezin J., born September 11, 1856, married Arabella Smith. John E., his eldest son, was born July 15, 1845. He was a member of Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at the Sanitary Hospital, Columbus, March 7, 1864, having served nearly one year; Henry C., born June 14, 1847, and died May 20, 1849. Mr. Lazenby owns a tract of 400 acres of well-improved land; of this, 120 acres is a part of the original homestead. Mr. Lazenby is considered one of the best farmers in Washington Township, and is a man of more than ordinary enterprise. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is associated with the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Lazenby's grandfather, Robert Lazenby, served as a teamster in the Revolutionary army, and Mr. Lazenby has in his possession the gun he carried.

ALEXANDER LIEURANCE, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, a prominent citizen of this township, was born in Ashe County, N. C., June 16, 1816. His father, Peter Lieurance, Jr., also a native of Ashe County, was born January 9, 1795; his mother, Hannah Philips, was born November 4, 1794. They were married in North Carolina, and came to Clinton County in November, 1816, making the entire trip on horseback. They settled near Cuba, and, in 1824, Mr. Licurance bought 100 acres of land and located. He died November 9, 1829, and Mrs. L. died January 15, 1873. Our subject spent most of his early life in assisting his father in clearing up a farm. Mr. Lieurance has, by earnest and untiring industry, accumulated valuable property. He is now the possessor of 189 acres of exeellent land, and is by oceupation a farmer and stock-raiser. He is engaged, as a special pursuit, in rearing Poland-China hogs and fine horses, and is one of the most enterprising men of Washington Township. His marriage occurred June 16, 1836, with Mrs. Sallie A. Morris, widow of William Morris, and a daughter of Eldridge and Sallie A. (Burnett) Bales. Mrs. Lieurance, a native of North Carolina, was born February 10, 1807. Of their six children, four are living, viz.: Amos W., Wyatt H., Emily F. (wife of J. M. Whinery) and Jemima F. (wife of Riley Pond). Alma (deceased) was the wife of Rev. Edward McHugh, and Peter died aged eleven years. Mrs. Lieurance had two sons by her former husband—John W. and Avery P. Morris. They were both patriots in the late rebellion. Mr. and

Mrs. Lieurance are consistent members of the Regular Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. L. entertains Republican views. He is a man of hospitality, good social qualities, and is eminently respected.

AVERY P. LIEURANCE, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, son of William and Mary (Hall) Lieurance, was born in Greene Township January 25, 1848. He was reared to manhood on a farm and enjoyed only the limited advantages of the common schools. When of age, he engaged with Amos W. Lieurance, near Morrisville, and worked for him eleven years, till January, 1874, when he had saved $1,000. Then he, in partnership with his brother, David Lieurance, bought eighty-five acres of land. He now owns sixty-five acres of land, which is well improved. When Mr. Lieurance was twelve years old, his father died, thus throwing him upon his own resources. By perseverance and industry, he has made a success of his "thus-far spent life," and has acquired a good competency. January 8, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Cordelia M. Hunt, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Hunt. Mrs. L. was born in Washington Township November, 1854. They have two children—Rhewa D., born June 26, 1875, and Ettie L., born January 16, 1879. Mr. Lieurance is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. MANN, farmer, P. O. Cuba, is a member of the Board of Infirmary Directors, and was born in Clark Township October 24, 1828. His father, George Mann, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., May 9, 1797. His parents, Jacob and Catharine (McDaniel) Mann, were natives of Shenandoah County, Va., and Pittsylvania County, Va., respectively, and came to Clinton County in 1810, where they both died; the former October, 1840, and the latter February 8, 1837. Mr. George Mann is the oldest of eight children, three sons and five daughters, and two sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Mann was married, May 29, 1826, to Miss Eleanor Mount, who bore him two children—our subject and Eliza J., who was born December 27, 1826. Mrs. Mann was born in North Carolina in 1794, and died in 1851. William, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. October 15, 1850, he was united in matrimonial relations with Miss Margaret E. Hutsonpillar. Mrs. Mann is a daughter of John and Mattie Hutsonpillar. She was born near Bedford, Highland County, August 28, 1829. Mr. Mann is the owner of a good farm of sixty-five acres adjoining 141 acres belonging to his father. It is ornamented with a handsome frame residence, erected in 1879, at a cost of $1,800. In 1863, Mr. Mann was elected to the Board of Infirmary Directors, and served two terms. He was again elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1881. Mr. Mann has displayed himself by the use of his good judgment in the performance of his duties, a useful and highly creditable member of that body. Mr. Mann and wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, as also his father, who resides with him, and who is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and bids fair to spend a few more years here.

SAMUEL McCRAY, miller, Cuba, is a son of Armstrong and Jane (Urton) McCray. He was born in Washington Township, Warren County, June 2, 1839. His father was born October, 1801, and his mother in June of the same year. They went to Warren County with their parents when young. Mr. McCray was killed by a team running away, December 28, 1849. Mrs. McCray departed this life in August, 1851. Our subject is the second son and fourth child of a family of five children. He was reared on a farm till fourteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, and served four years. In October, 1875, he bought the Cuba Mills, and has since operated them. He was married October, 1861, to Mary E. Osborn, daughter of William and Hannah Osborn. Mrs. McCray died September, 1862, leaving one child—Emily, also deceased. Mr. McCray remarried, October 4, 1868, to Samantha A. Wright, a daughter of John M. and Penelope Wright. Mrs. McCray was born in Marion Township September, 1844. One son and daughter were added to bless this union—Orville and Nellie. Mr. McCray is identified with the I. O. O. F. and Wilmington Encampment. Mr. McCray is a successful man and respected citizen.

GEORGE R. MITCHELL, farmer, is a prominent stock-raiser and grain-dealer of Clinton County; was born in Washington Township, Clinton County,

Ohio. He is a son of John and Mary (Sanderson) Mitchell, who were natives of Tennessee. They came to this county as pioneers, and were largely useful in the principal improvements of Washington Township. Mr. Mitchell departed this life July 22, 1852, and Mrs. Mitchell on the 24th of the same month. Our subject is next to the youngest child of his father's family. He was reared on a farm, and for his first wife he married Miss Malinda Brown, daughter of Harrison and Mary Brown, and a native of Clark Township. Her death occurred October 25, 1859, leaving one child—Isadora B., born October 22, 1859. Mr. Mitchell again married November 21, 1861, to Miss Mary Clevenger, sister to Peter Clevenger, Esq. Mrs. Mitchell was born near Cuba, April 2, 1837. Their four children are as follows: John E., born January 20, 1864; Jennie M., born June 8, 1867; Frank E., born July 17, 1870, and Herman H., born February 3, 1878. For the last six years, Mr. Mitchell has been engaged in buying and shipping grain, doing a very extensive business. Since 1870, he has bought and shipped live stock so extensively, that he now ranks with the leading stock-shippers of Clinton County. In 1870, he located on his present farm, which is one of the best improved in Washington Township. He owns 170 acres, and raises stock to a large extent. Mr. Mitchell is identified with the I. O. O. F., and in politics with the Democratic party. He was chosen Trustee two terms, and filled the office of Township Treasurer for sixteen years. Mr. Mitchell is a gentleman of fine social and business traits, and of abounding enterprise.

FRANCIS F. MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Cuba, the third son of John and Mary Mitchell, was born in Washington Township, November 29, 1835. He was married November 29, 1855, to Miss Jane Brown, daughter of Alexander and Malinda Brown. Mrs. Mitchell was born in this township May 10, 1837. She was reared and educated in the home of her nativity. Mr. Mitchell settled on this farm March 8, 1857, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and rearing live stock. He makes a special pursuit in rearing Poland-China hogs. He is a successful agriculturist and stock-raiser. His farm contains 103 acres of land, and is fairly improved. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church, and also of the Grange enterprise. Mr. Mitchell has been a prominent member in this organization, and has filled various important offices. He was a member of the Board of Township Trustees two terms, and School Director six years. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. MOON, farmer, P. O. Cuba, one of the most honored and respected pioneers of Clinton County, is the person whose name graces the head of this sketch. He was born in Sevier County, Tenn., May 1, 1804. His parents, Samuel and Martha Moon, were members of the band of "Moon colonists" who came to Clark Township in 1809. The young nowadays can faintly imagine a "true picture of pioneer life and labors," when the father of our venerable and worthy subject would be compelled to go to Lynchburg for hands to help on important occasions, such as "log-rollings" and "house-raisings." As help was very scarce the neighbors would join together and go *en masse* from one harvest field to another, till the whole neighborhood was completed, and it sometimes took twenty-one days to make the rounds. Mr. Moon soon grew to the sturdy days of manhood, and it fell to his lot to assist his father in clearing a farm, and in this he exercised no little energy. In 1835, Mr. Moon purchased a farm of 100 acres of his present farm, which was then all woods. He cleared a site for a house and erected a log structure, 18x22 feet in size, for a home. Mr. Moon, with his sons, cleared a good portion of the land, and now owns a well-developed farm of 122 acres. Mr. Moon was married January 29, 1829, to Emily U. Roberts; Mrs. Moon is a daughter of Moses and Anna (Brannaman) Roberts. She was born in Knox County, Tenn., April 12, 1810. Five children were born to bless their union—Martin H., John R., Servetus T., Sarah E. (wife of E. G. Ford, of Dayton), and Thomas E. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Moon has been connected with the I. O. O. F. for over forty years. In politics he is a Republican; formerly an advocate of Whig policies. Mr. Moon's grandfather, Joseph Moon, died, aged nearly 100 years, and had at his death 445 grandchildren and great grandchildren.

JOHN ROBERTS MOON, farmer, P. O. Cuba, a member of the Board of County Commissioners and son of William R. and Emily U. Moon, was born near Martinsville September 27, 1830. Mr. Moon was reared principally in Washington Township, and was educated in the common district schools. At the age of nineteen, he was placed in charge of his father's saw-mill and continued in that position till 1856 and resumed the occupation of farming, which he followed till February, 1866, when he, in company with his brother, S. T. Moon, engaged in the mercantile trade in Cuba the style of their firm, Moon Bros. In October, 1868, Mr. Moon was compelled to retire from the business on account of ill-health. He returned to farming, which he has since carried on. In October, 1877, he was elected to the Board of County Commissioners, and re-elected in October, 1880. Mr. Moon has displayed much good judgment and ability in this relation, and has performed the duties of the office to the highest public satisfaction. In 1867, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, and served one term. He also filled the office of Treasurer and Clerk of his township. December 11, 1851, he was joined in the bond of marriage with Miss Eliza M., daughter of Elijah D. and Winnifred C. King. Mrs. Moon was born in Clark Township October 13, 1835. Of two children added this union; one, William H., is living. Mr. Moon has one adopted daughter—Jennie (Cast). She was born March 22, 1862. Mr. Moon and wife are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Moon is identified with the I. O. O. F. society as Treasurer. He owns a farm of 132 acres, well improved and cultivated. Mr. Moon is a man of the people, and well deserves the honorable positions to which he has been chosen.

WILLIAM H. MOON, farmer, P. O. Cuba, son of John R. and Eliza Moon, was born in this township June 8, 1853. He was reared on a farm till about eighteen, when he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed with success for four years in Vernon and Wayne Townships. In 1875, he went into the mercantile business with S. T. Moon, and continued in its pursuits till July, 1881, when he resumed farming. Mr. Moon was married September 18, 1873, to Miss Sarah Berlin, who was born in Washington Township September 9, 1850. Mr. Moon is connected with the I. O. O. F. society, and in politics is Republican.

SERVETUS T. MOON, Postmaster and merchant, Cuba, one of the most prominent merchants in Clinton County, is located at Cuba. He was born in Clark Township August 8, 1834. When quite young, his parents, William R. and Emily U. Moon removed to Washington Township, where he was reared to manhood. When of age, he superintended his father's grist-mill, in which he had an interest. He was engaged in the milling business until 1863, when he embarked in the mercantile business in Cuba, and has ever since been extensively engaged in that department of business. He carries a stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise, to the amount of from $5,000 to $9,000. In 1872, his annual sales aggregated $18,000, which were the most extensive sales in Clinton County. He has also run branch stores in Wilmington, Martinsville and Jeffersonville, Fayette County. In 1866, Mr. Moon was appointed Postmaster at Cuba, and has since filled that office. He is a man of genial character, worthy enterprise and sterling business qualities, and as a merchant he has been one of the most successful in Clinton County. August 3, 1854, Mr. Moon was joined in marriage with Miss Nancy Mitchell, daughter of Samuel Mitchell, an old pioneer of Washington Township. Mrs. Moon died June 1, 1873, and left three children, viz., Erastus E., Orlando C. and Larkin. Mr. Moon celebrated his second marriage February 10, 1874, with Mrs. Sallie A. Moon, widow of Maranda Moon, and daughter of Jacob P. T. and Margaret Miller. Mrs. Moon was born in Hamilton County, June 15, 1842. One daughter was given to bless this union—Elsie Maud. Mrs. Moon is connected with the Universalist Church. Mr. Moon is associated with the I. O. O. F. society. In politics, he is a Republican. He owns 103 acres of excellently improved land adjoining Cuba, with an elegant $2,500 frame residence. He also owns a large store building erected in 1871 at an expense of $2,000.

ERASTUS E. MOON, son of S. T. Moon, was born in Washington Township September 30, 1855. He was reared in his father's store, and was educated in the

Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio; he also took a course in Bookman's College, Akron, Ohio. In March, 1881, he went to Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio, and took ehargo of a braneh store ostablished by his father. Mareh 24, 1881, he was married to Miss Carrie Babb, a daughter of Sampson Babb, of Wilmington, Ohio.

ORLANDO C. MOON, merchant, Cuba, son of S. T. and Nancy Moon, was born in Cuba March 22, 1858. He was rearcd in his birthplaee, and reeeived his edueation in the sehools of that plaee. In Mareh, 1881, he beeame a partner with his father, and is still a member of that firm. For thrce ycars previous to joining his father in business, he was engagcd in teaehing, in whieh he was very successful. Mareh 24, 1881, Mr. Moon was married to Miss Clara E. Bates, daughter of Willard and Eliza Bates. Mrs. Moon, also a native of Washington Township, was born May 15, 1863. Mr. Moon is associated as a membor with I. O. O. F. fraternity. He is a young man of good business abilities, and promises to be a successful man.

PLEASANT MOON, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Clark Township, May 20, 1819. His parents, Josoph and Raehel (Hoekett) Moon, wore membors of the Moon Colony that settled in Clark Township in 1809. Mr. Moon was reared in the wilderness of his native place, and for an education he had the advantage of "baekwoods" sehools. Mr. Moon was united in matrimony to Miss Huldah Pike, a native of Highland County and a daughter of William and Luey (Butler) Pike. She was born June 16, 1817. Twelve sons and four daughters were the fruits of this union. Four sons and four daughters are living, viz., Luey, born February 12, 1840; Parker, born March 31, 1842, married Mary E. Green; Rachel, born November 15, 1844, wife of Henry Long; Sarah E., born April 14, 1846, wife of Theodore Wright; Mary A., born January 26, 1848, wife of Zaehariah Waltz; Samuel, born September 26, 1850, married Lydia Brittle; James A., born Mareh 3, 1854, and Lindley, born Mareh 21, 1857. Daniol, Carey, Joseph P., William, Harvey, Stephen R., Elwood and Manary are deeeased. Mrs. Moon died May 25, 1863, and April, 1868, Mr. Moon married for his socond wife, Mrs. Susanna Boyd, widow of Samuel Boyd, and daughter of John and Jane Terrell. Mrs. Moon was born in Clinton County June 2, 1819. She has three children by her former husband, viz., Jane M., Sylvester W. and John T. Sincc 1859, Mr. Moon has been running Joseph R. Moon's farm. He and wife are members of the Friends Church. In polities, Mr. Moon is Republican. He is a good farmer and an esteemed eitizen.

SILAS F. MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of William and Defay Morris, was born in Greene Township, this county, April 24, 1828. At the age of twelve years, his parents removed to Lynchburg, Highland Co. He passed his early life on a farm, and received his training in the common sehools. When of age, he engaged in the oceupation of farming and has sinee followed its pursuits. In 1861, he removed to Riehland County, Ill., and bought and shipped horses to St. Louis till the Spring of 1865, when he roturnod to this county. Oetober 14, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Atkinson, daughter of John and Sarah Atkinson. Mrs. Morris was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 14, 1843. Two children were the fruits of this union—Edward C., born September 10, 1865 and Luella May, born Novembor, 1872. Mr. Morris and wifo are eonsistent members of tho Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Morris is Republiean. He owns a well-improved farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres. Agriculture and stoek-raising eonstitute his business.

PIERSON J. RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Maroh 15, 1815. His father, James Richardson, was First Lieutonant in a New York infantry regiment, in the same eommand with Gen. W. S. Scott, in the war of 1812. His father, John Richardson, served from the beginning to the termination of the Ameriean Revolution. Toward the close of his military career, he filled the office of Orderly Sergeant. In 1818, our subject's parents removed to Cincinnati, thon known as Fort Washington. His father was engaged in shipping on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for twenty-nine years. He had a one-fourth interest in the boat Amazon, the seeond steamboat ever built in the Queen City. In 1847, Mr. Riehardson removed to Newport, Ky., where he died in February, of 1847.

Our subject was reared and brought up to the business of his father, and followed it till 1848, when he removed near Milford, and farmed till 1855. He then came to Clinton County, and settled near Cuba, on the farm that he now occupies. He was married June 15, 1836, to Elizabeth Schillinger, a daughter of Col. William and Alice (Armstrong) Schillinger. Mrs. Richardson was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 27, 1814. This marriage was blessed with nine children, of these six are living, viz., Charles P., Henry A., Anna L., Anthony S., William S. and Frank H. Mr. Richardson owns a well improved farm of 150 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Politically, he is of the Prohibition sentiment.

JAMES SKIMMING, farmer, P. O. Cuba, a worthy pioneer of Washington Township, was born in Alleghany County, Md., October 22, 1819. His parents were Anthony and Mary Skimming. He was reared to maturity on a farm, and received only such an education as was obtained in those days. December 9, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann B. Holland, a daughter of Wilson L. and Anna Holland. Mrs. Skimming was born in Clermont County, in 1827. She departed this life January 12, 1880. In 1840, Mr. Skimming located on his present farm which comprises 112½ acres. He effected all the improvements which it contains, and brought it all under its present good state of cultivation. He has pursued the avocation of farming and stock-raising with fine success. He reared one child—James B. Purdy. He was born April 2, 1860, and is a very respectable young man.

JOHN J. SKIMMING, farmer, P. O. Cuba, son of Anthony and Mary Skimming, was born in Alleghany County, Md., January 12, 1832. He was brought to this county at the tender age of four years. He passed his life as most pioneer farmer boys. February 18, 1864, he joined himself in marriage with Miss Lucinda Hardesty, an orphan child, of Hezekiah and Sarah Hardesty. Mrs. Skimming, a very respected lady, was born in Union Township, March 21, 1842. Two daughters were born to this union—Mary E., born May 2, 1865, and Jennie, born December 15, 1872. Mr. Skimming moved on his farm in 1870, and has since occupied it successfully, pursuing the avocation of farming and raising stock, the rearing and breeding of Poland-China hogs, forming a leading pursuit. Mr. Skimming and family are very consistent members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Skimming is a stanch Republican. His farm contains 140 acres, and is well improved. He is considered one of the most enterprising and respected farmers of Washington Township.

JOHN G. SKIMMING, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, son of William and Julia A. Skimming, was born in Washington Township December 28, 1849. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. February, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the rebellion. He returned home and followed farming three years; then engaged in the mercantile business in Morrisville till 1879. Since that time he has farmed. He was married January 4, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Francis D. and Elizabeth Martin. Mrs. Skimming was born in Hamilton County February, 1838. Of three children born to this family one is living—Anna E., born February 14, 1868. Willie and Siddie are deceased. Mr. Skimming is a Royal Arch Mason. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM SPINKS, farmer, P. O. Cuba, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 4, 1826. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1836 with his parents, Thomas and Hannah Spinks, and settled in Toronto, Canada; thence to Newport, Ky., where our subject was reared to manhood. He was married January 25, 1854, to Catharine Murphy, a native of Ireland, born June 24, 1830. She was a daughter of Philip Murphy and Mary Daugherty. Ten children were added to this marriage; six are living, viz., Mallie, Jennie, William J., George T., Pierce A. and Kate E. Mary A., Jennie, Philip and an infant are deceased. Mr. Spinks followed the avocation of farming near Newport, Ky., till the spring of 1874, when he removed to Warren County, and lived there till 1878, when he came to his present farm. He owns a well-improved farm of 220 acres, adorned with an elegant frame residence, erected in 1881 at a cost of $2,500. He is engaged in farming and raising stock, making the raising of fine horses

and Short-Horn cattle a leading and prominent pursuit. He also owns 400 acres of land in Iowa. Mr. Spinks is a man of enterprise and a first-class citizen.

MAHLON THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Clinton Valley, a native of this township, was born March 29, 1828. His parents, William and Amelia (Thornhill) Thompson, came to Clinton County in 1821 and settled in Jefferson Township, and in 1825 located in Washington Township, where Mr. Thompson died July, 1863, and Mrs. Thompson July 6, 1876. Mr. Thompson, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life on a farm, and was educated in the district schools. January 22, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth E. Moore, daughter of Micajah H. and Rebecca (McGee) Moore. Mrs. Thompson, a native of Vernon Township, was born August 25, 1831. Of their family, two children are living, viz., Maria A., born February 23, 1850, married George H. Smith, and Martha J., born August 1, 1852. Mr. Thompson moved to his present farm in 1850. He learned shoemaking and followed it for twenty years. For the last sixteen years, he has manufactured molasses. Mr. Thompson is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. The rearing of horses formed a leading pursuit for about twenty years past. He owns a farm of fifty-two acres with good improvements. He is a member of the Christian Church, as was also his wife, who died July 17, 1881. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON, farmer, P. O. Wilmington, youngest son of Isaac and Mary Worthington, was born in Union Township November 17, 1842. He was reared to manhood on a farm in Adams Township, and educated in the district schools of the neighborhood. August 10, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union, in Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, and fought in the battle of Resaca May 2, 1863; he was detailed at Gen. Butterfield's headquarters, on provost duty. He accompanied Gen. Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the engagements incident to that march. He was appointed Corporal of Company I, at Savannah, Ga., in December, 1864, and served in that capacity till June 9, 1865, when he was discharged. Mr. Worthington returned home, and from 1868 to 1875, he managed and cultivated a farm of 1,100 acres of C. M. Basworth's. In January, 1875, he purchased his present farm, which contains 100 acres of well-improved land. He is a successful farmer, and stock-raiser. He was married, December 7, 1865, to Melissa J. Pyle, daughter of Samuel and Isabell Pyle. Mrs. Worthington was born in Vernon Township September 3, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are devout members of the Society of Friends. In politics, Mr. W. is strictly Republican. He is a man of sterling principles and spirited enterprise.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ADAMS, farmer, P. O. New Lexington, born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 16, 1815, is a son of Peter and Mary (Adams) Adams, natives of the State of Delaware. The grandfather was Absalom Adams, also a native of Delaware, and lived and died in his native State. Peter Adams grew to manhood and married in his native State. About the year 1813, he emigrated to Ohio and located in Clinton County, on a farm now owned by Thomas Geffs; there he opened out right in the woods, and had his full share of pioneer work, clearing up the farm of 100 acres right from the green timber. Becoming advanced in years, he retired from his farm and located near Lexington, where he died, aged seventy-three years; his wife survived him till 1871, aged seventy-nine years. They had eleven children; seven now survive—Daniel, Charles, Betsey (married Robert Montgomery, and resides in Indiana), Manlove, Absalom, Elias and James. Mr. Adams commenced in the woods a poor man, and by his own industry and good management, became possessor of 850 acres of land, and was able to give his children a good start in life. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood fully inured to pioneer and log cabin life; was married, October 18, 1846,

to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of James and Ann Adams, natives of Delaware. By this union they have five children—Francis Marion, born September 10, 1849; Elias, June 27, 1856; Absalom, October 20, 1858; Charles, May 17, 1860, and William, born September 21, 1862. Mr. Adams, after his marriage, located on the place where he now lives, and has since resided, with the exception of four years, during which he resided in Lexington. Upon this place he has erected good substantial buildings, and has good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence.

JOHN P. BEGONVILLE, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Belgium, August 17, 1817, is a son of John and Catharine Begonville, natives of Belgium, and who lived and died in their native country. They had seven children; three now survive—John P., Mary Josepha (married Mr. Talbo and resides in Belgium) and Mary Jean. The subject of this sketch, in 1837, emigrated to America, when about twenty years of age, and first settled in Kentucky; thence, in 1851, he removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and bought fifty acres of land, where he now lives and has since resided; since which, from time to time, he has added more land by purchase, till now he owns three hundred and five acres of good land, upon which he has erected good buildings and has good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. When Mr. Begonville landed in America, he was a poor man, and by his own management and economy has accumulated a good competency, becoming one of the substantial farmers and land-holders of Wayne Township, whose character and integrity are undoubted throughout this community, where he has now lived for thirty years.

PHILIP CLINE, farmer, P. O. Sabina, born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 27, 1816, is a son of Philip and Mary (Turner) Cline, natives of Virginia. The grandfather was also Philip Cline, a native of Germany, but when young, in an early day, emigrated to America and located in Virginia, where he died. Philip, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia March 16, 1781; his wife, Mary Turner, was born May 18, 1778. They resided in Virginia till about 1813, when they emigrated to Ohio, and located near Wilmington, in Clinton County, where they lived till 1818. They removed to near Sabina, locating on the place now owned by Peter Kelso. There he opened out right in the woods, not a stick amiss, and there endured all the hardships of pioneer life; settlers were then few and far between; then there was but one house, a log-cabin, where Sabina now stands, and that was where a Mr. Love lived and kept a tavern. Mr. Cline remained on that farm till the death of his wife, June 24, 1863, aged eighty-five years. He died at his son Philip's house, January 21, 1865, aged nearly eighty-five years. They had three sons and four daughters; four now survive—John, George, Elizabeth (married Thomas Antrim (now deceased) and resides in Iowa), and Philip. Mr. Cline was truly one of the pioneers of Clinton County, and one who did a great work in bringing out from the woods these now fine farms with all their present comforts and conveniences, which the present and future generations will continue to enjoy for ages to come. He was a man of very firm character, whose integrity was undoubted, and whose life was filled up with good works; a devoted Christian, and worthy member of the Christian Church to which he belonged for many years, and in his death the Church lost a devoted man and the community a worthy citizen. Our subject was the youngest child of his father, and grew to manhood fully acquainted with the trials and hardships of the early settlers; was married July 14, 1836, to Delilah, daughter of Aden and Mary Antrim, who was born October 3, 1820. By her he had seven sons and five daughters, eight now living—John, born August 6, 1838; Alfred, December 10, 1840; Mary, May 19, 1843, married Amos Rooks; Thomas, April 1, 1846; Anna Jane, July 30, 1848, married James Pavey; Sarah E., July 9, 1853, married Norman F. Martin; Philip A., December 14, 1855, and Martha A., born November 9, 1859, married Sanford West. Of those deceased, George J. settled in Marion County, Iowa, November 5, 1879, where he resided till his death, November 12, 1881. On that day, in attempting to ford the South Cedar Creek with his team, he and team were swept down the stream by the current, and both he and his horses were drowned. He was a man of great integrity of character, a devoted Christian, and also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. Though

thus early and suddenly taken away in the prime of life, yet his life and character will remain as a bright and shining example, and one whose merits and hopes reached beyond the shores of time, and were anchored in the harbor of eternal bliss. Our subject lost his wife by death, December 8, 1875. She was a woman of excellent Christian character, a very worthy companion and mother, seeming to possess those qualities of mind which remarkably fitted her to fill all the duties of a wife, a mother and a Christian. On May 2, 1879, Mr. Cline married for his second wife, Mrs. Eliza A. Tener, a daughter of Jonathan H. and Lavina (Donahue) Boyd, natives of Ohio. Eliza A. was born in Scioto County, October 22, 1836. She was first married to Dr. Jacob M. Tener, practicing physician of Sinking Springs, Highland Co., Ohio, where he spent most of his life; he died March 2, 1877, aged forty-seven years. By him she had three children, one only now living—Sampson Milton, born September 13, 1856. Mr. Cline has been a resident of Clinton County from his birth; has always followed farming as a business. He located where he now lives, about 1845, where he has since resided. He is a man of undoubted integrity of character, a member of the Christian Church, and as a man and a Christian is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

JOHN W. DAILY, farmer, P. O. Reesville, born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 11, 1827, is a son of Thomas and Frances D. (Woolard) Daily, natives of Loudoun County, Va. The paternal grandfather, Aaron Daily, was of Irish descent, and died in Virginia. The maternal grandfather, John Woolard, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio, and located in Clinton County about 1820, on the place now owned by Harriet Morrison, and there he died about 1832. Thomas Daily was married in his native State, and at above date 1820, came with Mr. Woolard to Ohio, and located with him on above-mentioned place; there they opened out right in the woods, and endured all the many hardships of those early settlers, and there they remained through life. His wife died about 1836. Subsequently he married for his second wife Harriet Anders. By his first wife he had ten children, five now survive—Sarah (now married to John Dull, resides in Indiana), Elizabeth (married Isaac Woolard), John W., Aaron J. and Thomas G. By his second wife he had five children, two now living—Eliza and George. Mr. Daily died in March, 1858, aged seventy-five years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, served thirteen months. His life was spent as a pioneer farmer, although a blacksmith by trade in his early life, and still following his trade more or less for twenty years after his locating in Clinton County. He was a thoroughgoing, industrious man, and became owner of 700 acres of land; was a man of character and integrity, and died a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject grew to manhood acquainted with log-cabin life and the hardships of those days; was married March 28, 1850, to Miss Mary, daughter of Benoni and Jane Clifton, he a native of the State of Delaware, and she of Virginia. By this union they have had four children, two now survive—Sylvester, born May 27, 1853, and Austin, born December 18, 1858. Mr. Daily has devoted his life to farming, and all in Clinton County except seven years, during which he resided in Fayette County, Ohio. He bought and located where he now lives in spring of 1858. This place he purchased of C. Rhonemus; it consists of sixty acres of good land, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

GEORGE DUN, farmer, P. O. Sabina, born in Ross County, Ohio, December 21, 1846, is a son of George and Frances Louisa (Duon) Dun, he a native of Scotland, and she of Philadelphia. Mr. Dun while a young single man, emigrated to America, where he was married, and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile trade, and continued in that business about twenty-five years. During this business career he accumulated quite an amount of property. About 1836 or 1837, he come to Ohio, and settled at Chillicothe, where he spent the remainder of his life dealing in real estate, in which business he was remarkably successful, becoming one of the wealthiest men of Ross County, being at the time of his death worth about $500,000, most of which he made by his own energy and business tact. He died February 5, 1865, aged seventy-nine years. His wife still survives, and resides with her daughter near Chillicothe.

They had eight children, six now survive—James, Ellen (now Mrs. Smart), John, Jean (now Mrs. Blackford), William and George, the subject of this sketch, who is the youngest child of his father's family, and was raised and grew to manhood in Ross County; was married April 25, 1870, to Miss Viola, daughter of James and Mary Gudgeon, residents of Athens County, Ohio. Mr. Dun after his marriage resided in Ross County three years; thence removed to Clinton County, and located on the farm where he now lives and has since resided. He is one of the substantial farmers of Wayne Township.

JUDGE STEPHEN EVANS (deceased). He was one of the early settlers, and a prominent and leading citizen of Wayne Township, was Judge Stephen Evans, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 27, 1803; was a son of David and Nancy (Greer) Evans, who became early settlers of Kentucky, where they resided till, in 1802, they removed to Ohio and settled in Highland County; thence, in 1810, they removed to Clinton County, locating near Centerville, where they passed the balance of their lives. He died March 6, 1846, in his seventy-first year; his wife survived till December 30, 1860, aged eighty-four years. They were devoted members of the Disciple Church from the earliest recollection of their children. They had three sons and seven daughters, three daughters now survive—Maria, now Mrs. Stephen Pierce; Louisa, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Daugherty. Judge Stephen Evans was the second child and eldest son of his father's family. He grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life, this entire county being then almost an unbroken wilderness—the red man and wild beasts roaming at large through these wild domains, one of the Indian camping-grounds being located near his boyhood home; and on that portion of Wayne Township known as "Prairie," he often plied the oar of his canoe, lighted by a torch, in search of deer. He never attended school till seventeen years of age, having received from his parents what little instruction he received prior to that age. When he arrived at his majority, he started out pump-making. This occupation he followed, using some of his means thus acquired in gaining a further education, till, becoming qualified, he began teaching school; this occupation, together with pump-making, he followed several years. In the meantime, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth, he was married to Miss Mary Wilson. He finally, with the money he had earned by his own labor, purchased a small farm; this he subsequently sold and purchased the farm where he lived and died, and where his children still reside, in 1835, paying $8 per acre; and ten years later built the large brick house which still adorns the place. Subsequently, he purchased the old home place upon which he was brought up. Soon after his marriage, he was elected Justice of the Peace of what is now three or four townships, which office he honorably filled for eighteen years, thence declining to serve longer. In 1841, he was elected to the House of Representatives. It was then unlike the present day. After selecting his best horse, and putting a change of clothing in a pair of saddle-bags, he started for his post of duty. In 1845, he was again elected to fill the same position, and again, in 1863, he was elected by a large majority. In 1851, he was elected Associate Judge of Clinton County, which office he filled till the office was abolished by the new constitution. In 1862, he was appointed Draft Commissioner, in which office he acquitted himself with honor. The Judge also had confided to his care many of the public trusts of his own neighborhood and township, and settled a great many estates in his county. He commenced in life without means, and by diligence and industry he became possessed of an ample competency. Judge Evans, in all his official career, manifested a straightforward course, marked by a strict integrity of conduct in all his public trusts, as well as in his private transactions with his own neighbors. In 1828, he became a member of the Christian Church at Antioch. During the last twenty years of his life, he was a member and an Elder of the church at Sabina. At the time of his death he had served in the church over half a century. He died of paralysis May 14, 1879, aged seventy-six years; his wife died September 1, 1876, aged sixty-three years. They had twelve children—eight now survive: Emily, Allen, Martha, Sarah, Mary (married Benjamin Rankin), Margaret, Catharine (married William J. Tolle), and Sophia (who married Daniel H. Hall). This

is a brief sketch of one of Clinton County's early settlers, and who filled most faithfully the many positions of public trust in both church and State, and whose memory is fondly cherished by his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and whose record upon the pages of this history will stand a more lasting monument to his memory than the marble which adorns his last resting-place.

CHARLES R. GABRIEL, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Athens County, Ohio, July 2, 1852, is a son of William and Mary (Griffeth) Gabriel, natives of same county. The grandparents were Abraham and Mary Gabriel, natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio about 1812, and settled in Athens County, where they remained till their death. He was a soldier and a Captain in the war of 1812. His life was that of a farmer and a hunter, taking great delight in the latter, as game was plenty in that early day. William grew to manhood, married, and spent his entire life in his native county, engaged in farming. They had nine children, six now survive—Elizabeth, Catharine (married James Dodd), Martha (married William Dean), Mary (married Charles Cole), Eber and Charles R.; Elizabeth, Martha and Eber are still residents of Athens County, Ohio; Catharine, in Brooke County, Va., and Mary resides in Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Gabriel died in November, 1854, aged forty-one years. Mr. Gabriel died in April, 1864, aged fifty-one years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Athens County. In 1870, he came to Clinton County and married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Nancy Cashman, who became residents of Clinton County, Ohio, where they lived and died. Mr. Cashman died June 4, 1860, aged sixty-eight years; his wife died October 28, 1863, aged thirty-six years. They had two children, Mary, born November 21, 1853, and James William, born September 20, 1855. Mr. Gabriel and wife have four children: Leona F., born May 7, 1873; Ella A., born January 29, 1876; Clara, born April 7, 1879, and William F., born October 21, 1880. Mr. Gabriel first located in New Antioch. In February, 1881, he located on the farm where he now lives and has since resided. This place he bought of Daniel Slaight; it consists of sixty-five acres of good land, with good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

HON. THOMAS GEFFS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Memphis, born in Virginia June 13, 1820, is a son of John and Tamar Geffs, he a native of Ireland, and she of Pennsylvania; John Geffs, with his parents, James and Elizabeth Geffs, emigrated to America when John was but a child, and located in Virginia, where his father died, and where he grew to manhood and married. He learned the tanner's trade in Hagerstown, Md., which business he followed, till in the fall of 1830, he, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, and passed the winter near Chillicothe; thence, in the spring of 1831, came to Clinton County, and purchased and located upon the farm where our subject now lives, and here remained till his death, in May, 1840, in his fifty-first year. His mother also became a resident of Clinton County, and died, living with her son, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. Geffs remained upon the home place with her children, till her death, March 25, 1881, in her ninety-second year of age. They had thirteen children, four now survive—Jacob, Thomas, James and Nancy, now widow Haines. Jacob and James now reside in Illinois. Robert, the eleventh child, and next younger than our subject, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died in the service, near Jalapa, Mexico, aged twenty years. The subject of this sketch was ten years of age when their family came to Ohio, and here grew to manhood; received his education in the schools at home and at Lexington, Highland County. He has devoted his life to farming and dealing and raising of stock, and as such has become an active, leading farmer of his community. He is an active politician and has given his main energies to the best good of his community, and the prosperity of his county, and is probably one of the best informed politicians upon the general issues before the people in Wayne Township. He has held many local offices; has been Township Trustee and County Commissioner. In 1870–71 he represented his county in the Ohio Legislature, and was active in procuring the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. In all his political life he has been a fearless, independent thinker and actor, voting for such measures and means as his judgment dictated, as for the best good of his country. On

February 9, 1843, Mr. Geffs married Miss Mary, daughter of Harrison and Jane West, who came from Virginia to Ohio in an early day. By this union they have had seven children, four now survive—Tamar Morris, Foster; Elmira, married Dr. Houseworth, and Irvin, who resides in Parsons, Kan.

JACOB J. HARRIS, blacksmith, Memphis, born in Vinton County, Ohio, June 3, 1847, is a son of Andrew and Sarah E. (Stout) Harris, natives of Tioga County, Penn. The grandfather, Jacob Harris, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1815, and located in Pennsylvania, and lived and died in that State. Andrew Harris grew to manhood, and was married in Pennsylvania, where they continued to reside till, about 1842, they came to Ohio and settled in Hocking County, in that portion which is now embraced in Vinton County, and there he resided several years; thence came to Ross County, and thence to Clinton County, and finally removed to Pickaway County, where he still resides. His wife died about 1851, aged about thirty-four years. They had eight children, five now survive—William, Amos T., John W., Jacob J. and Sarah E. (now Mrs. Van Skey). Mr. Harris, when young, was in the regular army of the United States for a few years; thence he learned the blacksmith trade, which business he has since followed. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the First Ohio Infantry Sharpshooters. He married for his second wife, Miss Hannah Lot, by whom he had one child—Thomas. Our subject was about five years of age when his mother died, and was then placed among strangers here and there, as he could find a home, being principally raised in Ross County. During the war of the rebellion, on June 13, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; thence they were re-organized and became the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served till the close of the war. Subsequently, Mr. Harris learned the blacksmith trade, which business he has since followed. He was married January 15, 1868, to Miss Hannah E., daughter of David and Mary Grove, natives of Virginia, but who came to Ohio about 1832, and located in Clinton County. By this union they have had one child—died in infancy. Mr. Harris located where he now lives, at Memphis, in 1874, where he has bought property, and has since carried on his trade; has a good business, and is known as one of the best workmen in this portion of the county. He is also giving especial attention to the study of the horse and his diseases, and is considered an excellent veterinary surgeon.

REV. WILLIAM HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Memphis. Of the Holmes family, of which we now write, we begin with the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, so favorably known in the annals of the Baptist Church in America. He was born at Manchester, in Lancashire, England in 1606; married, in 1636, to Catharine, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639. For his zeal in preaching Baptist doctrines, he was sentenced by the Puritians of New England to pay a fine of thirty pounds, or be publicly whipped. Although abundantly able to pay the fine, he refused to do so, as he deemed it would be an acknowledgment of error, and he choose rather to suffer than to "deny his Lord." In September, 1651, he was publicly and severely whipped at Boston, "with a three-corded whip—thirty strokes." Rev. Holmes was one of the original patentees of Old Monmouth County, N. J., although it is believed he never resided there. He died at Newport, R. I., in 1682. His son, Jonathan Holmes, became a resident, and in 1668 was a member of the General Assembly. Subsequently, he returned to the family homestead, in Middletown, R. I., having settled his two sons, Jonathan and Obadiah, upon his lands in Middletown, N. J., which he bequeathed to them in 1713. These two sons were among the pioneers of the Baptist faith in New Jersey. Obadiah had a son named Jonathan, who died about 1766. Of his children, John Holmes was the grandfather of Rev. William Holmes, our subject. He lived at the Upper Mill, on Forked River, N. J., during the Revolutionary war. He suffered great loss of property and goods, taken by the Tories, during this war. He married Catharine Potter, by whom he had six children—William, John, Huldah, Katie, Polly and Sally. John, the second son, was the father of our subject, and married Catharine Lane, by whom he had eight children; five now survive—Stephen, now a resident of Illinois; Jacob, William, Gilbert and Maria, now Widow Raleigh. Mr. Holmes lived and died in his native

State; he died in 1832, aged sixty-two years. His widow subsequently came to Ohio with our subject, and lived with her son, Gilbert, at Hillsboro, where she died in 1869, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Holmes was a miller by trade, which business he followed through life. The subject of this sketch was born in New Jersey, September 8, 1808, and grew to manhood; was married to Catharine Stout August 6, 1829, by whom he had four children—Matilda, born October 24, 1831, now Widow Wolary, residing in Missouri; Daniel S., born October 5, 1833; Charles P., born December 2, 1836, and Hannah E., born January 13, 1839; married John Luttrell. Mrs. Holmes died November 8, 1840, aged thirty-eight years. On September 7, 1841, Mr. Holmes married for his second wife Elizabeth Cowgill, by whom he had six children, four now survive—Priscilla, born January 17, 1843, married Alfred McVay, now a practicing lawyer in Toledo, Ohio; Zachariah H., June 16, 1844; James W., April 29, 1845, and Webster H., born June 7, 1856. His second wife died March 10, 1877. On September 12, 1878, he married for his third wife Mrs. Sarah T. Wright, widow of Rev. John T. Wright. She is a daughter of Absalom and Mary A. (Ballard) Roush, he a native of Virginia, she of Pennsylvania. They had nine children, five now survive—Lucinda, now Mrs. Roush; Sarah T., Nathan B., Cloys B. and Minerva, now Mrs. Lovingfoss. Mrs. Holmes was born in Adams County, Ohio, November 28, 1823. By her first husband, Rev. John T. Wright, she had two children, one now living—Mary A., the wife of Rev. John H. Middleton. Mr. Holmes, our subject, emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1832, and the following year he located in Clinton County, where he has since resided, a period of nearly half a century. He bought and located on the place where he now lives in the spring of 1849. This place he purchased of Woodmansee, Cooper and Morris; it consists of 212 acres of good land with good improvements. Rev. Holmes is now one of the oldest settlers living in this vicinity; is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which he has belonged for over half a century; he has held nearly all the offices of his church, and has been a licensed preacher for forty-one years; has probably married more people and preached more funeral sermons, than any other minister now residing in the county.

JOSHUA W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Memphis. Among the prominent farmers and stock dealers in Wayne Township is Joshua W. Johnson, born in Highland County, Ohio, February 13, 1828, a son of Christopher and Anna (Johnson) Johnson. He, it is believed, was a native of Virginia, and she of Ohio. The maternal grandparents were Micajah and Rachel Johnson, he a native of Virginia and she of North Carolina, but became among the first settlers of Highland County, Ohio, where they endured their full share of hardships and trials of pioneer life, and there lived and died. The great-grandfather, James Johnson, also came to Ohio and died here. Christopher Johnson and family resided in Highland County till his death in the spring of 1831, aged about forty-four years. They had two children—Joshua W. and William P. The latter died at two years of age. Mrs. Johnson married for her second husband John W. Brock, by whom she had several children, of whom three now survive—Rachel Euphemia, now Mrs. Miller; John L. and Levi M. Mr. and Mrs. Brock now reside at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch was but three years of age when his father died, but was raised by his mother and step-father till he grew to manhood; was married February 15, 1849, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Edward and Leah Adams, residents of Clinton County. By this union they had two children—Christopher C., born February 14, 1850, married Mary Graham, have three children living—Andrew Cowper, Joshua Henson and Maynard—and Edward J., born August 19, 1854, married Phebe Elizabeth Davis, of Lexington, Highland Co., Ohio. Mrs. Johnson died April 23, 1877, aged fifty years. Mr. Johnson resided in Highland County till spring of 1853, when he bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. This place he purchased of Edward Jennings, which then consisted of 177 acres, to which from time to time he has added by purchase more land, till he became owner of 400 acres of good land, constituting three farms, two of which have good buildings and improvements; and the most of this property Mr. Johnson and family have made by their own industry and good management. Mr. Johnson

is one of the best farmers in his neighborhood; is a quiet, unpretending man, never seeking office or public notoriety; has served as Township Trustee, but generally refuses all offices; is a man whose character stands above reproach, and is one of Wayne Township's best citizens.

SAMUEL LAWSON, farmer, P. O. Sabina, born in the State of New York September 5, 1818, is a son of John and Maria (Cope) Lawson, natives of New York. The grandparents were Peter and Jane Lawson, also residents of New York State, but who subsequently removed to Ohio and settled near Columbus, where they died. John Lawson was raised and married in his native State, and about the year 1821 came to Ohio and located near Columbus, and remained in that vicinity till his death, about 1827, being then only in the prime of life. He was the father of five children; two now survive—Samuel and Peter, the latter a resident of Westmoreland County, Penn. His widow married for her second husband James Cochren, by whom she had four sons, of whom only one survives—Joseph. Mrs. Cochren died about 1866. Mr. Lawson, our subject, was but nine years of age when his father died; thence he was cared for by his mother and grandfather Lawson till old enough to work his own way through life, when he started out in the world and worked here and there as he could find opportunity. In 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine, daughter of Stanus and Catharine Miles, natives of Maryland, but who removed to Ohio about 1836 and located in Madison County, where they died. They had nine children; three now survive—Ellen, Mary and Catharine. The latter was born in Maryland October 20, 1826. Mr. Lawson and wife have had ten children, eight now living—Sallie, now widow Manlove; Charles; Mary, now Mrs. Taylor, living in Ross County, Ohio; John; Frank; Jennie, now Mrs. Abams; Kate and James. Mr. Lawson has spent his business life in Ross and Clinton Counties. He came to the latter county in the spring of 1869. He located upon the place where he now lives in the fall of 1876. Mr. Lawson started in life a poor boy, and by his own industry and good management has acquired a good competency. He now owns 220 acres of good land with good improvements, and as an example of success in life through his own efforts, is worthy of imitation by all young men who have to depend upon their own energies.

WILLLAM W. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Lee's Creek Wayne Tp., was born in Wayne Township, March 24, 1833. He was the third son of William and Susan Moore. He attended the district schools of this township, and remained on the farm with his father until April 3, 1856, when he married Lydia VanPelt, a daughter of Elijah and Lucinda (Bethel) VanPelt, of Belmont County. They have had eight children, viz., Lavinia, deceased, Cassius M., Samuel B., deceased, Jessie, Horace J., deceased, America, Elwood A. and an infant now deceased. Mr. Moore is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Society of the Friends. He is a fancier and raiser of fine sheep of many varieties. He has a beautiful residence on the Lexington pike, three miles from Centerville, on which he has a deer park with a fine herd of these graceful creatures, browsing among the majestic forest trees of the park. He is a man of enterprise, of sterling integrity and ready business tact.

JOHN T. MOORE, farmer and tile manufacturer, Sabina, born in Fayette County, Ohio, April 2, 1842, is a son of William and Nancy (Johnson) Moore, he is a native of Ohio, and she, of the State of Delaware. The maternal grandfather, George Johnson, was a native of Delaware, but emigrated to Ohio, in an early day, probably about 1820, and located about twenty miles from Cincinnati, where he lived and died. William Moore, the father of our subject, was raised in Scioto County, Ohio; thence came to Fayette County, where he married and settled in life, and where they still reside. They have had seven children, five now survive—George; John T.; Elizabeth, married Raymond Brinkly; Mary Jane, married Charles Groves; and William. Mr. Moore has made farming a business through life; has been a very industrious, hard working man; he started in life with no means, first working out at $8 per month. Now he is well situated, owning 270 acres of good land with good improvements, and some money besides. He has also given his children a good start in life, all of which he has accomplished by his own labor, industry and economy, and is now one of the substan-

tial farmers of Fayette County. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm labor on his father's farm. In the spring of 1871, he came to Clinton County, and located where he now lives; was married September 10, 1874, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Alexander and Catharine Haynes, natives of Virginia, but who came to Ohio, and were among the early settlers of Clinton County, where they have since resided. They are now quite aged and have retired from labor and are making their home with our subject. They have had eleven children, six now living—Melethe, married Joseph Hixson; Susan, married Edmond Myers; Eliza, married Isaac Haynes; Francis; Granville and Catharine, the latter born in Clinton County June 6, 1850. Mr. Moore and wife have had two children, one now living—Alexander B., born June 6, 1879. In 1875, Mr. Moore commenced the manufacture of tile, which business he has continued in connection with farming to the present time; his trade in tile is increasing from year to year, and he intends to increase his supply in accordance with the demand and to make his tile as good as any in the county. He is a man of character and integrity, and, although in the prime of life, has a good start in life and is highly esteemed in the community where he lives; is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Wayne Grange, No. 470.

ENOS MORRIS, farmer, Centerville, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, October 22, 1841, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Haines) Morris, he a native of Virginia, and she of Ohio. James came to Ohio when a single man, and married in Highland County; thence he settled in Clinton County, where he resided till his death. His wife died about 1860: They had eleven children, eight now living—Mary, wife of C. A. Pavey; Enos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Mahlon, James; Lydia, wife of William Smith; and Martha, wife of Charles Woodmansee. Mr. Morris, married for his second wife Hannah Whinnery, by whom he had two children—Charles and Wilson. His second wife died, and he married for his third wife, Mrs. Hannah Ladd, by whom he had one child—Walter. Mr. Morris died May 8, 1878, aged about 74 years. Mr. Morris devoted his life to farming. He started in life poor, but by industry and economy, he acquired a good competency, and gave his children a good start in life. He was a quiet, unassuming man, never held an office or desired notoriety, but was a worthy member of the Society of Friends. Enos, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood brought up to farm labor; was married in February, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of John W. and Jane Morrison, natives of Virginia. By this union, they have had eight children, seven now living—Emma, Martha, Alonzo, Harrison, Florence, Trustin and Nettie. Farming has been Mr. Morris' business through life. He settled upon the place where now lives when he was married, and here has since resided. This place he purchased of Rachel A. McFadden; it consists of 113 acres of fine land, with good buildings and improvements, and constitutes a pleasant home and residence. He also belongs to the Society of Friends, and is one of the good and substantial farmers of Wayne Township.

MASON C. PAGE, farmer, P. O. Reesville, Clinton County, Ohio, April 30, 1835, is a son of Wesley and Matilda Page, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wesley Page grew to manhood in his native State, and married Matilda Crispin, and, about 1834, emigrated to Ohio and remained in Highland County till the Spring of 1835, when they settled in Clinton County, where they resided till his death in October, 1843. His wife survived him till June, 1877, aged seventy years. They had six children—Mason C., Silas and Thomas (twins), Lucinda and William (twins) and Wesley. Lucinda married John West, who died in the army in the war of the rebellion. She subsequently married a Mr. Troutman, and now resides in Illinois. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of his father's family, was but eight years of age when his father died and was raised by his mother, who managed to keep her family together till they grew to maturity. On January 15, 1856, Mr. Page was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Lavina Rhonemus, he a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. He came to Ohio with his parents when young, and located at Centerville, where he grew to manhood and married Lavina Hansel, by whom he has had six children, five now living—Christian, Elizabeth, Andrew, Susanna (married John Butter-

field) and John. Mr. Rhonemus started out in life a poor man, and in that early day worked many a day for twenty-five cents per day. By earnest and continued efforts he succeeded in obtaining sufficient education to teach school, for which services he was paid $12 per month. These were times that "tried men's souls." But energy, industry and economy carried them through. Subsequently Mr. Rhonemus entered upon a peddling and huckstering business, which he followed thirteen years, by which he supplied the settlers with groceries and articles they needed for immediate consumption, and in payment took their butter, eggs, etc., and these he would haul to Cincinnati over the then terrible mud roads, and sell them in that market. Thence he entered upon the mercantile trade in Centerville, where he continued business about twenty years. During this time he was carefully investing all his means as he accumulated it in land, as he well understood the safety of such investments and the sure rise and increase in value of farms in this then new country. Mr. Rhonemus was also quite a trading man, buying and selling land as he saw an opportunity to make a profit. Thus he has continued to the present time, and by the help of his family he has carried on farming extensively, and merchandising and trading as his energy and good judgment would direct, till he is now possessed of a large competency. He now owns nearly one thousand acres of land and a good property in Reesville, where he now resides. He has served his community in several of the public offices; was Justice of the Peace for many years, and Treasurer of the township twelve to fifteen years. He is truly a self-made man, arising from a poor boy to a man of wealth, and commanding the respect, esteem and confidence of all who know him. Mr. Page and wife have had ten children —Christian L., Elvina (wife of P. Cline, Jr.), John W., William A., Marion, Martha Ann, Sophronia, Henry, Elizabeth and Charles. Mr. Page has made farming his occupation through life. He first located in Greene Township, and resided there thirteen years, thence located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Page is one of the reliable and prominent farmers of Wayne Township and has been Trustee of the township several years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are highly esteemed and respected citizens.

JOSEPH K. PARKER, druggist, Centerville, born in Highland County, Ohio, May 10, 1855, is a son of Samuel and Mary Parker; he, it is believed, was born in Virginia, and she in Highland County, Ohio. The grandfather, Jonathan Parker, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio with his family about 1817, and located in Highland County, where he lived till his death. He came through from Virginia on foot, with his wife and children on horseback. He was one the founders and a constituent member of the Fall Creek German Baptist Church, and purchased and gave the lot upon which the church was erected, and remained an active and devoted member of the same till his death. They were truly pioneers, and Mrs. Parker was a woman for the times; she was an expert with the sickle, and was accustomed to work in the harvest field, and could lead all the men in reaping. Samuel, the father of our subject, was a child of four years when the family came to Ohio, and here grew to manhood, and married Mary Kinzer, and settled on the old home place of his father, where he remained through life engaged in farming. He was also a member of the German Baptist Church, and a Deacon of the same, a very upright man, of undoubted integrity, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen, and in business a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Parker died in January, 1862, and Mr. Parker in August, 1863. They had seven children—William H., Adam B., Martha (wife of Andrew J. Pennington), John M., Rebecca Ellen (wife of Jonathan Cowgill), Charlotte (wife of J. F. Barkley), and Joseph K., our subject, who was left an orphan by the death of his parents when eight years of age, and was then taken by his uncle, Joseph L. Parker, who in 1865 removed to Preble County, Ohio; with him he lived till his death in 1871. Thence our subject returned to Highland County, and lived with his brother, Adam B., till 1873; thence he went to New Vienna, and was with his brother, John M., till 1875, when he went West to Iowa. In 1877, he returned to New Vienna, and engaged in the livery business. In March, 1880, he entered as Clerk in the drug store of Hussey & Lindley, in whose employ he has continued to the present time. In April, 1881, Messrs. Hus-

sey & Lindley established a branch store in Centerville, and placed Mr. Parker in charge of the same, which he has since conducted with good success. Mr. Parker is a young man of temperate habits, energetic and of undoubted character, and has the confidence of his employers and the people of his community.

WILLIAM PAVEY, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Sabina, born in Fayette County, Ohio, September 4, 1833, is a son of William and Anna (Johnson) Pavey, he a native of Highland County, and she of Fayette County, Ohio. The grandfather, Isaac Pavey, was a native of the State of Delaware, but became an early settler of Kentucky; thence he made an effort to settle in Ohio, but the Indians were so troublesome and dangerous that he returned to Kentucky and remained there three years longer; thence he brought his family to Highland County, Ohio, where he permanently settled, and resided till his death, which was caused by being thrown from a horse. He was one of the true pioneers of Highland County, and experienced the real hardships of those early times. William, the father of our subject, was born in 1803, and grew to manhood inured to the hardships of log cabin life; thence he came to Fayette County, where he married and settled. He was twice married, and was the father of fourteen children, thirteen now survive—Isaac, William, Mary, George, John, Sophia, Henry, James E., Eliza, Charles, Thomas, Kittora and Gilbert A. After the death of Mrs. Anna Pavey, Mr. Pavey married Jordena Kirby, with whom he lived till his death in June, 1862, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Pavey was a man of great energy and perseverance, kind-hearted and accommodating to his neighbors, even to his own injury, as he failed in business twice by going surety for others; still by his great energy and industry, at the time of his death he had again accumulated a good competency. He was a Methodist in faith and doctrine, and was one of the best of neighbors, and a useful and worthy citizen. Our subject grew to manhood and married in Fayette County; has been twice married; first, December 17, 1857, to Serilda Conner, by whom he had one child (deceased). His wife died in August, 1858. In August, 1859, he married Mary A., daughter of William and Jordena Kirby, by whom he had twelve children, ten now living—Gilbert A., Anna Olive, Jennie, Frederick, William, Louetta, Minnie, Mary, Lovida and Lida. Agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock have been Mr. Pavey's business through life, by which he has been very successful; he bought and located where he now lives in September, 1863; here he has 700 acres of excellent land, all in one body, with fine buildings and improvements. As a farmer and a business man, he is truly a model in his community. He attends strictly to his business affairs; desires no office or public notoriety, but in character and integrity is one of Clinton County's best and most worthy citizens.

GRANVILLE H. SNOW, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Lee's Creek, born in North Carolina January 8, 1827, is a son of Lee A. and Mary (Haynes) Snow, he a native of Albemarle County, Va., and she of Patrick County, Va. The grandparents, Frost and Mary Snow, were also natives of Virginia, who lived and died in their native State. Mr. Snow was a very large, portly man, and at the time of his death weighed 400 pounds. He died aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Lee A. Snow was principally raised in Virginia, thence moved into North Carolina, where he married and settled, and resided till the year 1833; he with his family emigrated to Ohio, and located in Wayne Township, where they resided till their death. He died April 29, 1860, aged eighty years; his wife died July 8, 1864, aged seventy-four years. They had nine children, six now survive—Catharine (married Alexander Haynes), Thomas, Robert, Frost, Fielding and Granville H. Mr. Snow was a farmer through life; was an industrious, hard-working man, strong and robust, whose character and integrity were undoubted, and a very worthy citizen. The subject of this sketch was six years of age when his father and family came to Clinton County, Ohio; here he grew to manhood, inured to the hardships of those early settlers; was married January 11, 1857, to Rebecca Runnells, who was born in Tennessee September 10, 1835; her father died in Tennessee; she had one sister, Nancy, and one brother, Samuel. Her mother, Sarah Runnells, subsequently moved to Clinton County, and married Elicum Ayers, by whom she had three children, Joseph, Lydia and Henry. Squire Snow and

wife have had two children—Maggie J., born October 1, 1858, married William Moore, of Fayette County, Ohio, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of John T. Moore; and George W., born April 17, 1870, died December 4, 1877. Esq. Snow was raised to farm labor, obtaining but a limited education in his youthful days, but with his energy, industry and personal application, he acquired a fair amount of knowledge to fit him for the business of life. He married and settled in Wayne Township, where he has spent his entire business life; has held many offices of the township; served as Assessor eighteen consecutive years; has been a Justice of the Peace thirteen years, which office he still holds. These offices he has filled to the general satisfaction of his people, and in character and integrity is held in high esteem by the people of his county, where he is so well known.

ABSALOM C. STEELE, farmer, P. O. Lee's Creek, born in Guilford County, N. C., December 28, 1826, is a son of Jehu and Jane (Brown) Steele, natives of the same State. The maternal grandparents, James and Hannah (Clark) Brown, were also natives of North Carolina. He died in his native State, but she subsequently became a resident of Clinton County, where she died. The great-grandfather, John Brown, was a native of Scotland, and the great-grandparents Clark, were natives of England, Mrs. Clark being a witness of the battle of Guilford Courthouse during the war of the Revolution, when sixteen years of age. Mr. Jehu Steele died in his native State, when Absalom, his son, was but a child, he being his only child. Subsequently, about 1832, Mrs. Steele and several of the uncles of our subject, with others, emigrated to Ohio in wagons, through the then wilderness, and located in Highland County, about two miles from New Vienna, there being at that time but one house in Vienna, and here our subject grew to manhood. About 1846, he and his mother moved to New Vienna, where she died May 25, 1869. Mr. Steele married, January 9, 1851, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas E. and Sabina Moorman; he a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky. They were married in Clinton County, Ohio, in the house where our subject now lives. They had eight children—four now living—Alfred J., Sarah Ann (married James Cochran), Mary Jane and Martha E. (who married Isaac Coates). Mrs. Moorman died in August, 1852; Mr. Moorman died October 11, 1866. Mary Jane was born in Clinton County February 15, 1833. Mr. Steele and wife have had thirteen children—twelve now survive—Sabina Jane, born October 17, 1851; Thomas E., October 5, 1854; Jehu, January 14, 1856; Martha A., February 13, 1858; William B., July 9, 1860; John C., January 9, 1862; Alice E., March 15, 1864; Absalom C., April 27, 1866; Rosa B., May 5, 1868; Nettie D., May 4, 1870; Frank B., May 9, 1874, and Anson F., born January 10, 1877. Mr. Steele was a stone and brick mason by trade, which business he followed about eleven years. On January 9, 1853, he located on the place where he now lives and has since resided, giving his attention to farming and stock-dealing. He has been a very active, stirring, business man; has held nearly all the offices of his township, from time to time, and is one of the prominent farmers of Wayne Township, and highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

GEORGE H. SYFERD, farmer, P. O. Memphis, born in Clark County, Ohio, March 20, 1835, is a son of Willison and Frances Mary (Hardesty) Syferd, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were Philip and Jemima Syferd, he a native of Germany, and she of Virginia. He emigrated to America, with his parents, about 1800, when five years of age, and located in Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married, and resided till, in 1834, they came to Ohio and located in Fayette County, where he remained till his death, in the fall of 1869; his wife died many years previous—March 4, 1852. They had three sons and two daughters—four now living—Willison, John W., Elizabeth (now Widow Rowe), and Rebecca (now Widow Wilson). Willison, the eldest child and father of our subject, was born in Virginia May 14, 1811, and there grew to manhood and married, and resided there till the above date (1834), when they came to Ohio and located in Clark County, where they remained one year; thence, removed to Fayette County, where they resided till about 1875; thence, removed to Leesburg, Highland County, where they still reside. They had seven children: Jemima (now Mrs. Milburn), George H., Philip, James, John, William and Lewis C. Mr.

Syferd was a farmer by occupation, and a prominent, leading man of his township, holding many of the offices, which he filled to the satisfaction of his people; was a Justice of the Peace for over twenty years, and in his decisions was remarkably correct and just. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Fayette County; was married October 30, 1856, to Eliza A., daughter of Elisha and Nancy Sexton, natives of Virginia. By her he had three children—Lewis M., born October 10, 1857; Elbert A., May 3, 1861, and Fredson C., born November 18, 1875. Mrs. Syferd died January 13, 1876, aged thirty-nine years. On May 30, 1877, he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary E. Pierce, a daughter of James and Melethe McKay; he a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and she of Virginia. She came from Virginia to Ohio with her parents, Ice and Mary Snow, when four years of age, and here grew to womanhood and married, and had one son and three daughters—Mary, born December 12, 1852; Eliza Jane (now Mrs. McVay); Susan (now Mrs. Chrissenberry), and William K. Mr. McKay died September 28, 1874; his wife died February 13, 1880. Mr. Syferd has always followed agricultural pursuits; he bought and located where he now lives in the spring of 1864, where he has since resided. He has held the office of Township Trustee seven years, and is a man of firm character and integrity, and a most worthy citizen.

THOMAS C. TUTTLE, farmer, P. O. New Antioch, born in Cincinnati January 1, 1844, is a son of Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Tuttle, he a native of the State of Maine, and she of Ohio. Mr. Tuttle, when a young man of about twenty years of age, came to Ohio and located in Cincinnati; was married and became the father of eight children: Cordelia, William Henry, Martha Ann, Thomas C., Oliver, Winfield, Mary and India. Mr. Tuttle followed the river as a mate for nearly eighteen years. About 1853, he, with his family, removed to Indiana, about twelve miles from Indianapolis, where he bought land and entered upon farming; also built a saw-mill; these he run till his death, which occurred about 1873 or 1874, being killed by his team running away and fracturing his skull. His widow still survives, residing at the homeplace. Mr. Tuttle was a very active business man. During the war of the rebellion, he was an active Union man, and politically a Democrat. He organized a home company, of which he was elected Captain, and subsequently several companies were organized into a regiment, of which he was made Major. Although they were not called into active service, except in the Morgan raid, yet he was very active in preserving peace and quiet home, as at that time they were having much trouble with the Knights of the Golden Circle. The services of a few men like Mr. Tuttle were of great value in Indiana at that time, and their services have since been duly appreciated. The subject of this sketch, when eighteen years of age, enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, and served through the war, being first in the army of the East; thence sent into Georgia, under Gen. Sherman, and thence under Gen. Thomas in Tennessee, and again under Gen. Sherman, doing much active work under both of the last-mentioned Generals. Two of Mr. Tuttle's brothers, William Henry and Oliver, were also in the service. In 1867, March 7, Mr. Tuttle was united in marriage with Mrs. Emily Eaton, daughter of Amos and Sarah Underwood, natives of Greene County, Ohio. They had but one child, Emily, who was born April 12, 1848. Mr. Underwood died about 1850; subsequently, his widow married William Harris, by whom she had three children; two now survive, Sylvester and Lewis Allen. Mr. Tuttle and wife have had seven children: Hattie, born February 14, 1868; Charles H., July 12, 1870; Fannie, July 4, 1872; Jesse Clinton, March 16, 1874; Jennie, December 2, 1875; William Stanley, January 14, 1879, and one infant son, born April 8, 1881. Mrs. Tuttle by her first husband had one child, Cyrus (deceased). Mr. Tuttle, after his marriage, resided one year in Indiana; thence, in the fall of 1868, they moved to Ohio and located upon the place where they now live and have since resided. This is the old home-place of Mr. Underwood, and the birth-place of Mrs. Tuttle. They have a fine farm of 108 acres, with good improvements. Mr. Tuttle is one of the prominent farmers of Wayne Township; a man of undoubted character and integrity, and is highly esteemed by the people of his community.

JOHN M. WOODMANSEE, farmer, P. O. Sabina, born in Greene Township,

Clinton Co., Ohio, April 13, 1838, is a son of Reuben and Malissa (Noble), Woodmansee, he a native of New Jersey, and she, it is believed, of Ohio; Reuben, when a child of six years, emigrated with his parents, Isaac and Abigail Woodmansee, of Ohio, and located in Highland County in 1822. A few years later, they removed to Clinton County; thence returned to Lexington, Highland County, where, in May, 1871, Isaac Woodmansee died, aged eighty-two years; his wife had previously died in Clinton County, about 1866. They had four sons and two daughters, all now deceased—of whom Amos, the youngest child, enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, and died in the service at Danville, Va., being a prisoner, captured by the rebels at the battle of Monocacy Junction, Md. He was captured July 9, 1864, and died in August of same year. Reuben Woodmansee married and became the father of four children, John M., Wilson S., Susanna, now Mrs. Strickle, residing in Illinois, and Joseph. Mrs. Woodmansee died in August, 1844. Mr. Woodmansee married, for his second wife, in 1847, Mrs. Mary Ann Mason, daughter of John and Huldah Noble, by whom he had seven children, five now survive—Mary M. (married David Green), Sarah Alice, Frank D., Callie and Clark. His second wife died April 27, 1863; he died July 25, 1864. Mr. Woodmansee was a plain, substantial farmer, never seeking office or public notoriety, but whose character and integrity was of the highest order, and as a man and a citizen was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and was a member of the Masonic Fraternity for many years. The subject of this sketch was married September 29, 1859, to Miss Hannah A., daughter of David and Elizabeth Cantrill, he a native of Kentucky and she of Ohio; they had three children, two now survive--Hannah A., born in Clinton County, May 7, 1838, and William. Mrs. Cantrill was born April 27, 1814, and died about 1841. Mr. Cantrill was thrice married; first to a Miss Brown; his third wife was Susan Potter, with whom he lived till his death, September 12, 1874. Mr. Woodmansee and wife have had eight children, seven now survive—Arrena Luella, born October 18, 1860; R. M. Elva, August 14, 1864; Abigail W., March 10, 1867; Charles E., January 12, 1869; Lizzie E., June 24, 1871; Inez A, April 27, 1874, and John, born May 8, 1880. Mr. Woodmansee, during the war of the rebellion, enlisted in the one hundred days' service in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards, May 2, 1864, and served through his term of enlistment. He has made farming his business through life; has served the people two terms as a Justice of the Peace, a period of six years; is now Township Trustee, and is serving on his third term as such; is one of the prominent leading men of his community, in whom the people have implicit confidence, and is a much esteemed and respected citizens, and a worthy member of the order of F. and A. M.

SAMUEL ZURFACE, farmer, P. O. Memphis, born in Virginia August 12, 1806, is a son of John and Mary (Garlick) Zurface, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, John Zurface, was also a native of Virginia, his father being a native of Germany. Mr. John Zurface, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and settled on the Scioto about 1807, and in the fall of the same year several of the family were taken sick and died; thence the grandfather moved to Montgomery County, where he died soon after. The country was then all a wilderness, and was very sickly. John, the father, who moved his father to Montgomery County, then returned to the Scioto to move his family to the new location, but during his journey, being greatly exposed, was taken sick and soon after died. Thus, in this wilderness, in about three months' time, nine of the family had died with sickness. About the year 1810, the mother, with her two sons, Samuel and Jacob, removed to Warren County, Ohio, where Mrs. Zurface married Francis Oyer, by whom she had several children, and then she died, aged about forty-eight years. Samuel, our subject, grew to manhood in Warren County, and married Lydia Zurface. About two years after his marriage he moved to Clinton County, where he has since resided. His wife died, leaving him with the care of eight children; subsequently he married Martha Mayberry, by whom he had four children. His second wife died, and he married for his third wife Elizabeth Rogers, by whom he has three sons, John, George W. and Charles. There are three children now living by his first wife—Katy (married to Mr. Montgomery), Lucinda (married Townsend

Myers) and Sarah, who married William Knott. There are now two children living by his second wife—Samuel and Eliza Jane (who married Benjamin Husky). Mr. Zurface has now been a resident of Clinton County half a century, and is one among the oldest settlers now living in Wayne Township. When Mr. Zurface started in life, he had forty-seven acres of land, all in the woods, which was left him by his grand-father, and which had been sold for taxes, until it cost almost all it was worth to redeem it. Now he owns 306 acres of good land, and mostly in cultivation; also, 520 acres in Indiana, some of which he has given to his children. All this property Mr. Zurface has made by his own labor and management, and now stands among the most reliable farmers of Wayne Township, and is a worthy example of success—rising from poverty to a man of wealth and prominence.

WILSON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE H. BARLOW, mechanic, Bloomington, was born March 2, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio; was the son of Perry and Philena Barlow, who were among the early settlers of Belmont County. He received his education in a district school, and in his thirteenth year began to learn the blacksmith trade in the shop of his father at Uniontown. He has followed this occupation the greater part of his life. In 1851, he removed to Bloomington, where he built for himself a work shop, in which shop he is at present engaged. He has also, in company with Mr. J. B. Aiken, a half-interest in a portable steam saw-mill. He was married July 22, 1851, to Miss Sarah Jane Booth, of Belmont County. To them have been born two children, both deceased. He is a stanch democrat, has been quite successful in business and accumulated some property.

BENJAMIN BENTLEY, JR., deceased. Benjamin Bentley, Sr., father of the subject of our present sketch, was born in North Carolina and emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, at an early day. His son, Benjamin, Jr., was born July 6, 1819, in Clinton County, Ohio, His youth was spent in attending to the quiet pursuits of the farm, in which he was ever after engaged. He received an English education in a district school, and on September 3, 1840, married Miss Emma Peelle, born in May, 1818, and daughter of John and Lydia Peelle. To them have been born six children, viz., Isaiah, Jeremiah, Jessie E., Sarah E., Cyrus E. and John E. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and in politics a Republican. He was a loving father and indulgent husband, and left to his family about one hundred and sixty acres of land. His death occurred in June, 1869, lamented by all who knew him.

WILLIAM D. BRYANT, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born December 25, 1824, in Southampton County, Va., son of William and Elizabeth Bryant. When but two years of age his father died, and four years afterwards his mother died, and as a consequence was left an orphan dependent upon the charity of strangers. His uncle, W. T. Bryant, took him to his home, with whom he stayed about eight years. Owing to ill-treatment from his uncle, he left him and went to work for Mr. Dennis Bryant, a cousin of his; stayed with him until he reached his twentieth year. He then engaged himself to Mr. Albert Channel, his brother-in-law, and worked for him one year. In the spring of 1845, he immigrated to Ohio, having walked all the way on foot, a distance of over six hundred miles, and was on the road about twenty-eight days before he arrived in Clinton County. He first came to Bloomington; took up his abode with Mr. Edmund Thorp in 1845; worked for Mr. John Pittsford about a month. In the following October, Mr. William Bentley made his house a home for him, sent him to school about three months, and he subsequently lived with him about three years. From 1848 until 1852 he was employed by Legroot & Mason, merchants, as a traveling salesman. While in their employ, he married Miss Sarah Jane Allen, of Fayette County, July 22, 1852. To them have been born eleven children, four of whom are still living. In the spring of 1853, he removed to Jeffersonville, Fayette County, and

was employed by Mr. John Hopejoy, merchant, for about one year. In the spring of 1854, he removed to West Lancaster, where, for about one year, he was in the mercantile business. In 1855, he again returned to Jeffersonville, where he lived until the fall of 1857. He was here engaged as a merchant and hotel keeper. From here he removed to Edgefield, bought sixty acres of land, improved it, and lived there until 1859, when he sold it and removed to Sabina. He here bought property, and in company with J. R. Haynes again entered into the mercantile business; remained in this business about three years. Having met with serious losses owing to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, in 1863 he sold his property in Sabina and removed back to Fayette County, near West Lancaster, bought a farm, lived thereon two years, and sold it in 1865; bought another farm near Edgefield, lived thereon one year, then sold it and removed to Greene County, near Salem Church; bought eighty-four acres of land, lived thereon two years, sold it, and subsequently, in 1869, bought the farm known as the Williams heirs farm, two and one-half miles northwest of Sabina, where he at present resides. He is an intelligent, industrious farmer, having, by his industry and perseverance, accumulated all which he posseses. He is a member of the M. E. Church; also of tho F. & A. M., Sabina Lodge, No. 501, and is well worthy the respect shown to him by the community who surround him.

GEORGE CARTER, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, April 10, 1830, son of John and Hannah Carter, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County. John was the son of George and Miriam Carter, who, in 1810, emigrated from North Carolina, their native State, to Clinton County, Ohio. John was born March 28, 1808, in Gilford County, N. C., and was but two years of age when his parents settled in Clinton County; was reared on the farm of his father's; received his education in the subscription schools of that early day, and subsequently married Miss Hannah Millikan, daughter of Elihu Millikan, of Tennessee; to them have been born eight children, of whom six are living up to present date. He was an ardent member of the Friends' Church, and was quite successful in business transactions, having left to his children some four hundred acres of tillable land. He was a kind and loving father and indulgent husband, and died September 27, 1878, in the seventy-first year of his age. George Carter, the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm; received the rudiments of education in a district school; was married, February 21, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Haines, daughter of Zimri and Elizabeth Haines, of Greene County. To them have been born seven children, viz., Sibyl J. (deceased), Hannah L., Ella E., George H., Anna M., Zimri and John H. Mr. Carter is a stanch Republican, and a fervent advocate of the temperance cause; his having never used tobacco or spirituous liquors but for medicinal purposes, testifies of his adherence to that noble cause. Mr. Carter has very generously given his aid toward establishing an endowment fund in behalf of the Friends' College, at Wilmington. He is an intelligent, industrious farmer, and well worthy the respect in which he is held by the community in which he resides.

ALFRED COULTER, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born November 5, 1822, in Wilson Township, Clinton County, Ohio, was the son of John and Margaret Coulter, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County. Alfred was reared on a farm, received the rudiments of an education in a district school, has made farming his occupation during the greater part of his life, he has also been engaged in stock-raising to a considerable extent, especially thoroughbred horses and the celebrated Durham cattle. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat. He has been quite successful in business, and is the owner of 200 acres of good tillable land.

JOHN G. COULTER, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Wilson Township, Clinton County, Ohio, August 12, 1817, son of John and Margaret Coulter, of whom we have made mention in the township history, was reared on a farm, received tho rudiments of education in a district school, is a stanch Democrat, and always casts his vote for that party when great issues are at stake. Mr. Coulter has been engaged in farming during the greater part of his life, and has been very successful in said business. He is also one of Clinton County's eminent stock-raisers. He

sailed to Europe in 1854, and imported twenty-seven head of the celebrated Short-Horn cattle, from York and Durham Counties, England. In the same year, he imported some sixteen head of the celebrated South-Down sheep; in the breeding of those and Cotswolds, as well as that of the famous Lexington horse, he has met with unbounded success. He takes an active part in all matters which would prove of interest to the county, and is the owner of 750 acres of land.

GEORGE M. COULTER, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, July 8, 1831; son of John and Margaret Coulter, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County. John was born July 18, 1777, in Ireland, emigrated to America in 1805, and settled in Cincinnati. In January 11, 1807, he married Miss Margaret Gibson, at Cincinnati. After remaining there a few years he removed to Clinton County, and by his industry and perseverance he became one of the wealthiest men in Clinton County, and lived to see his eightieth year, he having died February 13, 1857. George M. was reared on a farm, received a fair education in a district school. Was married, November 3, 1874, to Miss Fanny Pryor, daughter of Samuel M. Pryor, of Bourbon County, Ky.; to them have been born three children, viz., Maggie E., George W. and Carrie. Mr. Coulter was elected Township Trustee in 1877, and served until 1879, is a stanch Democrat, has been successful in business, and the owner of 233 acres of land, and may well be classed among the worthy citizens of Clinton County.

HARRISON C. DENVER, farmer, P. O. Bloomington. Patrick Denver, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America with his father about 1798. They landed in New York, where they remained a short time. From there they emigrated to Frederick County, Va., where they settled on a farm. Patrick was at this time about fourteen years of age. He was here reared to manhood, receiving but a limited education. He married Miss Jane Campbell, of Frederick County, by whom he had twelve children, of whom the majority are still living. After leading a life of success and usefulness, he died July 31, 1858. Mrs. Denver died in 1875, she having survived him about seventeen years. He was also a valiant defender of the old flag of the Union, having entered the American army in 1812; he fought in several battles against the British troops, especially in their march to capture Philadelphia and Baltimore. He held the rank of Captain, served faithfully, and at the end of his service received an honorable discharge. Harrison C. Denver was born July 31, 1829, in Frederick County, Va. When quite young, his parents emigrated to Ohio. He received an education in a district school, and entered Wilmington Academy in 1846, from which institution he graduated in 1850. He then returned to the quiet pursuits of his father's farm, where his services were required and where he remained until 1872. He then engaged in the dry goods business at Wilmington, where he remained for some time. October, 1872, he married Rosa B. Telfair, a very estimable lady of superior intellectual ability, and daughter of Dr. Isaac Telfair, deceased. Politically, he is a Democrat, and the owner of about three hundred acres of land. Mr. Denver is a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their object the rise and progress of the county or the elevation of humanity.

SEYMOUR A. DOUGLASS, deceased, was born July 1, 1815, in Warren County, Ohio, son of James and Mary Douglass, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County. James Douglass was born in York County, Penn., October 8, 1769, was reared on a farm, received but a limited education, and was married October 27, 1795, to Miss Mary Taylor. This union was blessed with some nine children. Mr. Douglass was quite successful in business during life and died August 21, 1835; Mrs. Douglass in November, 1854. Seymour A., the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm; received the rudiments of education in a district school; was married January 14, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Madden, daughter of Solomon Madden, of whom we have made mention in this work. To them have been born eight children, viz., Milton, Mary, James, Mattie E., Alice A., Rose, Seymour A. and Solomon, deceased. Mr. Douglass was elected Justice of the Peace in Wilson Township in 1850, and served until 1856; was a Republican; was quite successful in business matters during life, and left to his family 140 acres of

land, on which his widow at present resides. He was a kind and loving father, an indulgent husband, and died September 4, 1861, in the prime of life, and in his death Clinton County lost a good and noble man and one of her best citizens.

WILLIAM DUN, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born February 13, 1841, in Ross County, Ohio, son of George W. and Louisa Dun. George W. Dun was born in Scotland, was a weaver by trade, and the son of a Presbyterian minister. In the year 1802, he took passage from Liverpool, England, sailed for America, and, after a stormy voyage of about seven months, he landed in New York. From the date of his arrival in the new world, he began and continued to do business in New York and Philadelphia for about thirty-six years. About the year 1838, he immigrated to Ross County, Ohio, bought sixty-two acres of land and made for himself a comfortable home; was married in 1826, and became the father of eight children; was successful in business, and died February 16, 1865. William, the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm, received his education in a district school, and is an honest industrious farmer. He was married May, 6, 1863, to Mrs. Anna E. Hayes, of Franklin County. To them have been born three children, viz., William E., Robert S. and Ebey V. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been successful in business and is the owner of 221 acres of land.

JAMES DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born February 10, 1822, in Ross County, Ohio, son of Charles and Elizabeth Davis, who were among the early settlers of Ross County; was reared on the farm of his father and received an education in a district school. He was married March 2, 1843, to Miss Mary Foster, daughter of John Foster, of Ross County, who was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1848 and served until 1849. To them have been born six children, viz., Russell, Mary E. and four deceased. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Coulter Chapel, is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, has been quite successful in business and is the owner of 480 acres of good tillable land.

GEORGE GRAY, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born July 20, 1823, in Yorkshire, England, son of William and Christiana Gray; was reared on a farm, receiving the rudiments of education in the public schools of England of that day. In the Spring of 1846, he left the shores of England and took passage in a merchant ship from Liverpool, and landed in New York, after a stormy voyage of about seven weeks. Shortly after his arrival, he engaged himself as a farm hand to Mr. D. B. Fuller, whose farm was located within one mile of Hyde Park, and about four miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was employed by Mr. Fuller for about three months; after leaving the employ of Mr. Fuller, he emigrated to Indiana (Dearborn County). He here engaged himself to Mr. Martin Eubanks, and remained with him about one year. After leaving the employ of Mr. Eubanks, he proceeded to Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, where, for about two years, he was employed by Gov. Trimble. While in the employ of Mr. Trimble, he became acquainted with, and subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Price, daughter of Joseph and Ellen Price, of Gallia County, Ohio. To them have been borne eight children, viz., Christiana, Mary E., George P., Maria J. and Isabel, and three who are deceased. From Highland County they removed to Clinton County, within two miles of Sabina, remaining here about one year. From thence he removed to the farm of Alfred C. Lang, located about one mile south of Sabina. He remained on this place about eight months; from thence he removed to a farm about two miles south of Sabina. After residing on this farm about one year, he bought the farm known as the Judge Harlan farm, located about three miles north of Sabina, in 1852, and settled thereon in 1854, and is still residing on said place. In the spring of 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Wilson Township, and served one year. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adheres to Democratic principles, has been successful in business and is the owner of 272 acres of tillable land, and may well be classed among the worthy citizens of Clinton County.

HARVEY H. HANKINS (deceased), was born February 25, 1820, in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of Ramoth and Naomi Hankins, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County, and who immigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in Clinton County in 1810. Harvey H. was reared on the farm of his father and conse-

quently endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life of that day; received his education in a district school. He was married May 20, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Heath, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Heath, of Allegheny Co., Penn. To them have been born five children, two of whom are still living. Mr. Hankins and family lived on the old homestead, on the Urbana pike road, about two miles southeast of Bloomington, until October 1866, but. owing to ill-health, his physicians advised him to lay aside the business of farming. He then bought a residence on the Radcliffe road, near the Union Church, where he lived in a retired manner until the time of his death, which occurred April 19, 1879. He was a kind and affectionate father and an indulgent husband, and universally beloved by all who knew him. He was a stanch Republican, and we may well say of him that he was an honor to his county, he having always, when in his power, aided every enterprise which would be of benefit to the county. His widow, a very intelligent lady, still survives him in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

JOHN A. HAUGHEY, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Union Township, Clinton County, Ohio, February 28, 1823; son of Barnett and Margaret Haughey, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County. Barnett was born in Grayson County, Va., April 4, 1792; was reared on a farm; received the rudiments of education in a district school. He was married August 27, 1815, to Miss Margaret Barber. Shortly after his marriage, he removed from Virginia to Union Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he resided about eight years, from whence he removed to Greene County (near Bowersville) in 1824, where he resided about twenty years, or until the time of his death, which occurred October 9, 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Haughey have been born ten children. He was successful in business; a member of the Christian Church, and a fervent supporter of the Whig party. He left to his children, by whom he was highly respected, one hundred acres of land. He died October 9, 1844. John, the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm; reeeived his education in the district schools; was married October 24, 1850, to Christena E. Thorp, daughter of Edmund and Mary Thorp, of whom we have made mention in connection with this work. To them have been born two children, viz., Edmund B. and Joseph M. Mrs. Haughey died October 28, 1858. He subsequently was married to Ann Bentley, daughter of William and Sarah Bentley, August 18, 1859. To them have been born seven children, viz., Arthur C., Lutin B., Allen G., Sarah M., Stephen, Thomas E. and Almeda. He is a member of the Seventh-Day Adventists' Church. He always easts his lot in with the Republican party. He was elected a Justice of the Peace for Wilson Township in February, 1855, and was re-elected in 1858, and served until 1861. In 1851, he settled on the farm now occupied by him, and which he subsequently bought in the fall of 1875. He has been successful in a business way, and is the owner of ninety-five acres of good, tillable land.

JOHN HINKSON, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born March 14, 1827, in Richland Township, Clinton Co., Ohio; son of John and Elizabeth Hinkson, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County; was reared on a farm; received his education in a district school, and is an honest, industrious, intelligent farmer. He, also, like his father, encountered many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He was married in October, 1852, to Miss Susannah Thorp, daughter of Edmund and Mary Thorp of whom we have made mention in connection with this work. To them have been born five children, two of whom are still living. He was elected Township Trustee in 1863, and served one year. Has been successful in business, and is the owner of 150 acres of land.

FRANCIS M. HOOVER, merchant, Bloomington, was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, January 4, 1847; was the son of John and Martha Hoover, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County. John came to Clinton County about the year 1827, and settled in Port William, where he was first employed as a carpenter, and subsequently became a prominent builder. In 1847, he removed to a farm about three miles southeast of Port William, and from thence removed to Bloomington, where he lived the remainder of his days, and died June 22, 1881. Mrs. Hoover, his consort, died in 1874. Francis, the subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm; re-

ceived the rudiments of education in a district school. In 1870, he started as a merchant in Bloomington. His success and the steady growth of his trade, enabled and obliged him to enlarge his store. In 1875, he commenced rebuilding said store, and occupied the addition the same year. He has a fine selection of dry goods, groceries, etc., constantly on hand. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bloomington, also a member of the Odd Fellows Society. Politically he is a Democrat; was married March 11, 1877, to Miss Matilda Barlow, of Bloomington. He was elected Township Clerk in 1872, and discharged the duties of this office until 1878. He was elected Township Treasurer in 1880 and 1881. He also discharges the duties of Postmaster, for which duty the people of Bloomington and vicinity could not have chosen a more capable man or worthy citizen.

JOHN C. LANCASTER, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born September 8, 1851, in Guilford County, N. C.; was the son of Columbus and Isabel A. Lancaster. He was reared on a farm; received his education in a district school. In the year 1870, he immigrated to Ohio; first came to Bloomington, Clinton County, and for the three years following, worked as a farm hand among the farmers of Greene and Clinton Counties. In the year 1873, October 2, he was married to Miss Eliza Hunt, daughter of Hezekiah and Raehel Hunt, of Greene County. She was born April 29, 1854, in Greene County, near Bloomington; was reared on a farm; received her education in a district school. She was a lady of considerable intellectual ability; was of a kind-hearted disposition; a loving and amiable wife, and died in November, 1881, but not without the hope of a glorious resurrection, having tried to live a Christian life the great part of her days. Mr. Lancaster has been successful in business generally, and is the owner of fifty acres of land situated about one mile and a half northeast of Bloomington, and on which land he at present resides.

MOSES G. MADDEN, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, October 10, 1837; was the son of Solomon and Ruth Madden, who were among the earliest settlers of Clinton County. Solomon Madden was born in Chatham County, N. C., September 29, 1793, and immigrated to Clinton County in 1811 with his parents. George Madden, the father of Solomon, was born in Pennsylvania near Philadelphia in 1759; was the son of Barnabas Madden, who was born in England, and who immigrated to the colonies of America before the Declaration of Independence by the American Colonies. Solomon Madden was married to Ruth Robbins, of Wayne County, Ind., March 11, 1819, and settled in Adams Township, Clinton County, where they lived for seventeen years, and removed to what is now Wilson Township; lived here until the time of his death, which occurred October 16, 1849. His wife still survives him, now in the eightieth year of her age; she was the daughter of Moses Robbins; was born in Randolph County, N. C., August 8, 1802, and settled with her parents in Wayne County, Ind., in 1817. Moses Robbins was born in North Carolina in 1770; was the son of John Robbins, who was born in 1734; was a Baptist minister, and a Chaplain in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and died in 1834, having reached his one hundredth year. Moses G. Madden, the subject of our sketch, is a son of Solomon and Ruth Madden, who have been the parents of ten children, viz., Elizabeth, Alice J., Mary Ann, Solomon, Moses G. and Rachel, who are living, and four of whom are deceased. Moses G. was reared on a farm; received the rudiments of education in a district school; was elected Trustee of Wilson Township in 1876, and has, with the exception of the year 1879, attended to the duties of this office up to the present date, 1882. He is an ardent member of the Friends' Church; is a Republican; was a soldier in the late rebellion; enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio National Guards; entered active service May 2, 1864, under the command of Gen. Lewis Wallace, of the Army of the Cumberland. Was engaged in the battle of Monocacy, and several minor skirmishes, and received an honorable discharge August 30, 1864, at Camp Dennison; is quite successful in business, and, in company with his brother Solomon, is the owner of 100 acres of land. Solomon Madden, brother of Moses G. and son of Solomon, Sr., and Ruth Madden, was born March 11, 1832, in Clinton County; was reared on a farm; received the rudiments of education in a dis-

trict school. He enlisted, during the war of the rebellion, in the Ohio National Guards; entered active service May 2, 1864; participated in the battle of Monocacy; the skirmish at Berryville, and several other minor engagements; was also under the command of Gen. Wallace, of the Army of the Cumberland; received an honorable discharge at Camp Dennison in August, 1864; is an intelligent, industrious farmer, and, in company with his brother, Moses G., is the owner of 100 acres of land.

SIMPSON MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Sabina, was born about the year 1833, in Guilford County, North Carolina; was the son of Archibald Mitchell. When but six years of age, a Quaker gentleman (named Starbuck) took him to his home, and with whom he stayed until he reached his twentieth year, after which time he worked for John King, of Guilford County, North Carolina, for about one and one-half months, and subsequently worked for a Mr. Dwiggins about six and one-half years. In the year 1859, he emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio; was married the same year, on the 15th of April, to Miss Demaris A. Dwiggins, who was born September 3, 1831. They are the parents of two children, viz., Carolina and Oliver. He is a member of the African M. E. Church at Sabina, a Republican, and the owner of fifty acres of good land.

JAMES RICHEY MILLS, deceased. James and Margaret Mills, parents of James R. Mills, emigrated from Fleming County, Kentucky, to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1802. They were accompanied by Amos Wilson and George W. Barrere, the three being brothers-in-law, Wilson and Barrere, having married sisters of James Mills. The three families made a settlement on the lands of the late Benjamin Hinkson. The whole county at that time being comparatively a forest, they were unable to trace with accuracy their lines, and locate their farms; but not until they had made considerable improvement did they find their error. This misfortune seems to have so discouraged them, that they were upon the eve of abandoning the region altogether. But being persuaded to remain, another attempt was made to trace accurately their lines, in which they were successful. Having thus located his land, James Mills, the pioneer, erected a log cabin near where the present homestead is located, and, amid the forest wilds, settled to the quiet pursuits of the farm. George W. Barrere supplied them with meat, he being a good marksman, and there being at that time, deer and turkey in great abundance. The vicissitudes of pioneer life being too well known to admit of extensive delineation here, we will not attempt to give a detailed account of the life and doings of this pioneer. Suffice it to say, that the nearest settlement was seven miles distant, and the country abounded in wolves and Indians, of which the latter gave the settlers no little uneasiness. They at times would appear in their war paint, grind their knives, and sometimes took the liberty to ransack the cupboard in search of fire-water, and as James Mills the elder was sometimes called away to the mills on the Miami River, the lonely condition of the wife may be better imagined than described. Let us give one incident: at a time when thus alone, a couple of squaws came suddenly into their house, and seizing little Jimmy, a mere baby, without ceremony carried him away. Imagine the feelings of a mother. She was left in this awful suspense until late in the evening, when the squaws brought him home again, loaded with beads, and very carelessly remarked, "squaw scared, thought papoose gone!" Amid those thrilling scenes was born James Richey Mills, in November, 1809. He was the youngest of a family of six children, having five sisters who were his seniors. As he grew to manhood, and his parents were advancing in years, the arduous duties and cares of the family were laid upon him. As schools were almost out of the question, and his services were required on the farm, his education, like that of most pioneers, was in a great measure neglected, yet he was sufficiently informed for the ordinary transactions of life. Though not what might be called a fluent reader, he grasped a subject with commendable readiness, and being possessed of a retentive memory, a love for good books, good and great men, and having good opportunities for such associations, his society was agreeable and pleasant. He was a kind husband and indulgent father. As to his fault (I do not say faults), I may not attempt to palliate in any wise, for in childhood he imbided the habit of using strong drink, which at times seemed to take hold with giant grasp. The woe and sorrow which this, alas, so common habit brings, was laid

as a heavy burden on his able and cultured companion. We gladly turn from this short coming, which was not only regretted by his family, but by himself, and but for which I may add his life might have been one of signal success. His farm work and management of stock, when attended to by himself, was done in the most orderly manner; he never seemed to do anything by halves. Notwithstanding his neglect of business at times, he attained a noted success, as a breeder of Short-Horn Durham cattle. Taking stock in the Ohio Importation Company of 1854, he figured prominently as a member thereof for several years, raising some of the finest animals known in his day. For shrewdness and good judgment, he was quite noted, his opinions at stock-shows being well respected and generally sought. He always endorsed his wife's views on religious subjects, she living a remarkably consistent life, full of piety and given to hospitality; in fact, her influence was felt by all who knew her. While she never reproached her husband for his besetting sin, yet upon suitable occasions, made known to him her views, and exhorted him to place his trust in the Lord. But it was not until his hair was full of the frost of age, that he cut loose from the world, and after a public profession of his faith, took his stand as a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He seemed to live a consistent life; yet though he was only slightly turned of sixty, it was plainly preceptible that his time on earth was short. On March 28, 1876, he passed away, trusting in the merits of his Saviour. The last words he uttered were, "Oh! my Saviour take me to Thyself!" He was a man of remarkably fine physique, stood erect about six feet, with a frame well proportioned. His features were very striking, with grey eyes, brown hair and an aquiline nose. In his death, Clinton County lost a worthy man and an honorable citizen.

REUBEN B. PEELLE, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, son of William and Clarissa Peelle, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County. William Peelle was born in Highland County, Ohio, he having been but five years of age when his parents settled in Clinton County in 1813; was reared on a farm, received the rudiments of education in a log cabin school of that early day. Was married in 1832, in the twenty-fourth year of his age to Miss Clarisa Starbuck. This union has been blessed with thirteen children, six of whom are living at the present time. He is an ardent member of the Friends' Church, and by his industry and perseverance has acquired considerable wealth. Mr. Peelle is still living on the old homestead; his wife, however, died in October, 1864. Reuben B., the subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm, attended the Friends' school until he reached his eighteenth year, from thence he went to Richmond, Ind., and attended Earlham College; he attended this institution about two years. In 1874, he attended, for several terms, the Normal School at Lebanon, Warren County, and subsequently spent considerable time in teaching school and traveling. In January, 1879, he married Miss Emma F. Elliott, daughter of Solomon Elliott, of Indiana. Mr. Peelle is a member of the F. & A. M., is a Republican, and a member of the Friends' Church. He is a man of superior intelligence, and in all respects one of Clinton County's worthy citizens.

JOHN PEELLE, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born March 23, 1839, in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of William and Clarissa Peelle, of whom we have made mention in connection with this work. He was reared on a farm, received his education in a district school, and was married December 29, 1859, to Miss Dorcas A. Mills, daughter of John and Agnes Mills, of Clinton County (Clark Township). To them have been born seven children, viz., Leroy F., Alice J., John W., Henry E., Alonzo M., Harley H. and Clarissa A. Mr. Peelle is a member of the Friends' Church at Grassy Run, is a stanch Republican, and a strong advocate of the temperance cause; has been successful in business, is the owner of 180 acres of fine tillable land, and in all respects he is a most worthy citizen.

REUBEN PEELLE, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 4, 1810, son of John and Lydia Peelle, was reared on a farm, received the rudiments of education in a district school, and endured some of the hardships and privations which always accompany pioneer life, his parents having settled in Clinton County when he was but three years of age. He was married April 21, 1836, to Miss

Emily Jessup. To them have been born eight children, viz.: Abigail, Lydia, Elizabeth, Sarah A., Elias H., William C., Enos P. and Jonathan R. He is a member of the Friends' Church, is a stanch Republican, and a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and is a very generous and charitable man; has been successful in business and is the owner of 170 acres of land.

MARK PEELLE, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born January 11, 1821, in Clinton County, Ohio, the son of John and Lydia Peelle; was reared on a farm, received the rudiments of education in the log-cabin schoolhouse of that early day; is an intelligent, industrious farmer; was married February 3, 1848, to Miss Mary Ellen Jessup. To them have been born five children, viz.: Margaret E., Eliza J., Seth L. Lydia and John B. Mr. Peelle is a member of the Friends' Church, and a very generous and charitable man. He has acted as Trustee for Wilson Township, and is at present a director of the Wilmington Infirmary, is a stanch Republican, and has been a fervent advocate of the temperance cause in Ohio. He is the owner of 288 acres of land, and in all respects one of Clinton County's worthy citizens.

JOHN F. PENDRY, farmer, P. O. Reesville, was born August 30, 1848, in Wilson Township, Clinton Co., Ohio; was the son of William C. and Mary Pendry, of Clinton County, Ohio. William C. was very young when his parents, who emigrated from Virginia, settled here, and who were among the first settlers of this county. He was reared on a farm, received an education in a district school of that early day, and subsequently married a Miss Mary Owens. To them were born four children. He was successful in business, and the owner of 100 acres of land in Hardin County, Ohio. John F., the subject of our sketch, was also reared on a farm, about two and a half miles east of Wilmington, received an education in a district school, is an intelligent, industrious farmer; was married January 2, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Hankins, daughter of Harvey H. Hankins, of Wilson Township, whose sketch appears in this work. To them have been born two children, viz., Harvey C. and Asa E. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, Sabina Lodge, No. 501; is a Republican, and has been successful in business, and is the owner of 133 acres of good tillable land. Mr. Pendry may be classed among Clinton County's most intelligent farmers.

M. M. and E. A. SPENCER, farmers, P. O. Reesville. Capt. James Spencer, grandfather of the two gentlemen whom we represent in this sketch, emigrated to Kentucky from Pennsylvania at an early day, and settled in Newport, but soon after removed to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati). He married Miss Mary McClure, daughter of Capt. John McClure. They were the first white couple married in what is now known as Cincinnati. He served as a private soldier during the Revolutionary war, for which service he drew a pension until the time of his death. He also served in the campaign of Hamer and St. Clair. During the war of 1812, he served as a Captain in the army commanded by Gen. Harrison. He moved to Clinton County about 1816. The dates of his birth and death are to the writer unknown. John C. Spencer, son of Capt. James Spencer, was born in Newport, Ky., in 1795. He remained at the home of his father until he reached his eighteenth year. He then enlisted in the army of Gen. Harrison, during the war of 1812. He participated in the siege of Fort Meigs and various other engagements. He served until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his home in Clinton County, to which his father's family had removed during his absence. Shortly after his return home, he married Miss Mary L. Hinkson, daughter of Col. Thomas Hinkson. This union was blessed with eight children, six of whom are still living. After his marriage, he lived on his father's farm for about one year, from whence he moved to what is now known as the Hinkson farm; he remained there about four years. He subsequently bought a farm near Sabina, removed thereon, where he remained until the spring of 1836, in which year he started on a western tour to Illinois, for the purpose of finding a home for his family in that State. He, however, soon returned and abandoned this project. While in Illinois, his family had moved to what is now known as the Spencer farm. After leaving the Hinkson farm, and before buying the farm near Sabina, he lived for about four years on what is now known as the Absalom Douglass farm. After

returning from the West, he remained at home but a short time, and started on a journey to Santa Fé, New Mexico. Henceforth all traces of him were lost. Milton M., one of the sons of John C. Spencer, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in February, 1820. His youth was spent on a farm, the pursuits of which he has followed up to the present time. On October 16, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Welch, born 1815, daughter of Peter and Matilda Welch, of Dutchess County, N. Y. This union has been blessed with three children—Benjamin, Mary E. and Ethan A. Mr. Spencer is a man of good judgment and reliable character. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and believes in supporting every project which has for its object the elevation of mankind, or humanity in general. Ethan A., brother of Milton M. Spencer was born June 23, 1823, in Clinton County, Ohio, where he has lived unto the present time, with the exception of three or four years spent in the State of Indiana, where he was employed by his uncle as a dry goods clerk. After his return from Indiana, he attended the High School at Wilmington for one year, after which he taught school for about two years. In the spring of 1862, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Wilson Township, and served as such until about the 20th of July, the same year. On July 26, 1862, he was commissioned a Captain in the Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the service of the United States. He raised a company of one hundred men, and reported for duty at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in eight days' time. In a few days, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky for the protection of Cincinnati against the invasion of the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith. After many hard marches and severe exposures, during the retreat of the Confederate army, and without any rest, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, from thence to Frankfort, where they arrived about the time the battle of Perryville occurred. After remaining at Frankfort a few days, the regiment was ordered to Gallatin, Tenn., at which place they took up their winter quarters. On March 15, 1863, owing to a disease contracted in the service, from which he has not yet, and probably will never, fully recover; also, owing to an accidental gun-shot wound in the left hand which rendered it partially useless, he resigned his commission and returned home. In September, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Ohio Militia. The regiment, however, was never called upon to do active service, and soon after merged into the Home Guards. His occupation is that of an agriculturist, in which he has been engaged, more or less, for thirty years. He has been able to perform comparatively little labor since his return from the army. In politics, he generally votes regardless of party spirit. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Society, Lodge No. 501, Sabina, and in company with his brother, Milton M., is the owner of 120 acres of land. Col. Thomas Hinkson, father of Mrs. John C. Spencer (deceased), was born in 1772, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and emigrated, with his father, to Kentucky. In the autumn of 1790, as a volunteer and private, he accompanied the expedition of Gen. Hamer, and was engaged in the battle near the Miami villages, in which battle he received a slight wound in the left arm. He was subsequently engaged in the diastrous campaign of Gen. St. Clair. In the campaign of 1794 against the Indians, he served as a Lieutenant under Gen. Wayne, with the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers. After the defeat of the Indians, he returned home and married Miss Elizabeth Foos, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Foos. He then settled on a farm in Harrison County, Ky. In the spring of 1806, he emigrated to Ohio, Clinton County, and in 1807, settled on a farm eight miles east of Wilmington. He was soon after elected Justice of the Peace, and appointed Captain of the militia company, to which he subsequently belonged. In 1810, he was elected one of the Associate Judges of the county. During the year 1812, he commanded a company of Rangers. After his return home, he was appointed Colonel of the Third Regiment, First Division Ohio Militia. He removed to Indiana in 1824, and was elected Associate Judge of Bartholomew County. He died in 1828, aged fifty-six years. Judge Benjamin Hinkson, son of Col. Thomas Hinkson, was born in December, 1797, in Harrison County, Ky., and removed with his father to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1806. He remained on the farm until he was about fifteen years of age. In 1818, he entered Chillicothe Academy, where he spent about two years—in the meantime reading law

with Col. Brush. In 1820, he was admitted to the Clinton County Bar, opened an office in Wilmington, where he practiced until 1834. In the autumn of 1826, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, in which he served five terms. During the winter of 1834, he was elected Secretary of State for three years. In 1836, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, remaining on the bench for seven years. In 1843, he returned to the practice of his profession, at Wilmington, and continued in the same until 1858, in which year he laid aside the duties of his professional life, and retired to enjoy the quietude of his farm in Wilson Township. In the war of 1812, he served about eight months, and for which service he drew a pension. Politically, he was a Whig. He voted for Henry Clay in 1824, but had, up to the time of his death, acted with the Democratic party since 1828. After devoting a life of usefulness to his country, he died March 14, 1877. Thus passed away a noble man, an eminent jurist and an honorable citizen.

JESSE SPURGIN, deceased, was born January 24, 1812, near Reesville, in Clinton County, Ohio; was the son of Ezekiel and Martha Spurgin, who were among the first settlers of Clinton County. He was reared on a farm; received his education in a district school, was an intelligent, industrious farmer; was married in December, 1848, to Miss Susan Wherry, daughter of James and Catharine Wherry, who were also among the early settlers of Clinton County. This union has been blessed with two children. He was a kind and loving father, an indulgent husband, and died September 5, 1852. He was a Democrat; was successful in business, having left about one hundred and thirty acres of land to his family. Mrs. Spurgin, his widow, still survives him, and is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM THORP, farmer, P. O. Bloomington, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, August 22, 1816, son of Edmund and Mary Thorp, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County; settled here in 1832. He was an energetic, industrious man. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Clinton County in 1833 and served until 1851. He was successful in business, the owner of 375 acres of land, and died January, 1853. Mrs. Thorp survived him some nineteen years, she having departed this life in April, 1872. William, the subject of our present sketch, was reared on a farm, received the rudiments of education in a district school, and, like his father, is an intelligent, industrious farmer. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Wilson Township in January, 1861, and served for one year. He subsequently was elected Town Treasurer in 1869 and 1870, again re-elected in 1875, and served till 1880; was married, August 19, 1852, to Miss Martha Wilson, of Virginia. To them have been born two children, viz., Joseph E.; the other died in infancy. Mrs. Thorp died September 22, 1877. He again was married, to Miss Hudley E. Pike, June 8, 1879. Mr. Thorp is a fervent member of the M. E. Church, is a Democrat, has been successful in business, and is in all respects a worthy and honorable citizen.

JAMES W. THORP, attorney at law, Bloomington, was born September 14, 1846, in Richland Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of Joshua and Nancy Thorp, of whom we have made mention in connection with this work. James W. was reared on a farm; received a fair English education in a district school. He began the study of law in 1875 and was admitted to the bar in April, 1879. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Wilson Township in March, 1875, and served until 1878. In June, 1877, he was granted a commission to act as Notary Public for Wilson Township, and had said commission renewed in July, 1880; was re-elected Justice of the Peace in October, 1881. He is decidedly Democratic in his political views, and is a fervent member of the Christian Church at Bloomington. He was married April 16, 1881, to Miss Lacy A. Gurley, of North Carolina.

JOSHUA B. THORP, druggist, Bloomington, was born in Wilson Township, Clinton County, Ohio, June 20, 1849; was the son of Joshua and Nancy Thorp, who were among the early settlers of Clinton County, and who, in the year 1832, removed from Virginia; bought a farm near Bloomington, and settled thereon. He was quite successful in business, and died in 1864. Joshua B., the subject of our present sketch, was reared on the farm of his father; received the rudiments of education in a district

school; he afterward entered the drug store of Mr. C. H. Chitty, of Bloomington; shortly after, he became a dry goods merchant in Memphis, Clinton County, in which business he was engaged for two years. He subsequently removed to Bloomington, and opened a drug store, in which business he is at present successfully engaged. He was married, October 5, 1876, to Mrs. Nancy Joiner, née (Purcell). To them has been born one child, viz., Mary. He is a Democrat; has been very successful in business, and is one of Clinton County's most worthy citizens.

MARION WILKERSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, Bloomington, is the son of John and Elizabeth Wilkerson, natives of the State of Kentucky. His father, John Wilkerson, was born in Boone's Fort, Ky., in 1787. He emigrated to Ohio and settled in Warren County, where our subject was born, and where he was reared and educated. He attended the public schools of his native county, in which he received a good elementary education, and early in the history of his life, commenced reading medicine with Dr. W. S. Dakin and Drs. J. & E. B. Stevens, of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in 1852–53. During the rebellion, he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the memorable battles of Vicksburg and those in Arkansas. He has been in the practice of medicine and surgery since his graduation, and is now located at Bloomington, in this county, where he has a good and lucrative practice. He married a beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of Dr. Isaac Telfair. She is now deceased, and the Doctor is living alone in his home in the above-named village.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS (deceased) was born about the 1796, in Adams County, Ohio, son of Joseph and Mary Williams, who were among the first settlers of Adams County. He was reared on a farm; received the rudiments of education in a district school. When but eighteen years of age, his father died, and upon him depended the support of the family, which was quite large. He remained at home until 1820, he being then in his twenty-fourth year, when he married Miss Margaret Jones, daughter of Andrew Jones. In 1825, he removed to Clinton County, in Wilson Township; bought 196 acres of land about three miles east of Port William; settled thereon, and endured all the hardships of pioneer life. In the year 1844, Mrs. Williams died, having been the mother of ten children. In the year 1845, he was again married to Mrs. Susan Rosher, who was a widow, with a family of two children. This union has been blessed with eight children, three of whom are still living. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was successful in business; left to his family 196 acres of land, and died in September, 1874. His widow still survives him.

JESSE B. WILLIAMS (deceased) was born October 24, 1837, in Hamilton County, Ohio, son of Jesse and Mary Williams, who were among the early settlers of Hamilton County. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school. When twenty-one years of age, he married Miss Ann Maria Carroll, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Carroll. To them have been born two children, viz., Alonzo M. and Harriet A. In 1848, he removed to a farm located about a mile south of Bloomington; lived thereon one year, and removed to a farm belonging to the Telfair estate, where he lived about three years, at the expiration of which time the war of the rebellion broke out. He enlisted in the Seventy-ninth (Company D), Ohio Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862; was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison. From there his regiment was called away to Kentucky, where he was taken quite ill, and was obliged to be taken into the hospital, at Louisville, Ky., where he remained a few weeks, and subsequently was sent home, where he remained a few months, when he was again called to duty, and was sent to Nashville, where his regiment at that time was stationed, but owing to his ill health, the greater part of the time, he was allowed to do hospital duty in Nashville Hospital. He remained here till he returned home, in September 25, 1865; lived about six years after his return from the war, and died March 27, 1871. He was a kind and loving father and indulgent husband, and respected by all who knew him.



BUSINESS REFERENCES.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

WILMINGTON.

A. Jones, Physician and Surgeon.
W. B. Telfair, Attorney at Law.
I. W. Quinby, Attorney at Law.
John S. Savage, Attorney at Law.
W. P. Wolf, Postmaster.
James M. Vernon, Editor *Journal.*
Mary V. Proctor, Editor *Democrat.*
A. W. Doan, Judge Common Pleas Court.
W. E. Kenrick, Sheriff.
C. R. Fisher, Deputy Clerk of Courts.
Jeff Hildebrant, Bookseller and Stationer.
R. E. Doan, Attorney at Law.
John Matthews, Probate Judge.
W. O. Holloway, County Recorder.
J. H. Hale, Grocer.
Benjamin Farquhar, Grocer.
A. H. Hains, County Auditor.
D. H. Lamb, Jeweler and Optician.
Madison Betts, Cashier Clinton County National Bank.
F. M. Moore, President Clinton County National Bank.
E. F. Marble, Jeweler.
L. D. Reed, County Treasurer.
M. R. Higgins, County Clerk.
L. J. Walker, Mayor.
F. B. Mills, Attorney at Law.
F. G. Slone, Attorney at Law.
W. S. Creighton, Official Stenographer.
L. D. Sayres, Dry Goods.
S. Q. Fulton, Hardware.
Joseph Peters, Hardware.
Stagg & Abell, West House.
E. J. West, Prosecuting Attorney.
J. M. Haynes, Dry Goods.
D. B. Mory, Physician.
M. H. Brackney, Grocer.
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Levi Mills, Attorney at Law.
Garner Hinshaw, Dry Goods.
R. E. Andrew, Dry Goods.
F. S. Broomhall, Dry Goods.
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John C. Cook, Hardware.
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William J. Struble, Secretary Bridge Company.
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J. R. Hawley, Grocer.
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Abram McNama, Boots and Shoes.
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